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## JURY COULD NOT AGREE

### The Trial of Sheriff Tamsen Ends with No Verdict.

### DELIBERATING NEARLY TEN HOURS

**Only Two Jurors, It Is Said, Stood Out for Conviction—The Sheriff Had Expected Acquittal.**

The trial of Sheriff Edward J. H. Tamsen for neglect of duty and incompetency in having permitted Killoran, Allen, and Russell, the Post Office robbers, to escape from Ludlow Street Jail on July 4, 1895, was concluded yesterday before Judge Allison in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions.

After deliberating for nine and a half hours the jury, at 9:25 o'clock last night, came into court and reported they could not agree. Thereupon they were discharged, and Sheriff Tamsen was let go on his old bail bond.

The jury then took five ballots. The first resulted in a vote of nine for acquittal and two for conviction. One juror cast a blank vote. The second ballot was the same. The third ballot resulted in a vote of ten for acquittal and two for conviction. The other ballots were likewise.

According to the statement of one of the members of the jury the two who voted for conviction were Albert S. McGregor and James S. Post. The juror who at first cast a blank ballot was Richard B. McCarthy.

The jurors who stood by the Sheriff were Charles A. Schrag, John N. Gibson, Max Saltz, Frederick H. Dieckmann, W. H. Moeller, Leopold Mane, Ignatz Mendry, Albert Nier, and John J. Browne.

Asked in regard to the verdict, Sheriff Tamsen said: "I am disappointed. It was not what I expected. I looked for my acquittal."

When Part II. of the Court of General Sessions opened yesterday morning at 11 o'clock the trial of the Sheriff had reached the final stage. Nothing remained to be done but to charge the jury and leave the result in its hands.

The Sheriff was accompanied to the trial-room by a large number of his German-American friends. Tax Commissioner Sutro sat by Mr. Tamsen's side during the charge of Judge Allison. At that time the Sheriff told his counsel and more intimate friends that he felt sure of being acquitted.

Judge Allison's charge appeared to reduce somewhat the defendant's stock of hopefulness. While it was being delivered the courtroom doors were locked, and no one was allowed to enter or depart.

The Judge charged as asked on nineteen of the fifty-three requests submitted to him by Gen. Tracy and Justice-elect MacLean, counsel for the Sheriff.

"You cannot convict this defendant," the Judge said, "unless you find that he assisted in this escape with criminal intent, but I will say that neglect which in any way facilitated the escape of these men may be criminal intent. The Warden is a subordinate of the Sheriff, subject to removal by him.

"I will also charge that if the walls and doors of the reception room were insufficient the Sheriff was in no way responsible for the structure of that room. But the prosecution only charges that it was not the construction of that room, but the use made of it which contributed to the escape of those prisoners.

"I am asked to charge and I do charge that the payment by prisoners for food is irrelevent to this case.

"I am asked to charge and do charge that the Sheriff is not bound to believe all reports he may hear concerning his subordinates; also that a Post Office Inspector has no right to make conditions regarding the case of a prisoner in Ludlow Street Jail.

"I also charge that the prisoners are allowed to go about the jail without sufficient guards; this cannot be charged against the Sheriff unless it is shown that such was an act of criminal neglect on his part.

"I am requested also to charge, and do charge, that if the jury shall find that this defendant was guilty of neglect in the matter of jail government, he is not guilty of the present charge unless it be proved that these acts of negligence were committed with intention of allowing this escape.

"What you have got to determine is whether this defendant performed his official duties in regard to the Ludlow Street Jail as a prudent man would under the same circumstances. If he did not do so, and if he omitted to do so, did such omission, if any, contribute or assist in the escape of the prisoners?

"You are to consider that it is claimed that gambling was permitted in this jail; that these prisoners shaved in jail; that the wives of two of these prisoners visited them without any search; that visitors were admitted to the jail without passes; that pistols were brought into the prison by the man Vosburg.

"You must consider what kind of supervision was exercised over the prison by the defendant. This defendant had power over the Warden of the jail. The law gave him the power of removal, and he was bound to exercise it in the proper manner.

"You must consider what kind of supervision he exercised over the Warden and keepers.

"Was it the act of a prudent man? You are to say whether this defendant, by any act of omission, in any way contributed to the escape of these prisoners. If you find that he by any omission in any way contributed to the escape of these prisoners, you must find him guilty."

Judge Allison concluded his charge at 12:10 o'clock, and the jury withdrew.

Commenting on the charge the Sheriff said: "The first part was all right, but the closing part was one-sided."

After sitting in the courtroom two hours, waiting for the verdict, the Sheriff went out and excitedly paced the corridor, accompanied by Herman Ridder.

A few minutes before 8 o'clock the jury sent to Judge Allison, asking him if he had charged that the offense alleged in the indictment could not be committed by ratification of previous acts done without command. The Judge wrote back he had so charged without qualifications, as requested by Gen. Tracy.

Nothing more was heard from the jury until 4:35 P. M., when they came into court and through the foreman asked Judge Allison if official neglect without criminal intent constituted a crime.

The Judge said negligence which contributed to or assisted the escape of Killoran, Allen, and Russell would constitute a crime, but there must be an intent to make the omission; in other words, the Sheriff, when committing the act of omission, must have knowledge that it was an act of omission.

The jury again came into court an hour later. They looked hungry and tired, and they had just sent word to the Judge they could not agree. But when they stood up before the Judge the foreman said he believed they could agree, after a little while.

Judge Allison took pity on the jury, which had been without food since breakfast, and sent them out for supper. They ate at the Broadway Central Hotel. At 7:35 they returned to their room in the new Criminal Court Building.

Meanwhile Sheriff Tamsen and Gen. Tracy had had a little cold tea and a lunch. Gen. Tracy went away for good, but the Sheriff and Mr. McLean, Mr. Ridder, and about fifty of the Sheriff's friends, were back in court by 7:30 and there they staid, restless and nervous, taking turns in pacing the corridor.

Finally, at 9:25 P. M., the jury sent word that they positively could not agree. Judge Allison reopened court, and the jury was called in, and each man's name was called.

"Have you agreed on a verdict?" asked the Judge.

"We cannot agree on a verdict," said the foreman.

"Discharged!" said the Judge, quickly.

Then he added: "You have done your full share of jury duty for this term. You are discharged for the rest of the term."

Sheriff Tamsen was not in a talkative mood. He said a few words to the effect he was disappointed, and hurried away with Mr. Ridder.

District Attorney Fellows was not in court when the verdict was rendered, and nothing was said about aranging for another trial.

## NEW-YORK MUST PAY BACK TAXES

### The Court of Appeals Decides Against the City in the State Care for the Insane Question.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the order of the Circuit Court under which New-York City must pay back taxes for the years 1893 and 1894 on account of the State care of insane law.

These taxes amount to about $1,400,000, with interest, and the court's decision to-day also makes certain the payment of New-York County's quota of this tax for 1895, amounting to $1,500,000. The General Term decided that it need not pay the interest, amounting to $200,000, but the Court of Appeals holds that it must.

The opinion of the Court is written by Judge Bartlett, and all of the judges concur. It refers to the alleged unjustness of New-York city's being compelled to support its own insane at an annual cost of about 800,000, and in addition having to pay 45 per cent. of the cost of caring for the insane in the other counties of the State, under the State Care Act, and says:

It needs no argument to demonstrate the injustice of this situation, but in the view we entertain of the law as applicable to this case, relief must come from the Legislature. If for good and sufficient reasons the County of New-York cannot profitably avail itself of the provisions of the State Care act, it must be assumed that the Legislature, on having its attention called to the fact, will see to it that the burdens of taxation are properly equalized.

The State Commissioners in Lunacy were greatly pleased at the court's decision, and said the State care act was now finally and firmly established. A bill similar to the one passed last session, which Mayor Strong vetoed, bringing the New-York City Insane under State care will be introduced during the first days of the coming session of the Legislature, and a provision will be made in it for the payment of these back taxes by New-York City. If New-York County is brought under State care, the value of the asylum buildings owned by the county which are now used in caring for its insane will be taken into consideration in the settlement of the back taxes.

The Court of Appeals has adjourned to Monday, Jan. 6.

## HEAVY RAINSTORMS IN THE WEST

### The Greatest Fall That Has Been Known for Many Years—Much Damage Caused to Property.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—What is considered a remarkable rainfall for this time of the year is still in progress in Illinois, and in fact all through the Southwestern country, and as far east as Albany, N. Y. According to Local Forecaster Cox, the precipitation from 7 o'clock this morning until 7 o'clock to-night was 1.22 inches, and during the twelve hours preceding nearly an inch and a half. What is worse, there is every prospect that it will rain all day to-morrow. Mr. Cox does not see the end in sight then.

The temperature is mild and Springlike, and the indications are that it will remain so as long as the rain continues. A heavy fog settled over the city this morning, and throughout the day gas and electric lights were burning in the stores and offices. Christmas shopping business has felt severely the effects of the bad weather, which is keeping all persons not obliged to face it indoors.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 19.—All trains from the West and Southwest were late in arriving to-day, owing to the heavy rainfall of the past three days. All of Central and Southern Missouri, Northern Arkansas, and Eastern Kansas are soaked with rain, which is still falling. Southbound trains were abandoned this morning at Sedalia. At Carthage the electric light plant is flooded. At Richmond, on the Santa Fé road, nine freight cars were ditched this morning by the track sinking. At Fort Scott, Kan., the low streets are submerged and many families were rescued in boats. The present precipitation is the greatest in Southern Missouri since June, 1874. Much damage to property has already resulted.

## THE PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD STRIKE

### No Disturbances of a Serious Nature and Many Cars Running.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—Only a few disturbances of a comparatively trivial character marked the third day of the strike of the employes of the Union Traction Company, and on several of its lines the company succeeded in effecting a partial resumption of its interrupted traffic. Such cars as were run, however, were guarded heavily by police.

The police authorities, since the outbursts of Tuesday, have acted with great firmness, and have succeeded in keeping the mob spirit within bounds. On the lines on which cars were run the presence of the policemen on their platforms encouraged people to ride, and there were many more passengers carried than yesterday. Despite the few disturbances to-day, the mob spirit was still apparent in the streets, and to avoid the risk of an outbreak the company again ceased running cars at nightfall.

General Manager Beetem of the company claims to have all the men he wants, and says that he expects to increase the number of cars on each line each day until the regular schedule is again resumed.

## EXPOSITION AT LONG BRANCH

### The Industrial Show Is Proving an Undoubted Success.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 19.—The industrial exposition which is being held at the Y. M. C. A. Building this week opens on Monday night under the most auspicious circumstances. This exposition is something entirely new in this section of New-Jersey, and nothing of its kind has ever been placed before the public in Monmouth County up to this time. The exposition is to be held throughout the week, and it is meeting with such success that it is likely to be continued another week.

In the way of entertaining amusement, nothing has been left undone. The Long Branch Military Band of eighteen pieces is in attendance every evening, and furnishes excellent music. A concert commences every evening at 8 o'clock. The programme each night consists of ten well-selected numbers. In all there are twenty-seven exhibits, which include the better portion of the Long Branch industries.

## MGR. SATOLLI IS NOTIFIED

### Receives the Intelligence that He Has Been Made a Cardinal.

### NOBLE GUARD BRINGS THE MESSAGE

**The Delegate Makes an Address in Which He Commends the Patriotic Spirit of the United States.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Marquis Sacrapanti, the Noble Guard of Pope Leo XIII., equipped with the zucchetto and beretta to be conferred on Mgr. Satolli, arrived in Washington at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, accompanied by Dr. Rooker, Mgr. Satolli's secretary, and was immediately driven to the Legation Building. John D. Kelley, City Treasurer of Brooklyn, and Surveyor McGuire of the Port of New-York, came over to Washington as the guests of the Noble Guard.

Mgr. Satolli was advised by telegraph this morning that the zucchetto would be conferred this evening, and he sent out invitations at once to his friends to be present at the legation at 6 o'clock. Those who responded were M. Patenôtre, Ambassador of France, Señor Depuy de Loma, Minister of Spain; Mr. Pioda, Minister of Switzerland; Dr. Rooker, Mgr. Sbarretti, Bishop Keane, rector of the Catholic University, Mgr. McMahon, who founded the McMahon Hall of Philosophy at the Catholic University; Mgr. Stephan, Father Gillespie, Father Magnien, rector of St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore; Father Orban of the Catholic University, Mr. Kelley, Mr. McGuire, and Mr. Nagle.

Mgr. Satolli received the Noble Guard in the reception room of the legation, at 6 o'clock. Marquis Sacrapanti, in full uniform of a Noble Guard, had with him the little red zucchetto to be conferred on Mgr. Satolli. He presented Mgr. Satolli with the consistorial letter, and in doing so made a brief address. He explained his mission, and said that at the consistory of the 29th of November last the Holy Father had made Archbishop Satolli a Cardinal, and had honored him by giving him the mission to bring the insigna and document to America.

Mgr. Sbarretti then opened the consistorial letter and read it. It was a brief and official announcement that the Pope had created Mgr. Satolli a Cardinal.

The latter then made a speech in Italian, directing it to the Noble Guard. He said:

In thanking you, Marquise Sacrapanti, for the office which you have performed in conveying to me the official announcement of my creation of Cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church, I can best express my feelings by explaining the threefold sense of gratitude and surprise with which I received the first unofficial announcement of the intention of the Holy Father to bestow on me this dignity. I cannot fail to have a sense of the unmerited goodness of the Pope in selecting one so unworthy as myself for a dignity so exalted as the Cardinalate. In the second place, I was overcome by an appreciation of the importance and greatness of the Sacred College of Cardinals itself as manifested to the world during the ten centuries of its existence. Most of all, I was overcome by this new manifestation of the personal regard and fatherly love of the Holy Father toward me, for it is to him, after God, that I owe all that I am.

Indeed I may truly say that he has in a way bestowed upon me, and preserved to me, my very life itself. From my earliest years I have been the object of his special paternal care and solicitude. As a child I received from him the first mark, the first sign, of my ecclesiastical life in the tonsure. All my ecclesiastical orders through the priesthood and the episcopacy have come from Leo XIII., and it is to him that I now owe this new and most exalted dignity.

I see my richest reward in this very country, where it has rejoiced my heart to find that those men who were my pupils and listened to my teachings stand in the foremost ranks of the clergy, an honor to the Church and the pride of the Republic. When I came to this country, the difficulties which confronted me, were such as might easily have discouragtd even the most hopeful of men. No one can know the obstacles I found in my way. But when at times I had almost lost my courage and felt that sucess was scarcely posible, I was strengthened by that same helping hand, and went on, knowing that all I did was done with right intention and in the faithful fulfillment of the minutest orders and desires of Leo XIII.

It, therefore, cannot fail to be amatter of supreme gratification to me that the Pope has seen fit to put his approval on the work which has been done, in the establishment of the apostolic delegation in the United States, by raising the first apostolic delegate to the dignity of a Cardinalate. This gratification is increased when I reflect that this honor which the Holy Father has shown to and conferred on me is made the subject of rejoicing to the whole of the people of this great Republic, irrespective of religious belief. Manifestations of this general rejoicing have not ceased to pour in upon me since the first day it was known in this country that I had been made a Cardinal.

You, Marquis Sacrapanti, have made a long voiage to bring to me this official announcement. You have come from the Old World to the New, and it gives me sincerest pleasure to welcome you here. You will find, as I have found, that the American people are second to none in their generous hospitality. You will be received wit the same kindness as I met with when I came here a stranger. You will find much to admire and to wonder at in this great country, much, that to you, coming from the Old World, will be new and marvelous. I am certain, however, that youu will admire nothing more than the wonderful spirit of union and brotherly love which prevails in this great Republic. You will see a people scattered over an enormous extent of territory, with an infinite variety of tastes and desires, and of material interests, but all united in the one great object, of the maintenance of their constitutional unity and liberty.

Continuing, he made rather a pointed reference to the Venezuelan matter:

You have arrived at a particularly interesting moment in this regard—at a moment when a spark has been sent throughout the length and breadth of the country, which calls the attention of all its citizens to the danger which is thought to menace it, and whatever may have been up to to-day the dividing interests of this great people, a new manifestation of patriotic spirit has responded at once to this impulse, and in reply but one voice is heard, proclaiming that if real danger does threaten, all are, and will be, united for the common welfare of the Nation.

I welcome you, then, Marquis Sacrapanti, and offer to you my modest hospitality, while it may please you to remain in our midst.

He then took the little red zucchetto and placed it on his head, and walking with the Noble Guard, entered the dining hall, the other guests following, where a well-apointed banquet was partaken of. The ecclesiastics present wore their sacerdotal raiment, and Marquis Sacrapanti was habited in a military garment, which consisted of immense gold-trimmed epaulets, and sword, trousers of dark blue and coat of black cloth.

The beretta will be conferred on Monsignor Satolli Jan. 5 by Cardinal Gibbons at Baltimore, which will be the last act of making him a cardinal. He will, however, have to go to Rome in order to receive the "Cardinal's hat," but at what time he will depart he is not yet aware. As a cardinal cannot be a delegate, Monsignor Satolli is now a pro-defegate.

## MGR. SATOLLI'S RED HAT ARRIVES.

### Brought by Marquis Sacrapanti, Member of the Noble Guard.

Marquis Benedetto Sacrapanti, member of the Noble Guard of the Roman Catholic Church, who was commissioned as the Pope's envoy to bring to the United States the insignia of office and the briefs for the elevation to the Cardinalate of Papal Delegate Francis Satolli, arrived here yesterday on the steamer Fulda. The Marquis was met at Quarantine by the Rev. Dr. Frederick B. Rooker, Secretary to Mgr. Satolli, who boarded the steamship early this morning and accompanied the Pope's envoy to the steamship's dock in Hoboken.

Major D. Kelley, City Treasurer of Brooklyn, and Surveyor McGuire of this port, met the Marquis on the pier and went to Washington with him.

The ceremonies, which are to be on a grand scale, will occur in Baltimore, Jan. 5, and will be participated in by nearly all of the prominent dignitaries of the Catholic Church in this country.

Marquis Sacrapanti will remain in the United States for some time, it being his intention to look over the country thoroughly before his return to Rome.

It is understood that Mgr. Satolli will continue in his present position as head of the Catholic Church of this country until next June, when his successor will undoubtedly be appointed.

## SENATOR CALL VICTIMIZED

### Resolution to Investigate the Political Acts of Corporations Will Probably Be Beaten on Final Consideration.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Mr. Call of Florida is now suffering the sensations of one who has had the cup of joy dashed from his lips just as he was about to drink.

Mr. Call for years has been engaged in bitter warfare with the railroad corporations of Florida. He has introduced resolutions charging these corporations with the use of corrupt means to influence elections, and his energies have been devoted, unsuccessfully, however, to their adoption. A few days ago he entered the lists again with the same old resolution. It called for the appointment of a select committee of five Senators, to be charged with the investigation of the alleged organized efforts of corporations to control the elections of members of Congress, and to report to the Senate whether "corrupt means, bribery, or free transportation have been or are being used to influence such elections." The resolution also instructed the committee to report a bill for the punishment of such practices.

This resolution was under fire in the Senate yesterday, and it was finally amended so as to provide that the investigation should be conducted by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Caffery was the only Senator in the Chamber who detected the similarity between the resolution and some of the clauses of the late Federal elections law. After the resolution had been adopted some of the Democratic Senators got together and decided that it would be very impolitic to permit it to go into effect. Mr. Caffery's criticism, which was not thoroughly appreciated at the time it was made, was seen to be of vital importance. It was deemed to be unwise to appeal to Mr. Call on the floor of the Senate, and so individual Senators agreed to request him, as a personal favor, to ask to have the vote by which the resolution was passed reconsidered, in order that an amendment might be inserted making the investigation apply alone to the State of Florida.

Mr. Call, who was in great good humor over the success of his long-drawn-out efforts to "get back" at the Florida corporations who oppose him, was found perfectly willing to accommodate the gentlemen who made this apparently reasonable request. He to-day, after the Venezuelan question had been laid aside in the Senate, all unconscious of the pitfall prepared for him, made the desired motion. It was adopted with a rush.

Mr. Call was about to move that the resolution be amended in accordance with the suggestion already referred to, when Mr. Faulkner, who had been watching his opportunity, began a fiery speech, in which the resolution was handled without gloves, and the Democrats were warned that it would be the worst possible policy for them to indorse it. Mr. Call's face while Mr. Faulkner held the floor was a study in vivid coloring. He rose to reply when the West Virginia Senator concluded, but just then Mr. Walthall interposed a motion to go into executive session and the resolution was left hanging in the air. Mr. Call is now trying to extricate himself from the predicament into which his obliging disposition led him, with the chances decidedly against his success.

## TO MAKE THE STATE PAY TAXES

### Poor Smithtown Wants to Get Financial Help Out of Kings Park.

SMITHTOWN, L. I., Dec. 19.—The chief topic of discussion here for the last few weeks is the question of compelling the State by legislative enactment to pay taxes on the Kings Park property, which was turned over to the State by the City of Brooklyn some years ago. Assemblyman Burr will be asked to introduce a bill with this end in view when the Legislature meets in January.

This action is made necessary by the present financial condition of Smithtown. The town was bonded for $50,000 nearly thirty years ago in order to build the railroad extension from Northport to Port Jefferson. The bonds were to run thirty years and were to bear interest at 7 per cent. These bonds will soon mature, and there is but little money in the treasury to meet the payment of them, the amount raised by taxation and the issuance being scarcely sufficient to pay the $3,500 annual interest due on the bonds.

When the bonds were issued the Kings Park farm was the property of individual farmers. It is claimed that it was virtually mortgaged by the issuing of the bonds, and that it should be compelled to pay not only its share of the interest money, but also its pro rata share of the amount due on the bonds. The property is assessed at $85,000, its farm land value. No account is made of the $3,000,000 improvements which the City of Brooklyn put on the place.

## LEFT NOTHING TO HIS RELATIVES

### And So the Last Will of Garret Smith Is to be Contested.

ENGLEWOOD, Dec. 19.—The will of the late Garret Smith of this place has been filed for probate, and the relatives of the dead man have filed a caveat and will contest the document on the ground of undue influence. The bulk of the dead man's estate is left to Mrs. John H. Osborne, and three of her children are each left $100.

The house in which Smith lived, and which has been closed with innumerable bolts and bars for the past six months, was broken open a few days ago and a scene of great filth and squalor was observed. The most striking feature of the contents of the building was a bed which had been made up about twenty-five years ago, but which had never been slept in since that time. The clothing on the bed is worn and yellow with age, and there are holes in it here and there which indicate that the rats had nibbled at it. Several barrels, filled once with corn and grain, had been taken possession of by the vermin in the house, and giant spiders swing their webs from floor to ceiling in most of the rooms.

It is said that Smith had been abandoned by his relatives, at a time when he was in great need, and that is why he left them nothing. He had been in the employ of the Osborne family through succeeding generations for about sixty years, and accumulated a little fortune.

## GETS $8,500 FOR A BROKEN LEG

### Mrs. Isley Sued the Consolidated Traction Company for $25,000.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 19.—The suit of Mrs. Clara Isley of Irvington, N. J., against the Consolidated Traction Company, which has been before Judge Lippincott for three days, ended to-day with a verdict for Mrs. Isley. She claimed $25,000 and the jury gave her $8,500.

The accident happened June 28 at the Junction, where Mrs. Isley alighted from a belt-line car to take a car for Newark. As she was crossing the tracks she was knocked down by a Communipaw Avenue car. Her leg was broken. Two children who accompanied her were slightly injured.

The case of James Dodd, who was injured Feb. 20, and who sued for $10,000, was then called, but counsel informed Judge Lippincott that Mr. Dodd had agreed to a compromise, accepting $2,500.

A carbonated or still table water that always pleases is The Arethusa Spring. Ask your grocer to get it for you.—Adv.

## THE COUNTRY IS AROUSED

### It Stands Firmly by the President in the Venezuela Matter.

### CONGRESS WILL DO ITS FULL DUTY

**The Senate as Determined as the House to Maintain the Nation's Honor.**

**DISPOSED TO PROCEED CAREFULLY**

**Probable that the Bill Providing for a Commission Will Become a Law This Week.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The delay caused in the Senate in the passage of the Hitt bill, to authorize the President to appoint a commission to investigate the Venezuela boundary question for the information of the Administration and the Congress, should not be taken as an indication of flagging interest in the dispute between the United States and Great Britain. But the first flush of excitement had passed, the parties had had some chance to cultivate rivalries, and reasons not altogether free from partisanship helped to make it easier to let the bill go to the Committee on Foreign Relations than to force it through by a vote not altogether unanimous. The Senate Committees are to be changed soon.

**Willing to Trust the President.**

Mr. Morgan, who is Chairman to-day, in a few days may be succeeded by Mr. Sherman, and it is evident that, while the Republicans are not unwilling to co-operate with the President, they are not indifferent to securing such commendation for their party as may be obtained by prompt and patriotic action in which they may lead.

There are more plans for amending the bill in the newspapers and in the corridors of the Senate than can be traced to any sponsors. One hears that a proposition will be made to make the commission one of six or nine members, the members to be named by the President, the House, and the Senate, each naming a third of them.

Mr. Morgan was more than usually friendly and trustful to-day when he declared that, for his part, he was willing to leave the investigation entirely to the President; and as the Hitt bill imposed no limitations upon the President, according him freedom as to the number and character of the commission, and Mr. Morgan was frank in declaring that he would not amend it, it may be the bill will come back from the committee unchanged in that respect.

**Against Making a Time Limit.**

There is little acceptation of the proposition of Mr. Lodge to prescribe the time in which the commission must report. If the President shall be permitted to control the commission, and he shall discharge his duty with as much acceptability as he so far has shown in this matter, it is assumed he will not permit any time to be wasted.

One purpose in the minds of some of the Senators is the amendment of the Hitt bill to reassert the Monroe doctrine as a part of the expression of the will of the Congress in giving the President the power to investigate, in order to be guided in future recommendations. The fact that the doctrine never has been expressed in a law is urged as the best reason for the amendment of this bill. This suggestion may meet with better acceptation than any which shall propose a limitation upon the President.

There is a patriotic desire to give the impression, in anything that may be done, that the President is acting for the Nation, and not for a party or parts of all parties. No better way of conveying the National feeling can be devised than that of throwing upon the President the opportunity and the responsibility of securing in his own way the report that is desired.

**No One Questions His Patriotism.**

There admittedly is no doubt of his patriotism. It is conceded cordially by all men here that he has met fully every expectation that American citizens have formed of what the President should be in such an emergency. It will be hurtful to the United States and its cause if at this time any indiscreet or embarrassing limitations, conceived in a mere party spirit, be imposed upon President Cleveland. The United States should be heard through the law the Senate is about to pass, and no mistake should be made in having the will of the people expressed in such a way that the impression made in England shall be doubtful or carry an intimation of reluctance on our part to trust fully the Chief Magistrate.

**Studying the Map.**

Everybody who has not studied already the map of the Venezuelan boundary dispute has taken up the subject as one to which he is bound to give careful attention. Maps of the half dozen British lines, advancing further and further into Venezuela from Guiana, are to be found in offices and shops, some in plain black and white and others in colors. If similar maps are to be found in England, and the British citizen stops to examine them, it must become apparent to him, as it is plain to the dullest American, that there is something wrong with England's case, and that Great Britain has been a great many years in making up the present claim against Venezuela. The map of the controversy is a quicker and deeper convincer than the long letter of Salisbury.

When the proposed American commission shall have investigated for the President, and shall have reported with a line which it has found to be a reasonable and just limit of the English claims, it may be west of the Essequibo and far to the east of the sweeping line enclosing the newly discovered gold fields and reaching well toward the Orinoco River.

**The Case of Alaska.**

Some of the students of the Venezuela boundary dispute at the State Department and the Capitol are wondering whether we are to have a similar dispute with Great Britain about the Alaska boundary line. The United States Government has neglected its possessions on the Yukon. Assuming that the English adventurers and prospectors who have gone there to seek gold and other things follow the plan of the English adventurers in Guiana and Venezuela, if Great Britain is to sanction that method of procedure, all the subjects of the empire in Alaska will have to do will be to establish themselves boldly upon territory they desire to hold, set up the flag and an outpost, claim the land by virtue of occupation, and then be insulted and belligerent if the assertion is made by the United States that the land belongs to us by treaty cession and by lines described at the time of the purchase from Russia.

**Would Do It if She Dare.**

There is not the slightest doubt if Great Britain believed that we were no stronger than Venezuela the Alaska land would be claimed.

Following further the British plan in Venezuela the Salisbury Ministry might be expected to refuse to submit their claims to arbitration except, perhaps, as to territory which they had not yet occupied, but which they hoped to get into and hold by outrageous assertion and bluster.

If there is any widespread impression in England that the feeling here is one of resentment, the speeches of several Senators to-day ought to remove that impression. In the War and Navy Departments, where there are many officers who believe a war would be helpful to them, giving the two branches of the service a chance to justify the legislation, appropriation, and care invested in their behalf for many years, during which we have avoided wars, the talk is naturally about preparations and resources.

**Men Who Hope for Peaceful Settlement.**

Men who have seen war and remember some of its miseries and the train of expenses and excesses following war conditions, deplore the fighting talk and counsel the wise discretion that will enable us to dispense with it.

Among the politicians and in the diplomatic circles there is, notwithstanding the admission that the situation is a serious one, the general opinion that the extremity of war will be avoided and that possibly England will suggest the way to Venezuela by which that country and the United States may escape the conflict that would be disastrous to business and revive the unfriendliness between the United States and Great Britain that existed a hundred years ago, immediately after the War of the Revolution and until after the war of 1812.

**The Administration Is Watchful.**

The concern of the Administration about the future is indicated by the report from the Navy Department to-day, that the North Atlantic squadron, with which Admiral Bunce was about to go to the southward for a practice cruise, will be held at Hampton Roads for further orders.

If it shall sail Dec. 21, it may be assumed that the outlook is considered free from immediate danger. The Hitt bill will have been passed, it is believed, before that date, and the reception given to it in England may control the department in letting the fleet depart, or in holding it for such defensive purposes as it may seem likely to be useful for.

**Work for the Engineers.**

Meanwhile, the services of the engineers of the army, who have direction of the submarine defenses of our harbors, which to some extent must be relied upon until more adequate defenses can be provided, will be brought into employment. Their preparations will be in the nature of things kept from the public. There is an impression in the army and navy that this Government has not kept pace with other nations in the sort of work performed in France and Germany by the general staff, and that every nation that might become our foe is better prepared by the study of hypothetical attacks and defensive operations than is the Government of the United States.

## A DINNER FOR GOV. M'KINLEY

### Tendered by the Columbus Club as a Farewell Banquet.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 19.—The Columbus Club to-night followed a long-established custom of giving a farewell dinner to the retiring Governor, Gov. McKinley being the guest of honor. On these occasions it is usual for the club to entertain, besides the Governor, the Governor-elect, all the living ex-Governors, and such other special friends of the Governor as he may designate. Invitations were extended on this occasion to Governor-elect Bushnell, ex-Govs. Charles Foster, George Hoadly, J. B. Foraker, J. D. Cox, and James E. Campbell; Mark A. Hanna, Myron T. Herrick, James H. Hoyt, Thomas E. Powell, and President James H. Canfield of the State University.

Unfortunately, but few of the ex-Governors could be present. The death of his father-in-law, Congressman H. S. Bundy, prevented ex-Gov. Foraker's attending, while illness detained ex-Govs. Hoadly, Foster, Cox, and Campbell. Covers were laid for seventy-five persons. William F. Burdell was master of ceremonies, and announced ex-Congressman J. H. Outhwaite as master of the feast. There were no set speeches, and the dinner was very private.

Mr. Outhwaite called for remarks from Governor-elect Bushnell, President Canfield, T. E. Powell, Myron T. Herrick, James H. Hoyt, and Gov. McKinley himself. Their speeches were principally in the nature of testimony as to the enjoyment they had felt in the associations that were about to be broken.

## CARTRIDGE EXPLODED TOO SOON

### Two Laborers Badly Hurt While at Work on the Tenth Avenue Cable Line.

Walter Bright of 80 Lawrence Street and Alfred B. Smith of 960 St. Nicholas Avenue, two colored laborers, were badly injured by the premature explosion of a dynamite cartridge at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street and Tenth Avenue, shortly after noon yesterday. Both men were employed on the construction of the Tenth Avenue cable line, and were packing a dynamite cartridge into a drill hole preparatory to a blast, when the cartridge suddenly exploded, hurling them several feet away.

The air was filled with flying gravel and bits of rock for a few moments. When the dust cleared away an ambulance was called, and both men were taken to the Manhattan Hospital. Smith will probably be crippled for life.

The explosion is supposed to have been caused by one of the men placing the metal end of the ramrod into the hole instead of the protected end, for the purpose of shoving the cartridge in place. Neither Bright nor Smith has so far accounted for the accident.

## DEATH OF NAVAL CADET ROBERT BURKE

### He Was Fatally Injured by a Fall While Engaged in Wrestling.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 19.—Robert Burke was killed by a fall in a wrestle here this evening with William Dove.

Dove's knee struck Burke in the stomach as they fell, and caused internal injury. Burke died in half an hour.

**Historical Association to Meet.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The American Historical Association will hold its eleventh annual meeting in this city Dec. 26 and 27. The sessions will be at the Columbian University. Senator Hoar is President of the association.

## PREPARATIONS FOR WAR

### Admiral Bunce's Fleet May Be Held at Hampton Roads.

### GREAT ACTIVITY IN ORDNANCE SHOPS

**A Proposition to Withdraw Vessels Now on Duty on the Mediterranean Station.**

**CONFERENCES AT THE NAVY DEPARTMENT**

**Precautions Taken to be Ready for Any Possible International Difficulty.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Interest in the Venezuelan question has not dwindled in the State, War, and Navy Department Building. There are no open signs of unusual preparations, and all formal inquiries made of leading officials meet with dignified evasiveness. It is known, however, that there is a general furbishing among the War and Naval Bureaus. Assistant Secretary McAdoo of the Navy Department to-day held two conferences with Secretary Olney. It is understood that the subject discussed was the part the navy would play in maintaining the policy of the Administration. Rear Admiral Bunce of the North Atlantic Squadron was also at the department, and had a long talk with Mr. McAdoo and Admiral Ramsay. At one of the interviews there were present, in addition, the chief intelligence officer, the chief of ordnance, the officer in charge of supplies, and other bureau advisers. The preliminary work of the fleet was fully discussed, and it was determined, in view of the serious situation and the doubtful nature of things, that the squadron should be held until Admiral Bunce could see the Secretary. By that time the commission is likely to be appointed. Admiral Bunce promised when he left the department to-day that he would return Sunday.

Mr. McAdoo consulted with Secretary Olney regarding the advisability of holding the squadron. It was agreed that the fleet might, with propriety, await developments. The advisers of Assistant Secretary McAdoo believed that in the event of trouble it would be unwise to allow the squadron to depart. The contemplated cruise would mean a depletion of supplies and an exhaustion of coal.

**Pushing Ordnance Work.**

Orders have also gone from the Navy Department to the ordnance shops in this city to push the work on the gun mounts intended for the battleship Massachusetts. It is directed that the plant be operated night and day until these gun carriages are ready for shipment.

There was a suggestion presented at the conference in the Navy Department to-day which created much discussion and may lead to some alarm. It was intimated that in the event of hostilities with England the three ships at present in the Mediterranean be withdrawn. These ships are the San Francisco, the Minneapolis, and the Marblehead, all of them in excellent condition and important to us in naval conflict. The vessels were detailed some time ago to give protection to the lives and property of Americans in Turkey. It is suggested that the British might seize these vessels. That Government controls the eastern outlet of the sea, and with one battleship at Gibraltar can lock in the three American ships and render them virtual prisoners. This brings up the question of the necessity for keeping the small fleet in the Mediterranean.

In the correspondence given out to-day at the State Department in relation to our affairs with Turkey it is shown that there are in that country but 700 Americans, mostly religious teachers, and these are in the mountain districts remote from the present location of the United States ships of war. Minister Terrell says he has advised the Americans to join the ships at once. It may be found necessary to leave the Mediterranean and entrust the lives and property of our citizens in Turkey to the French and Russian men-of-war, which would be willing to assume that obligation should our ships be recalled on account of trouble with England. It is understood that this project is being given serious consideration in the State Department.

**England Has a Plan of Campaign.**

Among the callers on Secretary Olney today was Senator Morgan, who talked over the situation. There were more callers at the deparament than there were before on any one day for weeks. Those who were admitted to Mr. Olney, and not many of them were, spoke enthusiastically of the now celebrated note of the Secretary. The department people are very much gratified at the commendation bestowed on the message and the attitude assumed by the Congress. It was expected that there would be in some quarters a partisan criticism; past experiences had almost assurred the departmental observers of this, so the general praise was very welcome and highly appreciated.

An interesting feature of England's plans leaked out to-day in the War Department. The Bureau of Military Information is the repository of data gathered at European capitals by the few army officers who are stationed at our legations as military attachés. Some time ago a report came from London that England was gathering all possible information regarding our coast defenses, our methods of protection, and our actual resources on land and sea. It was known that the authorized representatives of foreign Governments made profitable use of the information publicly gathered, and there was never, in either the War or Navy Department, any objection to affording these foreigners all the facilities possible. They were invited to armor tests, they became guests on the steam trials of ships, and were freely informed on our manufacturing plants and means of preparing war material.

**England Knows Our Roadways.**

But England, from all accounts, appears to have done more than this. It is reported that she has had for some time an elaborate, positive plan of attack, arranged

## A LITTLE BOY'S THEORY.

**Thought He Could Avoid Sickness Merely by "Making Up His Mind."**

Once upon a time, a wise little boy assured his ill-informed parents that he didn't intend to have the mumps, even if the disease was "going round." He could be well just by making up his mind to, he said. Next morning he bit into a pickle and a terrific pain behind the ears made him realize that he could not stave off disease by an effort of will.

He is an oldish man now, and not half as set in his opinions as he used to be. He has noticed how rare is perfect health, and how numerous are the causes that make people weak and wretched. Work that they cannot shirk, exposure, and, very often, their own indiscretion, bring men and women to a condition where only a little cold or trifling indigestion is needed to send them shivering to bed.

The lesson is old as the gray ocean. Watch yourself, and when you detect the first sign of decreasing strength, fortify the body with something that stimulates the whole system, gently, yet effectively. It is proper to say that Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, a medicinal preparation, has supplanted nearly all remedies for this purpose.

Thoughtful doctors know that, while whiskey may be a most valuable help in inducing a healthy action in a sluggish body, only a perfectly pure whiskey will answer the duty in question. The difficulty in getting such a whiskey has been a stumbling block in the physician's path. It did not take the public long to recognize the excellence of Duffy's Pure Malt.

There is health and strength in every drop of it.

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with special application to this country, be used, and to name the officers who shall have certain duties necessary to carry the scheme to successful termination. Every addition to our navy, every change in the station of ships, every new feature of defense has been noted in the British War Office, and the English plan of operations has been revised to meet the latest conditions, until Great Britain is to-day ready with a good plan, capable of being put into operation within twenty-four hours. In that period every officer who would take part in the engagements would have received his orders.

The War Office has gone so fully into the subject as to have made accurate surveys of roadways leading to the coast cities and of the territory which must be traversed by landing parties, or which must be crossed by supply trains en route to the coast. It is said that the maps of this country possessed by the English War Office are better than anything of the kind on file in our War Department.

This country has gone into the subject to a very limited extent, contenting itself with the general information of military novelties adopted by foreigners.

**This Country Will Be Ready.**

It will be necessary to take more active steps unless the Venezuelan incident is amicably settled, and within a few days Gen. Miles will confer with Secretary Lamont, Secretary Herbert, and leading naval officers in arranging a preliminary plan of operation. This conference will be a secret one, and an effort will be made to keep unknown the very fact of its existence.

While there is no immediate danger of war, it will be necessary to arrange a plan of action long before there is a sign of actual hostility.

At Newport last Summer there was some discussion of a movement against England, but the papers but embodied the theories of young officers and were not applicable to the conditions which present themselves in the present instance.

While our coast defense emplacements, as pointed out in these dispatches last night, are not complete, and while we may want for the high power, long-range rifles intended for such work, it is expected that everything is in readiness, or soon will be, to acquire other quite as effective methods of defending the approaches to seaboard cities. Fine mine, a hidden and dealy method. This form of defence includes the submarine mine, a hidden and deadly method, and may be described somewhat untechnically as blowing ships out of the water by submarine explosions as the enemy advances. Some of these mines are already located, nothing remaining but to place the explosive. The mines may be operated by the enemy, which, in advancing, disturbs certain mechanism, which, in turn, discharges the mine. These mines may be placed in any channel, and the dread of them, if nothing else, will deter the hardiest commander from taking his ship and men to a certain death, once such a feature of modern warfare is encountered. The War Department has charge of the submarine mines, as it is a part of the scheme of the coast defense system, and there are abundant provisions made already for fully protecting in this manner the channels which must be threaded by an enemy in reaching a suitable point to attack New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, or the other seacoast cities.

**Crippled by Congress.**

The Navy Department is seriously crippled by the failure of Congress to provide sufficient means to manufacture guns for the auxiliary navy. The Government has at its call a number of splendid steamers of the City of Paris type, which would be of value as transports or commerce destroyers. The utility of these steamers in these directions is nullified by the lack of modern ordnance. The department is not without means to render the ships comparatively effective. There are at various navy yards some of the older guns which can easily be arranged for use, at least for demonstration. Then, with the war appropriation, which Congress would readily allot in case of conflict, the department might purchase from the five or six gun foundries a sufficient number of rapid fire, Gatling, and similar ordnance, which would give the auxiliary ships a bristling appearance. All that such ships need to make them commerce destroyers is enough rapid-fire guns. They cannot in any event hope to cope with armored cruisers or gunboats, but it would have made them more useful had Congress obeyed the admonition of the Secretary and allowed the department to accumulate a moderate number of such weapons each year.

There was some talk in the Navy Department to-day over a possible communication to Congress from Secretary Herbert, submitted through the President, of course, asking for additional battleships. It was said at Mr. Herbert's office that such a request was not in contemplation at this time. The Secretary made some such recommendation in his annual report, just sent to Congress, and if the emergency justified the action, Congress might anticipate the regular naval appropriation and authorize the Secretary to make contracts at once for more vessels of the highest type. If there is to be a war it will likely occur before any ships authorized at this time could be begun. It takes years, not months, to build a battleship, and, if the worst came to the worst, some speedier means of offense and defense would have to be devised.

**Tactics Discussed.**

The tactics to be pursued in a war with England have been tirelessly discussed in both the War and Navy Departments. These discussions were, of course, unofficial. The serious programme has not yet been outlined, and when it is it will not be accessible to the public. Still, the opinions of the experts are interesting as devuging the methods from which the actual campaign will be made up, for it must be remembered that these officers will be summoned in consultation with the authorities when the occasion arises.

It seems to be accepted that the army must, in a war with England, over the Venezuelan matter, act in conjunction with the naval forces. There is the usual reference to an invasion of Canada, but some of the officers combat such a course as being an offensive proceeding calculated to contribute to no special end. An invasion of the Dominion may be a subsequent feature of the campaign, it is admitted, but it is maintained that the initial steps must be in another direction. The cause of the difficulty appears to most of the officers to indicate Venezuela as the site of the earliest operations. It is argued that the advance of the English in Venezuela must be prevented and perhaps the occupation of certain territory prohibited. This programme could not be carried out or furthered by an invasion of Canada.

**Regulars Must Go to Venezuela.**

It would men, it was insisted in certain quarters, that our army, convoyed in naval transports, must encamp on Venezuelan territory. For this duty it were better that the regular troops be detailed, as being in better control and under more exacting discipline, qualities called for where the chances of fatal action are abundant. It would not do to precipitate war by reckless work. Great care and discernment must be exercised in dealing with those we regard as British intruders on American soil.

The exact military force necessary to maintain our position in South America was thoroughly discussed, without reaching a unanimity of opinion regarding the precisite strength of the defenders. Some officers thought the object of menace would be adequately accomplished by sending two regiments of cavalry, one regiment of artillery, and five regiments of infantry. Other opinions increased this force until there was, by those in favor of a maximum demonstration, little left at home to form a nucleus for the volunteer force.

The present North Atlantic fleet, augmented by a dozen other vessels, would present a substantial naval ally, the whole amply qualified, numerically and strategically, to bolster up the commission's finding and the will of Congress. Of course, in connection with this programme came the possibilities of meeting greater land and water forces, sent out by the British Government. The results would depend so entirely upon conditions that it left the end to pure guesswork. There was a general notion that England could not muster for Venezuela a greater force than could the United States, which would enter the conflict unhampered by other threatening features or other international dangers.

A prominent feature of American defense was to be found, it was said, in the preoccupation of England, in the involved foreign questions with other countries than this, and the likelihood of a precipitated European war, which England would dread more than a conflict with the United States.

### PROPOSES TO BUILD NEW SHIPS.

**Senator Hale Offers a Bill Providing for a Large Addition to the Navy.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The feeling that no time should be lost in strengthening the army and navy was voiced in the Senate this morning by Mr. Hale, in a bill which he introduced providing for construction of six first-class, seagoing coast-line battleships of not less than 11,000 tons displacement each, and to cost not less than $24,000,000 in the aggregate, and twenty-five torpedo boats to cost not less than $175,000 each.

This proposes something far in excess of what the Secretary of the Navy has asked for, but, in view of the situation which confronts the country, the provision is none too large.

It is expected that before many days bills for additional cruisers and gunboats will be submitted.

The country is beginning to recognize the fact that in order to maintain its prestige abroad the United States must have an adequate navy. While several years will be required to construct the ships authorized in Mr. Hale's bill, the moral effect upon Great Britain of this proposed enlargement of the navy would be great.

### THE BATTLESHIP QUESTION.

**Practically Settled that the Cramps Will Get Neither Contract.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The battleship question has been nearly settled, and it is likely that the Board of Experts will recommend in favor of a division of contracts between the Newport News Company and the Union Iron Works. The actual and final cost of the various projects have been carefully calculated, with the result, it is said, that the most advantageous bid for the Government would be the proposition of the Virginia firm.

There is renewed talk of the possibility of Secretary Herbert asking Congress for authority to build an additional battleship in which event the Cramps would probably secure the contract. The department officials, however, say nothing is known of such intention on Mr. Herbert's part. The work of the Cramps has been of such a high character, and the relations between the authorities in Washington and the Cramps are so agreeable, that there is real regret over the failure of the Philadelphia firm to secure a contract.

The board will not make a report to the Secretary until the return of Engineer in Chief Melville, who has gone to look at the Texas.

### CANNOT TAKE IN MORE MEN.

**The Standing Army Now as Large as the Law Allows.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Right in the midst of the popular sentiment for increasing the army and navy, the War Department has found it necessary, because of the law limiting the enlisted strength of the army to 25,000 men, to issue a circular letter stating that, "as the army is now closely approaching its maximum strength, recruiting will be restricted, until further orders, to the enlistment of exceptionally desirable recruits and former soldiers with good characters, who fulfill all requirements."

Five of the ten cavalry regiments, one of the five artillery regiments, and fourteen of the twenty-five infantry regiments are about full, or likely to be filled by enlistments made for them or by assignments from men enlisted in the sections where they are serving, and applications from recruits for assignment to any of them will not be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the army, except in cases of enlisted soldiers who formerly served therein and who were discharged with excellent character certificates.

This leaves open to enlistment, under the conditions given, twenty of the forty regiments—five cavalry, four artillery, and eleven infantry. One of the cavalry and two of the infantry regiments in this class are exclusively for colored soldiers. The circular letter referred to impresses upon recruiting officers that due care must be exercised so that regiments shall not be recruited beyond their authorized strength, and it is ordered, that beginning with Jan. 1, 1896, every regimental commander will forward to the Adjutant General of the army on the first day of each month a report of the vacancies that will, in all probability occur in each company of his regiment during the month.

### NOT A FORMIDABLE FORCE.

**British Warships Which Are Close to American Shores.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The present location of the British ships on the North Atlantic and West Indies station, according to advices in the Naval Intelligence Office, is as follows: Crescent, 18 guns, twin-screw cruiser, 7,000 tons, at Bermuda; Magicienne, 6 guns, twin-screw cruiser, 2,950 tons, at Bermuda; Pelican, 8 guns, twin-screw sloop, 1,140 tons, at Bermuda; Buzzard, 8 guns, twin-screw sloop, 1,140 tons, at Bermuda; Rambler, 3 guns, screw surveying vessel, 1,835 tons, at Bermuda; Tourmaline, 12 guns, screw cruiser, 2,120 tons, at Jamaica; Mohawk, 6 guns, twin-screw cruiser, 1,770 tons, at Belize; Partride, 6 guns, screw gunboat, 755 tons, at Bahama; Canada, 10 guns, screw cruiser, 2,380 tons, at Barbados.

This comprises the existing force maintained by Great Britain in this vicinity. One additional ship, the Pallas, an 8-gun, twin-screw cruiser of 2,575 tons, is en route to Halifax. There is a worthless ship, the Terror, used as a receiving vessel, at Bermuda, and a depot ship of no practical efficiency, the Urgent, at Jamaica. The force, as will be seen, is mainly at Bermuda. Its future movements are as indefinite as its future composition.

As it stands, it presents no terrors to our naval force, even when augmented by the half-dozen ships on the British southeastern American station. The ships at the latter station are the Acorn, 8 guns, 970 tons; the Retribution, 8 guns, 3,600 tons; Beagle, 8 guns, 1,170 tons, and the Baracouta, 6 guns, 1,580 tons, all of them at Montevideo, the headquarters of the three ships composing our South Atlantic fleet. The English ship Basilisk, 8 guns, 1,170 tons, is en route to relieve the Beagle.

### NAVIES ON THE LAKES.

**A Belief that Great Britain Would Be at a Disadvantage.**

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 19.—Alexander McVittie, Vice President and Manager of the Detroit Dry Dock Company, believes that in case of immediate war, England would be at a vast disadvantage with respect to a lake navy. He says his company could turn out two ships of 4,000 tons each fit for fighting in six months, and the other shipyards around the lakes could turn out eight more. A great many of the larger boats now in service on the Great Lakes could quickly and easily be transformed into fighting machines, especially the big car ferries in the Straits of Mackinaw. These vessels, in Mr. McVittie's opinion, would be able to cope with anything Great Britain could bring here in several years.


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### THE "THUNDERER" ALARMED.

**Hopes for Peace, but Advises Preparation for War.**

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The newspapers in the morning will comment on the action of the United States Senate with relation to the bill for a commission to examine the Venezuelan boundary question. The Times will say of the situation:

Despite some severe criticism in America, evidence accumulates that President Cleveland's message was framed in accord with and to play upon a popular sentiment. There is no reason to doubt that the Senate will pass the Commission bill, although it is obvious that the commission it not likely to be granted on Mr. Cleveland's own terms. A most remarkable incident of the discussion was Senator Lodge's unconscious humor in moving that the Commissioners report on April 1.

We are afraid that the Americans will not be moved by arguments drawn from precedents and established principles of international law. They have always shown themselves a sentimental, excitable Nation. They have the haziest idea of what the Monroe doctrine really is, but nevertheless they are quite willing to enter upon a holy war to defend it. We must reckon on this feeling and be prepared for the wildest aberrations it may cause.

This does not lessen the gravity of the situation; indeed, it rather increases our sense of the peril to which immense international interests are subjected by combined sentiment and ignorance. We earnestly hope that the opinion of the sagacious, far-seeing men of the United States, which has already begun to assert itself, will prevail over the reckless policy of the President. The fact cannot be ignored, however, that the latter is supported by a majority of both houses and the great body of the public opinion of the country. As we cannot yield to Mr. Olney's demands, whether they are supported by the people or not, without surrendering the title to almost the whole of our empire, we must hold ourselves prepared to defend our rights in any quarter where they may be threatened.

The Standard: "It is no small advantage that time for reflection has been gained. Englishmen have far too high respect for the better order of American opinion than to doubt that in the end the voice of reason will be listened to. Great Britain does not look to continental powers for material support. We can afford to be fairly cheerful in our isolation, for, to tell the whole truth at once, we do not believe that the people of the United States will ever be so unfaithful to reason and right as to give logical effect to the plain sense of President Cleveland's menace.

Great Britain may safely leave the two amateurs, Cleveland and Olney, to face the censure that the educated opinion of the world will pronounce on their efforts. In the meanwhile the cordial good will and respect that Great Britain entertains for transatlantic genius outside of election politics will not be impaired.

The "isolation of England" will furnish a topic for discussion in several other newspapers.

### PROF. WESTLAKE'S OPINION.

**He Discusses the Monroe Doctrine in The London Times.**

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Times will tomorrow publish a letter anent the Venezuelan dispute from Prof. John Westlake, Profesor of International Law in the University of Cambridge. Prof. Westlake says:

"How far the Monroe doctrine is consistent with international law depends upon the circumstances of each case to which it is applied.

"If the United States can show that the Venezuelan dispute affects any real interest of theirs they are as free to intervene as England would be under similar conditions, but they cannot maintain their right to intervene merely because the Venezuelan dispute falls, if it does, within the general terms of a rule of their policy, which, in other cases, may concern real interests of theirs.

"If President Cleveland considers that the United States have real concern in the question, we may be sure that all experienced diplomats, of whom the United States have many, will agree that his right course is to take the best advice he can get and act upon it, but not to clothe the means by which he seeks advice with even the semblance of an assertion of jurisdiction."

### ALLEGED LAND GRAB IN CANADA.

**Report that the Dominion Has Been Surveying on American Soil.**

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 19.—Reports have been made to the United States Government that the Government of Canada was surveying a channel in Lake of the Woods, around Oak Island, with the intention of claiming it as Canadian territory.

The United States Government has caused representations to be made to the British authorities pointing out that the boundary is defined by the treaty of Ghent and also by the Ashburton treaty of 1842.

Inquiry at the different departments here fails to elicit any information confirmatory of the reported surveying operations.

### PROF. J. B. MOORE PROTESTS.

**Says His Private Remarks on Venezuela Were Unwarrantedly Printed.**

FLUSHING, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Prof. J. B. Moore of Columbia College, who lives in this village, was very much surprised and indignant this morning when he learned of the publication of the views he expressed to a party of gentlemen friends in relation to the Venezuelan controversy at a meeting of the Fireside Club.

He said it was an informal and extended private conversation, and that the repeating of his remarks was a breach of propriety. He said that when he has anything to publish on public questions he prefers to do so over his own signature. This proposition, he says, is reasonable and proper, as most of the remarks quoted were mangled, and some of those attributed to him he did not make.

"I think it was wrong for any one to make known our private confab," he said.

### DISAGREES WITH THE PRESIDENT.

**A Yale Professor Criticises Mr. Cleveland's Message.**

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 19.—Prof. William G. Sumner of Yale writes to a local newspaper that he has been incorrectly reported on the Venezuelan question. He says:

"I dissent from every statement of the history or law contained in it, (the President's message,) and I regard all the proceedings in the matter as unjustifiable. The suggestions of the message seemed to me undiplomatic and mischievous.

"There will be a sober second thought to this matter. War with England would be grave business for us and for our property. If we are only playing with the notion for war, believing ourselves secure, we shall not cut a good figure in our own eyes when we come to realize how we are acting. Let us wait for the second thought. Possibly it may also prove a boomerang in its political effects."

### WHAT WOULD RESULT FROM WAR?

**Ulysses D. Eddy's Views Regarding a Conflict with Great Britain.**

Ulysses D. Eddy said yesterday, in speaking of the Venezuelan affair:

"War would be a misfortune, especially between two such nations as the United States and Great Britain. We see already the effects of war talk in the sale of our securities abroad and in demands for our gold for them. A rupture of relations would threaten us with serious financial confusion. But in an affair involving the country's welfare or a National principle or policy, the people must be willing to make sacrifices. If we were to go to war with England we must expect at first heavy losses by attacks on our seaboard, but we would come out of the conflict not with 3,000,000 square miles of territory but with 6,000,000."

E. F. Beddall of 50 Wall Street said: "The general belief is that the President is right and the people will uphold him. In view of all that would be involved in war, however, it would seem that these questions must be settled without a resort to hostilities."

### FORMER MINISTER PERAZA'S VIEWS.

**What He Says of Territory in Dispute in South America.**

N. Bolet Peraza of Brooklyn, who was Minister Plenipotentiary from Venezuela to the United States for a number of years up to 1892, gave out yesterday this brief explanation of the Guiana controversy.

"Two centuries ago Holland invaded Spanish Guiana. At that period all of Venezuela was a Spanish possession under that name. The war ended in 1791, and according to the treaty of peace signed then Spain ceded three colonies to Holland—Esequibo, Demerara, and Surinam—and the Esequibo River was agreed upon and recorded as a dividing line beween the two possessions. This treaty was signed at Aranjuez, in Spain, in 1791. Spain and Holland, in this treaty, had an extradition clause which permitted the extradition of criminals, and the Esequibo River was clearly defined at the dividing line between the possessions.

"Spain owned what the treaty described as hers by right of discovery, and Holland was described as owning up to the Esequibo River by right of conquest over Spain. This line still stands. When England first drew the Schomburgk line, Venezuela protested, but England stated that it was drawn for the purpose of exploration. Venezuela thought the explanation in good faith, and was further deceived when England asked Venezuela to build a lighthouse at the mouth of the Orinoco on the English side of the Schomburgk line. When England claimed the mouth of the Orinoco, I presented the protest of Venezuela to Secretary Blaine—I was Venezuelan Minister at the time—and this was just four years after Venezuela had been requested by England to erect the lighthouse at the mouth of the Orinoco.

"During the period 1791 to the date of the independence of Venezuela, Spain had exercised full power and full jurisdiction in Guiana, as far as the Essequebo River, and there is not a single record of a protest from Holland, but, to the contrary, there are many records which show that she recognized the jurisdiction of Spain over that territory. England would have avoided all this trouble if she could have shown even in confidence to any American Minister in London any proof of her right to a claim over the disputed territory."

### VENEZUELANS ARE ENTHUSIASTIC.

**President Crespo Says They Are Most Grateful to the "Great Republic."**

Col. George W. Turner, editor of The New-York Recorder, sent the following telegram to President Crespo Tuesday night:

"Will your Excellency voice to the citizens of the United States the opinion of your countrymen on President Cleveland's message?"

This reply was received last night:

"I answer your telegram with satisfaction. Popular enthusiasm here is indescribable. All Venezuelans pronounce today with profound respect and gratitude the name of the Great Republic."

**What Henry Clews Suggests.**

Henry Clews sent the folowing telegram yesterday to Washington addressed to Senator Wolcott of Colorado and to Representative Sereno Payne of New-York:

"President Cleveland's proposition to Congress to appoint a commission to determine the boundary line in the dispute between England and Venezuela can be made available for an amicable settlement of the vexed question, provided Marquis Salisbury will also appoint a commission for the same purpose, and then leave the settlement of the question to the two commissions, whose decision will be final without appeal. This will end the business and canot fail to be satisfactory to all concerned. Congress should pass a resolution requiring the President to invite England to appoint a commission to co-operate with our commission in effecting a settlement of the boundary line as above proposed."

**Venezuelan Cable Connections.**

The Western Union Telegraph Company advises that the break in the cable of the French Antilles Company between Puerta Plata and Martinique, which was announced Wednesday, does not interfere with communication between the United States and Venezuela. The cable from San Domingo to Venezuela is a direct route, and independent of the route via Guadaloupe and Martinique to the north coast of South America.

**Secretaries Not Willing to Talk.**

A number of distinguished Democrats were in town yesterday, including Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of the Navy Herbert, and ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson, and Bradley B. Smalley of Vermont. Secretary Lamont said he had come over to buy Christmas presents. Secretary Herbert came over to meet his daughter, who arrived from Europe on the Fulda. Neither of the Secretaries cared to talk for publication.

**Gen. Gordon Finds the Flag All Right.**

CLEARFIELD, Penn., Dec. 19.—The ex-Confederate General J. B. Gordon of Georgia came here to-night to lecture. A great crowd welcomed him at the station, and when he alighted he said: "The question in the East now demands attention. All the boys who are willing to fight for the old flag raise their hands." Hundreds of hands went up, and Gen. Gordon said: "The flag is all right."

**The Irving Place Theatre.**

"For Charity's Sake," the new comedy by Schönthan and Kadelburg, produced at the Irving Place Theatre last night, has a theme which might well invite serious dramatic treatment. A young man in high society marries a popular actress. His choice of a wife angers his relatives, but that makes no difference. It remains for the wife herself, as a wife, to create a genuine disturbance.

Used to the excitement of a public career, the intoxication of personal triumphs, the young woman finds the domestic routine irksome. Her husband refuses to speak of the theatre in her presence. His family holds aloof. Then an august personage expresses a desire to see the charming actress once more in a character. An opportunity is invented by a local manager. He arranges a performance "for charity's sake," in which the principal part shall be borne by the retired actress. She joyfully assents, in spite of her husband, and presently appears in tights. A family council is unable to stop the performance, although the "charity" for which it is given is found to be a myth, but the authors beg the question in the end, and the denouement is submission and forgiveness.

In other words, the piece is frankly farcical, and, as such, is good enough fun. But the theme is worthy of real comedy—without the tights. The performance is capable in all respects, and Hubert Ruesch, Anna von Romanowska, Egerling, Geldner, and Frau Habelmann-Teller have congenial rôles.

An amateur performance of the three-act play by A. Mels, called "Heinrich Heine," will be given to-night for the benefit of the Heine Monument Fund. Prices have been increased, and the house has been practically sold out. After the play Marie Brema will sing "The Loreiel," and living pictures illustrating Heine's poems will be exhibited.


## IN THE WORLD OF BEAUTY

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Not only is it the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, but it is the purest, sweetest, and most refreshing for toilet, bath, and nursery. It strikes at the cause of bad complexions, falling hair, and simple baby blemishes, viz.: pores clogged, inflamed, overworked, or sebaceous glands.

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### POLITICS ARE MIGHTY UNCERTAIN;

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## SLOW WORK ON BIG GUNS

**Little Activity Being Shown at the Watervliet Manufactory.**

**SMALL APPROPRIATIONS THE CAUSE**

**Employes Now Being Discharged Because of a Lack of Funds—Number of Cannon That Have Been Forged.**

WATERVLIET, N. Y., Dec. 19.—While some of the enthusiastic regulars at this army post are talking of the possibilities of war with Great Britain over the Venezuelan question, and are estimating the actual damage which one of the coast-defense guns made here might inflict on a British war vessel, this talk constitutes all the active "war preparations" which has been heard of here. There is no unusual activity at the gun shop, where the monster siege and coast-defense pieces are assembled.

A visit to the arsenal to-day by a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES developed the fact that just at this time, owing to the limited appropriation available for the assemblage and completion of guns of all calibres, the authorities are now kept busy cutting down expenses by the discharge of operatives in the gun factory, and by a saving in the purchase of a reduced quantity of material. It is necessary to do this to establish a scale of operation under which they can carry on work in the gun shop to the end of the present fiscal year, which will be June 30, 1896. This is being done at the present time to avoid the necessity of discharging a much larger number of employes later on, and to avoid a possible necessity of shutting down the works before the end of the year.

The system of coast defense, as it was outlined by the Board of Fortifications some years ago, provided for the protection of twenty-seven seaports by guns having a calibre of eight, ten, and twelve inches. The Board of Fortifications as other defenses of 1886 also adopted forty-four 16-inch guns as a part of the coast defense, and designated the harbors for the protection of which these larger guns were to be used. The War Department has several times submitted to Congress an estimate for funds for construction of a 16-inch type gun, but no appropriation has yet been made for this purpose. England has in her coast defense and navy sixteen guns of 16-inch and larger calibre, and fifty-two guns of 13½-inch calibre. France has eight of 16½-inch, six of 14½-inch, and thirty-five of 13½-inch calibre.

According to a report of the Chief of the Ordnance Department, the reason for the failure of Congress to make the necessary appropriation for guns of this size for this country is believed to be "partly due to opinions expressed by persons who are opposed to the adoption and use of the 16-inch gun, and who profess to believe that the 12-inch gun has sufficient power for our needs."

The machinery necessary for the assembling of a 16-inch gun has been put into the factory here, and every one connected with the institution would be willing to begin work on guns of that size if Congress would give authority.

The scheme of coast defense outlined when the gun factory was authorized, contemplated the construction of 102 eight-inch guns, 222 ten-inch guns, and 203 twelve-inch guns, and the capacity of the gun factory was made such that when in 1890, the entire coast armament would be completed in 1905. There are, accordingly, ten years yet to come before the seaboard will be protected as this board contemplated.

What could be done in time of war, with money enough to work this factory at its fullest capacity, can only be guessed at or estimated, but if the occasion required it, guns could be turned out at a much more rapid rate than has been done during the five years since 1890.

Under the scheme of the Board of Fortifications, the available guns for coast defense were to have been as follows for the various years:

At the end of the year 1895, 43 8-inch, 33 ten-inch, and 26 12-inch guns.

At the end of the year 1896, 55 8-inch, 46 10-inch, and 46 12-inch guns.

At the end of 1897, 67 8-inch, 64 10-inch, and 62 12-inch guns.

At the end of 1898, 79 8-inch, 81 10-inch, and 78 12-inch guns.

At the end of 1899, 91 8-inch, 98 10-inch, and 94 12-inch guns.

At the end of 1900, 102 8-inch, 115 10-inch, and 111 12-inch guns.

So it will be seen that it was contemplated that the factory should turn out a dozen or fifteen of each calibre annually. As a matter of fact, because of failure to make appropriations, the number scheduled for 1895 is not completed, for the report of the Chief of Ordnance, just out, shows that it is only in the case of ten-inch guns that the schedule number, thirty-three, has been completed.

The number turned out up to June 30 at the factory here was 30 eight-inch, 33 ten-inch, and 14 twelve-inch guns. There have been, however, guns of the same description and for the same purpose assembled at other places. The Government has a 100-gun contract with the Bethlehem Iron Company, and of this number ten eight-inch guns have been completed, ten ten-inch guns have been nearly finished, and some of the forgings have been produced for twelve-inch guns. Two or three important facts enter into the calculation of the ability of the Watervliet factory to produce additional guns here in time of especial stress. The factory has been running at eight hours a day, whereas it could be run double that number by employing two forces of men. This would double the output. Further, twenty guns of a given calibre can be assembled in less than twice the time that ten can be produced, provided the necessary castings are on hand, on the principle that 100,000 copies of a newspaper may be prepared and printed in less than twice the time it takes to prepare and print 50,000. In order to secure the most expeditious work at the factory the castings should be ordered about six months in advance of the time when work on them is expected here. The question of ammunition for these monsters is one which would enter into the account largely in any preparations for their immediate usefulness.

Contracts have been made for projectiles to the extent of the appropriations by Congress. According to the Chief of Ordnance an additional contract has been made for 81 armor piercing shot of 12-inch calibre, and one for 104 armor piercing shot for the 10-inch guns, and these, with the projectiles on hand, will provide about eight shot for each of the 8-inch guns, eleven shot for each of the 10-inch guns, and thirteen shot for each of the 12-inch rifles. A contract has also been made for additional deck piercing shot for the mortars, giving about nine shot each for the 80 mortars on hand.

The guns on hand have been put in positions chiefly about the approaches to New-York and Boston Harbors. There are, all told, about seventy mortars in batteries of sixteen each in these locations. Some of the guns have been stationed in San Francisco. But many of the Atlantic ports, which are embraced in the scheme of fortifications, are not yet protected.


**First-Class in Every Respect.**

From The Binghamton Democrat, Dec. 12.

Any of our readers desiring a New-York paper will not go amiss should they order THE TIMES. It is a first-class paper in every respect. Its politics, news, literature, and financial reports are all presented in an able manner.


### SIGNATURES HARD TO GET

**Charles Stewart Smith Wants President Cleveland Criticised.**

**SEEKS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AID**

**A Petition for a Special Meeting Circulated with Slight Success—Only Ten Names Needed.**

Charles Stewart Smith, whose appetite for merchants' movements in public affairs has been growing since he got some glory of the Committee of Seventy's work, made a flat failure down town yesterday in an effort to get up a demonstration on the Venezuelan matter in the Chamber of Commerce. He talked about a meeting to members whom he met, and finding no dissent down town from his expressions of regret over the decline in the security market and the threatened exports of gold, he concluded that there would probably be something in it for Mr. Smith, in the way of fresh fame, if he would take the lead in trying to commit the Chamber to a criticism of President Cleveland's message.

A petition addressed to Alexander E. Orr, President of the Chamber, was accordingly drafted by Mr. Smith. It read as follows:

"Dear Sir: The undersigned members of the Chamber respectfully request that you call a special meeting of the Chamber at an early date for the purpose of considering the Venezuelan question, brought into prominence by the message of the President of the United States."

Ordinarily Mr. Smith has had no trouble in getting signatures in numbers to suit to any paper designed to bring about a special meeting of the Chamber. Ten names are sufficient for the purpose. They could usually be had in any block down town, or in almost any of the large office buildings. It was different yesterday. Mr. Smith worked hard with the apper. He found sympathetic ears for regretful talk of business disturbance, but unwilling pens. After hard sledding, he carried his petition home with him, declaring that he would not yet abandon the attempt to get signatures.

Out of 1,000 members of the Chamber, with the majority of whom Mr. Smith considers himself personally friendly, he could not prevail on a meagre nine to join him in this movement.

Mr. Smith showed the petition to President Alexandre Orr. He got little comfort from Mr. Orr, who said he would be bound by the rules of the Chamber to call a meeting on the petition of ten members, but that since the number of signatures was insufficient, he could not think of issuing a call. That settled the matter for the day down town, although Mr. Smith, in chagrin over the fizzle of his scheme, said he would get the signatures if he had to work at night for them.

The Smith movement excited general comment down town. Much of it was severely critical of its originator. Business there has been much disturbed over the Venezuela affair. Investors have found their plans spoiled for a contented holiday season. The effect of the message has been to touch nearly every pocket. If there were any choice of seasons for losses and financial distractions, it would fall on almost any other time than this. But in matters affecting the general welfare, the financial district is not behind in loyal interest, and the bare suggestion of not standing behind the President in a controversy with another Government was not to be tolerated.

If the financial community is not in a mood to ignore its losses for the week, talk of setting itself in opposition to the Government provoked so much resentment yesterday that a call for a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to indorse the President would doubtless have been eagerly signed. There is probably no likelihood of such a call, because sacrifices have been confined within too narrow compass so far to insure unanimity of expression, but the opinion of members of the Chamber was that while substantial indorsement might not now be feasible, the usefulness of the Chamber would be injured beyond hope of repair if anything were to be done by it at this time except in cordial and unqualified support of the Government's position.

Bankers who refused to sign the Smith paper felt that the financial community could afford a much more serious shrinkage than has yet occurred, with losses of gold, wholesale return of securities from Europe, and all the entailed evils rather than to expose the Chamber of Commerce to the adverse criticism of the country. Much as they deplored strained relations with any country, as a disturber of business and finance, they agreed that jealousy and distrust of New-York could in no way be so greatly aggravated as by the first sign of a lack of entire concurrence with the Government's course and with feeling in other sections.

The sentiment of members of the Chamber was well expressed by John A. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company, who said:

"I have heard that Charles Stewart Smith is agitating a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, to be called for the purpose of considering President Cleveland's attitude on the Venezuelan question.

"I don't want to criticise Mr. Smith, but I say," and Mr. Stewart brought his fist down emphatically—"I say it is the duty of every American citizen to sustain the President."

Other remarks on Mr. Smith were less considerate of his feelings. His propensity for thrusting himself forward on all possible occasions seemed to exhaust the patience of some of his critics, who said that this performance ought to drive him into the retirement of the cemetery company of which he is Treasurer. The business of selling burial lots was thought to be the only one likely to save him from discredit hereafter. It was generally agreed that the memory of his Presidency of the Chamber of Commerce could no longer serve him in any public capacity.

General feeling in the down-town district, shared by members of the Chamber, was that nothing should be permitted to indicate a division of sentiment in this country. Such expression could only please the English, while enthusiastic support of our Government was the surest way to command proper respect for it abroad. The English strength, it was pointed out, was reinforced by the strongest possible public approval. A similar spirit of loyalty alone would do more to prevent further differences than any other agency. Comment in this line was so vigorous that many thought that the Smith fiasco might result in a demonstration to show the country that New-York intends to be in the front for the Government in whatever may occur.

Charles Stewart Smith was seen late last night, and when asked about the petition, said:

"I have not been down town since noon, and do not know whether the petition has received the signatures necessary for such a call. I have no doubt that many more signatures than were needed were secured.

"The first suggestion for such a meeting came from John H. Inman, not from me. Among the other signers when I left, besides Mr. Inman and myself, were Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, and J. Edward Simmons.

"I think the meeting will probably be held next week, but just when or what action will be taken, of course I cannot say."

**Dissolution of a Building Company.**

Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order dissolving the Richmond of 20 Nassau Street, a corporation which was organized in 1883 to improve real estate for apartment houses in Washington, D. C.

The dissolution proceedings were brought by Anthony Pollok, Benjamin F. Lee, and Robert A. Piper, the trustees. Benjamin F. Lee was appointed receiver.

It was stated that the business has not been profitable, nor has it been satisfactory to any one interested. All concerned desired a receiver and dissolution.

All litigation has been settled and all debts paid, except $75,000 due the American Security and Trust Company of the District of Columbia, to secure bonds, which debt is amply secured by mortgage on real estate in Washington. The assets consist of $1,293 cash. The capital stock is $80,000.

**Contains All the News.**

From The Pine Hill (N. Y.) Optic, Dec. 12.

THE TIMES is one of the most reliable papers published, is Democratic in politics, and contains all the news of the world in a condensed and intelligent form. No man can hesitate to carry it into his home, as it contains none of the sensational matter so often found in many of the metropolitan journals.


## Reed & Barton,

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**"La Marquise."**

Our newest design in SOLID SILVER table ware. The repousse work is artistic

# SENATE ACTION DELAYED

## Populist Allen Obstructs the Passage of the Hitt Bill.

## THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS SUSTAINED

### Members of the Upper House Approve the Administration's Attitude with Relation to the Venezuelan Dispute.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The "calm, deliberate second thought" of the Senate, coupled with the desire of Mr. Allen, the Nebraska Populist, for a little cheap notoriety, operated to-day to delay action upon the House bill to appropriate $100,000 for carrying out the President's suggestion with regard to the Venezuelan boundary.

It was shown in these dispatches last night that there was a disposition in the Senate to delay action on the bill. This disposition was made manifest this morning when the bill came up for consideration. Much to the surprise of the Democrats, who had favored its immediate consideration, Mr. Morgan, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, moved that the bill be referred to his committee. The reasons he advanced for this course appeared to the Senate to be in line with the traditions of that body. Mr. Morgan took the ground that the dignity which should surround an important action like that proposed by the President would be intensified by close observance of the usual Senate forms. His declaration that he would not support a motion to adjourn over the holidays until this bill had been acted upon was a source of some comfort to those who desired immediate action.

Mr. Sherman, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Teller, and Mr. Hawley of the Republicans advocated the reference of the bill to the Committee on Foreign Relations, while Mr. Voorhees made a vigorous appeal for quick consideration. Mr. Lodge offered an amendment making it necessary for the proposed commission to report not later than April 1.

Mr. Allen destroyed all hope of action upon the bill to-day by objecting to its second reading. His performance left the bill upon the table.

Much to the gratification of the Senate, Mr. Morgan suggested a way around the Allen obstacle. The Committee on Foreign Relations has had the general subject of the Monroe doctrine under consideration in connection with resolutions bearing upon it. This committee will meet to-morrow, before the Senate convenes, and arrange to accept the proposed amendments, so that it will be ready to act as soon as the bill is read the second time and referred to it. Its report will be submitted, according to this arrangement, before the Senate is ready to adjourn, so that final action may be had before the holiday adjournment.

The attitude of Mr. Allen is explicable only on the ground that he was in a humor to make trouble and took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the rules. According to Senate Rule 14, "Whenever a bill or joint resolution shall be offered, its introduction shall, if objected to, be postponed for one day," there must be three readings of every bill and joint resolution previous to its passage, which readings shall be on three different days unless the Senate shall otherwise unanimously direct.

Mr. Allen may pursue his obstructive tactics to-morrow, but it is assumed that he will subside. At the most he could only delay consideration of the bill one day longer, unless he should decide to filibuster. His explanation to-day of his action was extremely puerile. He said he wanted the Senate to control the commission.

In addition to the Lodge amendment, another will probably be inserted to the effect that the Senate shall confirm the appointments of Commissioners. There is a disposition on the part of some members of the Committee on Foreign Relations to insert the Monroe doctrine in the bill, it being their opinion that a more opportune time was never presented for renewing this declaration and making it essentially an American doctrine. From statements made by members of the House it is believed that the bill, as thus amended, will be acceptable to that body and will be passed before the holiday adjournment.

### COMMISSION BILL GOES OVER.

#### A Populist Senator Insists upon the Observance of the Rule.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—As soon as the Journal of yesterday was read in the Senate to-day, a clerk from the House delivered to the Senate the Venezuelan Commission bill, and the Vice President laid it before the Senate. Practically the entire session was devoted to consideration of this bill.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio,) moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations; but, as his attention was called to the fact that the present Chairman of that committee (Mr. Morgan, Dem., Ala.) was not in the Chamber, he withdrew the motion temporarily.

Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported back favorably the concurrent resolution for the holiday recess, from Friday, Dec. 20, until Friday, Jan. 3, but Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) objected to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution, holding that the Venezuela business should be disposed of first. The resolution went over till to-morrow.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) offered a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire whether it would not be expedient and proper for the Government of the United States at this time, "when the contingency of war between the British Empire and the United States of America may suddenly arise," to open its mints to the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; also to issue an adequate volume of greenbacks, and to withdraw the National bank power of currency issue.

M. Platt (Rep., Conn.) moved to strike out the "whereases" in reference to war; and then both he and Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) objected to its consideration to-day.

#### Mr. Morgan on the Commission.

The House bill appropriating $100,000 for the expenses of the proposed commission to Venezuela was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, addressed the Senate on the subject. The Senate, he said, in considering a question of such gravity, ought to deliberate as long as was proper and necessary in order to come to an absolutely correct judgment; and he therefore favored the reference of the bill to the Committee on Foreign Relations. But he should object to any such reference unless the Senate agreed that it would take no recess until the committee should make its report. For, while he would hasten slowly in the matter, he would still make all necessary speed. It was a question that was agitating the people of the United States, and of the whole world; and delay would give an opportunity for the formation of incorrect opinions that might become very unfortunate. He preferred to have appropriate and necessary deliberation. He had doubts as to whether Congress intended to intervene in that which was a diplomatic question, or whether it intended to leave to the President of the United States the full and unembarrassed exercise of his Constitutional power in framing and shaping the diplomatic question for the future consideration of Congress.

The division line between the functions of Congress and of the President was a clear one, and was one which he did not care to cross by anticipation. As an illustration of his meaning, he instanced the case of Mr. Blount, who was sent by the President as a special Commissioner to Hawaii without nomination to or confirmation by the Senate. That question was again involved in this matter, and ought to be duly considered and acted on. It was for the Senate to determine whether it would interfere in the matter, legislatively, now, or whether it would leave it where the President desired (as indicated in his message) it to be left, in the hands of the Executive. There was no difference of opinion, he believed, between the President and Congress as to the promptitude with which the question ought to be settled. He believed that the President and Congress were in entire accord.

#### The President's Act Conclusive.

So far as the Monroe doctrine was concerned, that was settled by the action of the Executive, at least; and the conclusions reached by the Executive on it could be absolutely and unequivocally confirmed. He did not at all, he thought, mistake the sense of Congress or of the people of the United States on that subject. The question of the application of the doctrine to the present case was one which was settled by the President's message quite as conclusively. But it was not settled absolutely. The Government has passed now to an attitude on the Monroe doctrine that would gratify, he thought, the present generation of men and all generations of Americans who might live hereafter. It was an assertion of the right of the United States, as the controlling nationality on this continent. It has been made and would stand as the law of the United States. He was incapable of expressing the gratification he felt that a question which had been so long debated had at last received such a clear-cut definition. He could never express his gratitude that a conclusion had been arrived at so entirely comporting with the dignity and honor of the Government of the United States, with its prestige among the nations of the world, and with the sentiment of all the people of the country.

#### Mr. Sherman Commends the Message.

Mr. Sherman, (Rep., Ohio,) who is to be Mr. Morgan's successor as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, was the next speaker. He expressed his general assent to Mr. Morgan's views, and commended the President's message, but favored a reference of the House bill to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and its deliberate consideration by that committee and by the Senate. The bill, as passed by the House, he said, should be amended, defined, and limited. He indorsed the Monroe doctrine, but argued that its application to a specific case was a matter of the gravest importance to the United States and to the world. The controversy was a serious one, but he had no doubt that the question would be settled peaceably. An assertion should be made of the right of the United States to prevent European powers from invading the American continent and treating it as they treated Africa and Asia. America was not settled in every part by people of European origin, England having the greatest interest. Mr. Sherman declared:

> Under the circumstances, I do not expect that a war will ensue. I do not contemplate or wish to contemplate the possibility of such an event. I have seen enough of war in my time to dread its principles and its consequences. I do not wish, in the slightest degree, to say a word that would indicate that a war was likely to ensue about this small matter. At the same time I think that the President of the United States did right in taking the ground that it is our duty, as the most powerful of American nations, to say to the countries of Europe: "These two continents are already occupied by Christian people, and we are willing to see that their rights shall not be trampled upon by European powers." As a matter of course, we cannot interfere in any agreement made between Venezuela and Great Britain as to the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana, but I have a map here [pointing to it] which shows repeated encroachments made by Great Britain. This is a serious controversy, and Great Britain has taken the ground that she will not even submit it to arbitration.
>
> Now, I think that the British people, when they understand this matter, when they see that it has attracted the attention of the civilized world, will not insist upon that refusal, especially when it is recollected that the Monroe doctrine was not, perhaps, as much the doctrine of Monroe as it was the doctrine of Mr. Canning, the English Prime Minister.
>
> While we are in no hurry, I do not wish this matter to be pent beyond the present session. But I do think that the bill ought to be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that it should be acted upon promptly. Let that committee hear suggestions of amendment to the House bill. If all amendments be voted down by the committee and the Senate, and if they choose to take the House bill, well and good. We will pass it. But I demand the right of the Senate to consider so grave a proposition as this, and not to be hurried in its consideration. It is supposed that we are a slow-moving body. Well, we ought to be. This bill ought to be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the committee should be instructed to report it back—say to-morrow, or at any other time necessary—and let it then be discussed in the Senate. If the committee reports that amendments are necessary, and if the Senate adopts those amendments, I have no doubt that the House will also agree to them, and if the committee does not report any amendments, the Senate will pass the bill as it came from the House. That will show no haste, no excitement.

#### Mr. Lodge Asks a Reference.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) said that it would be difficult to exaggerate the gravity of the question involved in the bill. It seemed to him that the proper course for the Senate to take with such an important matter was the usual course—to send the bill to the Committee on Foreign Relations and to instruct that committee to report at once—to-morrow if the Senate so pleased. He did not think that Congress ought to adjourn for the holidays until the bill was disposed of. He had not the least desire to delay action. On the contrary, he wished to expedite it in every possible way. But he thought that action taken by the Senate in its ordinary and usual way, after the report of a committee, would have far more weight and would meet much more certainly with the approbation of the whole American people than if the bill was passed now without having consideration from the appropriate committee. If it were referred to-day it could be reported back to-morrow and passed by the Senate. He added:

> Let Congress remain in session until the bill is disposed of. Surely, at this time, Senators are not going to set the question of a holiday against dealing with a matter which involves a principle on which are staked the interests and safety of the United States, and which may bring hostilities between the two great English-speaking nations of the world. It is of the utmost importance that we shall show to the world that we are united, without distinction of party or of section, in support of the policy which the President's message outlines. We shall be able to say, as Webster said, that our politics stop at the water's edge, and that when we have to deal with a foreign question we are all simply Americans. It has been freely charged in the English press published in London and in that small edition of it published in the City of New-York, that this whole thing is a matter of politics, and that it is being used by the President for electioneering purposes. This is the most mistaken view ever uttered. I believe that the American people, without distinction of party, believe in the Monroe doctrine.

#### Mr. Voorhees Ready to Act.

Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.) said that he could see no reason why action on the House bill should not be taken at once. He was not contemplating war or peace. He was contemplating what was right in the case. He was not in haste, and the English Government had not been in haste when it took five months to make up its mind what answer to give to Mr. Olney's dispatch, or whether it would answer it at all. He had no fear of war. He looked upon war as a horror, and hoped that every Christian man did so. But there would be no war over this matter. He declared:

Juaquin Crespo,
President of Venezuela.

> There is a hostage on this continent, north of us; and England will not fight on an issue of this kind. She does not dare to do so. The commerce of the world is in English bottoms. No! There will be an adjustment and a settlement. Let us have that understood, and we will go along peaceably. Let us now go forward and settle the question for ourselves, so far as our responsibilities are involved. Let England have what belongs to her and no more. I trust that we will waste no further time on this great question, but dispose of it, pass the bill, and let the President appoint his commission.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) objected to the second reading of the bill to-day—so that the motion to refer could not be entertained. There was no doubt, he said, that there was unanimous agreement in the Senate on the subject of the Monroe doctrine. Nobody misapprehended the force of that doctrine or what it was. But there might be a grave question as to its application to this particular case. He looked upon it, not as a rule of international law, except so far as it was a rule of National self-defense.

#### Mr. Hawley Would Go Slow.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) expressed regret at the tone of Mr. Voorhees's remarks. It was not wise, he said, to assume that either the great British nation or the great American people would refuse to fight in any imaginable contingency. He would not discuss the question of war at all. What was desired under the provisions of the House bill was information. There was not a Senator or a citizen who would not be very glad indeed to receive the careful report of five leading jurists on the merits of the question. Nobody knew all the facts were. The English Government itself did not know—as was shown by a map in which there were six different boundaries. If that was not a case for a commission, he did not know what would be. If the Senate should act upon the bill without its having received the mature consideration of the Committee on Foreign Relations, it would be reproached with having departed from its usual course. On the other hand, if the bill were sent to the committee, various amendments could be offered to it; for instance, that the Commissioners should be nominated and approved by the Senate, and that a time for final report should be fixed in the bill.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) obtained the floor, but his contribution to the discussion consisted in having read from the Clerk's desk the memorial submitted to Congress and the President last February on the part of English gentlemen to have a system of international arbitration established to prevent war.

#### An American Doctrine.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.,) contended that in ordinary decency the Senate ought to wait until the bill was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. The President, he said, had the power to appoint a commission without the consent of Congress; but if he wanted the assistance of Congress he was entitled to it. The President's message, as a whole, met with his hearty approval, but he had expected it. No President and no Secretary of State, he said, had reached a point where he would retire before the assertion of the Monroe doctrine. It was, however, not merely the Monroe doctrine; it was the American doctrine. It was a doctrine which grew out of the right of self-defense. Continuing, he said:

> If we believe that the establishment of colonies on the western hemisphere is contrary to our interests and endangers our institutions, it is our right to say that they shall not be established. We do not resort to international law for our defense; we resort to the right of every nation to say that no other nation shall arrogate to itself so much power as to threaten its stability. Let the bill go to the committee, and, if the committee wants two weeks to consider it, or a month, let the committee take that time. Nothing will be lost by delay. Great Britain will not misunderstand our attitude, and does not misunderstand it now. We know that we are not willing to abandon the Monroe doctrine, or to permit European Governments to interfere improperly in American affairs.
>
> If war should break out, it would be a universal war. We would not be without European allies. The interest of certain European countries would be that we should destroy the prestige of Great Britain, not only on sea, but on land. Great Britain knows that, we know it, and the world knows it. The great Russian Government, patiently waiting to get its advent to the sea, would find an opportunity which it has never yet had. Do you think it would be slow to take it? Russia is waiting to crowd her domination on the line of British India. Do you suppose she would fail to do it? She is waiting to complete her commercial domination over China. Do you suppose she would fail to take the opportunity?
>
> In my judgment there is no danger of war over a trivial question like this. The consequences would be more serious to Great Britain than to us. But I do not like to say that in the way of threat. I do not believe that that is the way to discuss this question. Neither Great Britain nor we can afford to go to war unless there is a great principle at stake and a great necessity for war. It would be the most inhuman thing in the world for these two great English-speaking people to go to war. There is no haste in this matter. It is a question involving the friendship, peace, and prosperity of the two greatest nations of the world. Let us approach it as statesmen and Senators ought. Let us not be impatient. And, above all, let us not be anxious only to get political advantage one side of the other. It is too big a question for party purposes and party gain. Let the question be settled in such a way that when Great Britain sees what you have done she will know that there is a united nation back of it, and that we have, as we ought to have, the approval of the civilized world. We cannot afford to go to war until we have that, and that cannot be had until the facts are judicially determined. When that determination is made I am for acting in accordance with the honor and dignity of the Government of the United States without reference to what may be the result.

#### The Bill Goes over for a Day.

This closed the discussion, which was carried on throughout with much spirit, but with no show of passion or excitement. As Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) persisted in his objection to the second reading of the bill, it had to lie upon the table till to-morrow, when it will have its second reading, and when the motion to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Relations will be in order.

In the meantime, Mr. Morgan, Chairman of the committee, asked members of it to meet in committee at 10 A. M. to-morrow, saying that there were other resolutions before it, embodying the same question, and that he believed the committee would be prepared to report to the Senate to-morrow with such suggestions as it might deem proper to make, when the Senate could take action on the bill.

The resolution of Mr. Call, (Dem., Fla.,) providing for an investigation into the charges that great corporations had attempted to control legislation and elections, which was agreed to yesterday, and upon which a motion to reconsider was pending, was then taken up, and Mr. Call moved to amend by confining the investigation to the State of Florida.

Mr. Faulkner (Dem., West Va.,) moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instructions to report upon the propriety of such an investigation. A spirited colloquy between Mr. Call and Mr. Faulkner was cut short by a motion of Mr. Walthall, (Dem., Miss.,) to go into executive session, which motion was agreed to, and at 2:30 the doors were closed. They were reopened at 2:45 and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

West 14th St.
1879 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1897
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS
WHAT IS SHODDY?
Shoddy is made of old rags, cut up and run through a picking machine. Shoddy is not fit to go into carpets. But several million pounds have been imported to be mixed with wool. Shoddy carpets fade and wear out quickly. Our contracts forbid the use of shoddy in our carpets, and our early contracts, still in force, give us the best carpets at the same low prices as before the rise in wool and wages.
FURNITURE
for every Christmas need of the soundest construction, at the lowest prices in America.
OPEN EVENINGS.
CASH OR CREDIT.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.,
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

### HOW WAR WOULD BE DECLARED.

#### In What Case the President Could Act Without Waiting for Congress.

More than common interest attaches to the possibility of war between this country and England for two reasons: First, that this country has never declared war against a foreign power until after belligerent acts on the part of the other power; and, second, because of the vast monetary interests that the English have in this country, which might, in the event of a war that terminated successfully for this Government, be confiscated.

In connection with the present situation and the promulgation in the future of an ultimatum to which England does not accede, if it is determined to fight with her to uphold the policy of the Government, war will have to be declared by an act of Congress, as the President, under the Constitution, has no power to declare war.

If, however, before war be declared by Congress the Nation that has refused to recognize the ultimatum commits acts of depredation, or in contravention of the law existing between nations during a time of peace, then the President, without calling upon Congress in the first instance, can take such measures as he may deem necessary to protect the country and the interests of its citizens, whether the same be in a foreign country, on the seas, or within the borders of his country.

The latent and implied power that rests with the President as the Commander in Chief of the army and navy makes it incumbent upon him to instantly repel every hostile act in the nature of war or insurrection, whether the act be done inside or outside of the country.

While Congress alone has the power to declare war, the President need not of necessity delay in calling for troops to protect the country after overt acts on the part of an enemy have been committed. This was exemplified in the call for 75,000 troops by President Lincoln in his proclamation of April 15, 1861, although Congress did not convene in extraordinary session until the following 4th of July. President Lincoln called out the war power of the Nation to repel force, and this right every President has as Commander in Chief.

President Jefferson, Dec. 6, 1805, when discussing Spanish depredations on our territory, said:

> "Considering that Congress alone is Constitutionally invested with the power of changing our conditions from peace to war, I have thought it my duty to await their authority for using force in any degree that could be avoided. I have barely instructed the officers stationed in the neighborhood of the aggressions to protect our citizens from violence, to patrol within the borders actually delivered to us, and not go out of them, but, when necessary, to repel an inroad or to rescue a citizen or his property."

Limited hostilities may be declared between nations; that is, they may be declared as to places, persons, and things, and, though it is a public war, it is called an "imperfect war." Congress may declare such a war or it may declare a "general war," the extent and operation of which are only restricted and regulated by the jus belli that forms a part of the law of nations.

If Congress declares a general war the general laws of war apply to the situation, and everything that is recognized by law of nations may be done by one belligerent to crippling and weakening the other, even the confiscation of property on land and sea. As a general thing, the property of a citizen of a belligerent nation found within the territory of the other nation is respected, as is the owner's life and liberty. But in this country such property could be confiscated by Congress and the Supreme Court if such act were deemed necessary as a war measure.

Under the law of nations a citizen of one country at war with another has a reasonable time to withdraw from the country at war with his if he sees fit so to do, but, in adjudicated cases, it has been held that eleven months is more than a reasonable time, although "reasonable time" is not defined.

If under the existing conditions Congress should, through the President, issue an ultimatum, war being conditioned on its refusal, there would virtually be a declaration the moment that England refused it, and then the question would arise whether the hundreds of millions of property that the English have in this country should be confiscated.

A prominent banker, in speaking of the matter yesterday, said: "There never was a time in the history of the world when so many millions of the enemy's property was in any country with which it was at war as there will be if war is declared between us and England.

"It is almost impossible to compute the vast sums of money that the English have invested here in stocks, bonds, lands, breweries—everything almost in which a dollar can be placed to produce an income.

"If all these properties were confiscated it would make a difference to England that she would not recover from in half a century.

"I have no idea that this would be done, and yet it might, for, although the seizure of an enemy's property by the United States as prize of war on land, jure belli, is not authorized by the law of nations, it could be upheld by an act of Congress."

### TO STAND BY THE GOVERNMENT.

#### Venezuelan Revolutionary Junta Advised to Stop Hostilities.

A cablegram was received last night by the Venezuelan Revolutionary Junta advising that further hostilities against the Venezuelan Government cease. Charles C. Bolot, Secretary of the Junta in this city, has authorized the following statement:

"This step has been precipitated by the vigorous message of President Cleveland in the Guiana controversy. I expected that such a course would be advised by Gen. Monagas and his friends just as soon as he learned what had happened. I cabled the cable to him the afternoon that the message was handed to Congress and the information reached him last night. He sent us instructions at once. He has not had time to instruct us in detail, and only directed us to stop all further operations. This step stops the revolution. We don't care to say anything further beyond what has been said. We will aid the Government.

"General Monagas and all his officers and men, arms, ammunition, dynamite, Hotchkiss gun, and other materials in the hands of the insurgents will be offered to the Crespo Government just as soon as England invades Venezuelan territory and fires upon the Venezuelan flag. If there is no war, and our National honor is not assailed, we reserve the right to settle our internal troubles, our local political differences, in any way we see fit.

"In the event of war we will work in perfect harmony with the Government, and prove that the land of Bolivar is still in a position to duplicate its victory over another European monarchy.

"In my opinion England has only three courses open to her: First, Lord Salisbury must resign or his Cabinet must go out. This would give England time to form a new Cabinet, which would have to go over the archives and study the question anew—this is an old British trick. Second, she can recall her Ambassador and meditate war. Third, and the most probable course, she may accept the studied lesson of justice which the United States has taught her."

This is Friday, but we are not superstitious. It is a mistaken notion that to get close prices on office furniture, one must go to Fulton, William, or Nassau Streets. If you want to pay retail prices go there. To save your money and buy at factory prices, go to the makers. Andrews Manufacturing Company, 76 Fifth Avenue.—Adv.

Quaker Wisdom
"If thou wouldst have praise, die," but if thou wouldst have good health, eat Quaker Oats.
Quaker OATS
Sold only in 2-lb. Packages.

# ENGLAND SLOW OF ACTION

## No Developments Expected Till After the Holidays.

## A SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT MADE

### The Chancellor of the Exchequer Thinks the Venezuelan Difficulty Will Be Adjusted Without a Resort to Arms.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Lord Salisbury did not come to London to-day. Business at the Government offices went along as usual, and there was no bustle or excitement. It is the opinion in official quarters that there will be no developments in the Venezuelan matter until the Christmas holidays are over. It is also thought that the Government will not act in any way until it receives a formal intimation of the appointment of the American commission.

In a speech delivered at Bristol to-day Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made a passing reference to President Cleveland's message. Some people, he said, appeared to regard a war between the United States and Great Britain as impossible owing to their ties of kinship. Nothing, however, was impossible. War had already happened between them. If kinsmen unhappily differed they became sometimes very bitter enemies. But he did not believe that many persons, if any, on either side of the Atlantic thought that the people of the United States or Great Britain wanted war. He was confident that when a true statement of Great Britain's case was ably and fully presented and Lord Salisbury's dispatches were laid before both peoples the result would be peaceful and honorable to both countries.

Gen. Lord Wolseley, Commander in Chief of the British forces, in the course of an address to the inmates of the Soldiers' Home at Norwich to-day, mentioned the difference between the United States and Great Britain over the Venezuelan question, and exclaimed: "God forbid that there should be war."

The Rev. Joseph Parker, in the course of a sermon in the City Temple to-day, told his hearers that there would be no war between England and America. The Christians of both countries, he said, would keep the peace of the world.

The Stock Exchange market closed better to-day, under more favorable advices from America. Consols recovered, but American railroad shares were still weak. South Americans were from ½ to 1 lower. Mining shares were dull.

### A CASE FOR ARBITRATION.

#### Prof. Goldwin Smith Says There Is No Cause for War.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 19.—Prof. Goldwin Smith was asked to-day for a statement of his views upon President Cleveland's message upon the Venezuela boundary question, and his opinion as to the probable termination of the dispute. In reply the professor made the following statement:

"No one, I think, who has been much among Americans and conversed with men of different parties and classes among them, will be much surprised at Mr. Cleveland's message. I am firmly convinced that since the abolition of slavery there prevails among them no desire for territorial aggrandizement. The absence of such a desire was shown when they refused to annex San Domingo, and has appeared on other occasions. I have never, in all my intercourse with them, heard the slighest expression of a desire to aggress on the independence of Canada. I have no doubt that, as an independent country, we might rest in perfect security at their side, but to the Monroe doctrine I have always believed them to be strongly attached, and I doubt not that President Cleveland in asserting it on this occasion will have their general sympathy and support.

"They regard it not as a manifesto to American aggrandizement, but as a charter of independence for this continent and a declaration that the New World shall be allowed to work out its own destinies free from any interference on the part of the powers of the Old World. They were resolved to apply the principle in the case of Mexico, and they did insist with success on the withdrawal of the French Emperor and the extinction of the Latin empire which he founded.

"In telling the powers of the Holy Alliance that an interference on their part with the political independence of South American republics would be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States, President Monroe clearly implied that the United States occupied the position of a tutelary power. It is singular that this should not hitherto have been generally noticed, but it is certainly a fact. I think it doubtful whether any European power would be permitted, if the United States could help it, to make this continent the scene, basis, or highway of its wars. I rather think that the United States would be inclined to exercise that tutelary authority in guarding the peace of this continent.

"Our two railways are almost as much American as Canadian. They are practically, in no small measure, under American control. I doubt whether they would be allowed to be freely used for the transmission of troops and munitions of war to be employed against any power with which the United States were at peace. In case of war I suspect that Great Britain's only safe route to India would be around the Cape of Good Hope.

"I have been speaking as to the Monroe doctrine generally, and the attachment of Americans to it, which prepared me for the attitude assumed by Mr. Cleveland. On the merits of the Venezuela question in particular I would not presume to judge between the opinions of the great diplomatists arrayed on the two sides. It appears to be simply a boundary question, and all boundary questions, I should say, are cases for arbitration. I can, indeed, conceive of not many cases to which arbitration is more plainly applicable than these. I believe Mr. Cleveland to be a strictly honorable man, and I do not think his motive is re-election, nor do I doubt that the controversy will be brought to a peaceful termination."

### THE FEELING IN GERMANY.

#### A Banker Says There Is No Effect on the Boerse.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Concerning the effect of President Cleveland's message to the American Congress, Gehelmrath Schwabach, the head of the banking firm of Bleichroder, said to a representative of The United Press to-day:

"The message of the President is only an election coup, and has not affected the Berlin Boerse at all. The Russian loan just offered was oversubscribed four or five times. The threat conveyed in the message will not have any practical effect until both States raise armies. It would be different if great military powers like Russia and Austria used such language, but England and the United States, as regards armies, are now in the position that Germany was in the sixteenth century."

The Russian loan of £4,500,000, which has just been placed here, is for the purpose of constructing the Moscow, Kieff and Voronesh Railway.

A member of the British Embassy here, who was interviewed by a representative of The United Press this morning, declined to express, as a British official, any opinion in regard to President Cleveland's message or to talk of any of the phases of the Venezuelan controversy. In his private capacity, however, he said that he regarded Lord Salisbury as being in every respect a match for Mr. Cleveland in the use of strong language. He thought the message a bid for the Irish vote and did not believe that it meant war.

The French Ambassador begged to be excused from expressing any opinion in the matter.

The members of the American colony, irrespective of party preferences or affiliations, are unanimous in approval of President Cleveland's message, which they regard as a matter of national honor, not of party tactics. The colony cheers the Americans for having roused from their inaction in the face of foreign assumption.

The Kreuz-Zeitung says: "England must remember that the time has gone by when the growl of the lion sufficed to secure advantages where it had no rights."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "This time it is a case of honor for the European States to stand by England's side, else Yankeedom will believe it has but to command the old Continent, and it will obey."

### THE NEW VENEZUELAN MINISTRY.

#### Senor Andrade Announces Its Appointment to Secretary Olney.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Señor Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister, was among Secretary Olney's callers this morning. While there was no special significance in the visit to-day, it being diplomatic reception day at the State Department, the Minister seized the opportunity to pay his respects and to thank Secretary Olney for the interest he had officially taken in the boundary dispute. Señor Andrade had received his weekly official mail just before going to the State Department, and was enabled to announce the formation of the new Venezuelan Cabinet which was formed by President Crespo Dec. 9. Its personnel is as follows:

Foreign Relations—Dr. Pedro Ezequiel Rojas.
War—Gen. Ramon Guerra.
Treasury—Gen. Henrique Perez.
Public Works—Dr. Claudio Brazual Serra.
Interior—Dr. Francisco Castillo.
Fomento—Gen. Francisco Tosta Garcia.
Public Instruction—Dr. Frederico R. Chirinos.

Of these Gen. Guerra and Dr. Castillo have continued in office during the Summer and are now reappointed. Gen. Garcia is transferred to the Department of Fomento from Governor of the Federal District, in which office he is succeeded by Gen. Estchan Ibarra Hervera. Dr. Rojas was Minister of Foreign Relations a year ago. He has had official charge of the boundary dispute for many years, and is considered one of the ablest diplomats in South America.

Among other callers at the State Department this morning were Minister Lazo de Arriago of Honduras and Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister. Senators Lodge, Call, and Morgan also saw Secretary Olney.

### FRENCHMEN APPROVE THE MESSAGE

#### Rejoice at the Stumbling Block to Further British Aggression.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—M. Delcasse, formerly French Minister of the Colonies, said in an interview with a United Press reporter to-day:

"Mr. Cleveland is a man of sound sense and reflection, and it is not likely that he sent his Venezuelan message to Congress without having duly weighed the consequences and being practically certain of achieving his aim."

M. Delcasse declined to say whether he approved the message or not, and added that if it were true that England meditated taking action in Asia Minor it would cause modifications in the policy of Turkey.

M. Deloncle, the French Colonial expert and Deputy, spoke in warm approval of the message, which, he said, vigorously affirms an indestructible national tradition and promulgates a new public right against which British rage is powerless. "It is useless," he declared, "for England to hope to obtain the support of Europe in this matter. Mr. Cleveland has turned the tables by employing toward Great Britain the methods that she herself has hitherto used against her enemies. France, which has long been demanding the arbitration of her dispute with Brazil, is bound to support Mr. Cleveland, who reassures France of the impossibility of England's encroaching upon French territory recognized by the Utrecht treaty. The appointment of an American boundary commission will accomplish a work of justice and establish an excellent precedent. The eventual consequences of Mr. Cleveland's attitude will be the autonomy of Canada and the end of British intrigues in Central and South America. Europe now realizes that a force exists which is capable of imposing respect for a right which it has hitherto been accustomed to ignore."

M. Joseph Reinach, journalist and member of the Chamber of Deputies, said: "Mr. Cleveland's interpretation of the Monroe doctrine is quite inadmissible. His message is either an election manoeuvre or an aggressive expression of a fixed resolve to provoke a conflict with England. Nothing in the Monroe doctrine warrants American interference in the demarcation of a frontier."

M. Houanet, member of the Chamber of Deputies, said: "England's attitude in Venezuela amply justifies the United States in intervening in behalf of a weaker republic. President Cleveland's message will cause England to reconsider, and not rush into a conflict over a few square miles of waste land."

M. Hanotaux, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of Premier Dupuy, and retained that portfolio in the succeeding Ministry formed by M. Ribot, when asked to give his views upon the tension between the United States and Great Britain over the latter's claim in Venezuela, said that no serious French politician would venture to express an opinion in a case upon which two powers friendly to France were at variance. He had, he said, the most implicit confidence that Lord Salisbury's judgment, firmness, and fairness would attain a satisfactory solution of the difficulty without resort to force. M. Hanotaux declined to discuss the Monroe doctrine. Each case, he said, ought to be judged upon its merits. If the boundary dispute between France and Brazil became acute it ought to be submitted to arbitration. In the small dispute between France and Venezuela, which was not a territorial question, the United States sought to interfere. He (Hanotaux) resisted such interference and simply demanded that France be left to settle the matter without the intervention of a third party.

The Temps says that the possibility of a war between Great Britain and the United States controverts the proverb that "Blood is thicker than water," and pricks the bubble of a gigantic Anglo-Saxon federation. It adds that the violence of American politicians is laughable, although the matter becomes grave when it is remembered that the excitement is echoed in England.

### THE ENGLISH PRESS.

#### Comment on the Venezuelan Incident Generally Temperate in Tone.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The press continues to discuss the Venezuelan incident. Among to-day's comments are the following:

The Morning Post—There seems little doubt that the commission will hold an inquiry, in which event an unexpected way of escape may be provided for President Cleveland.

The St. James's Gazette—The Americans would fight with all the fierce energy of the race for a principle or an idea, and sacrifice a million men and spend a thousand million dollars to punish what they conceived to be an invasion of their rights or an attempt to work an injustice upon them. We know that, and respect them for it.

The Daily News—The whole political prospect in the United States has changed, and the common sense of the American people has reasserted itself. The Senate discussed the matter of a grant for the commission with the dignity and gravity becoming the first assembly of the Union. The jingoes were evidently overawed, not by what passed in the Senate, but by what was passing outside. They already had had a taste of plain speaking from many quarters of the Union. It is not England, but Europe which threatens them with confusion, and proclaims the message an outrage on right and injustice that has not been paralleled since the time of Napoleon.

The Westminster Gazette—Lord Salisbury made a mistake in going beyond necessity in the case, and arguing against the Monroe doctrine as being obsolete. He ought to have confined himself to showing that it did not apply to the present case.

The Pall Mall Gazette—We are not infuriated, nor are we excited, but we are partly astonished, partly amused, and also somewhat embarrassed, as when somebody else has committed a bad breach of decorum in public. We know it is not our fault, yet we feel awkward, and are disposed to blush.

The Globe—Whether election exigencies lie behind the message of President Cleveland or not, it does not matter. A much more serious matter is the fact that the Chief Magistrate of the United States has distinctly pledged himself that if England refuses to abide by the award of a commission of arbitration, he will resort to warlike measures to enforce obedience to his will.

The Liverpool Post says that when Secretary Olney's letter in regard to Great Britain's position in Venezuela reached Lord Salisbury last August the Premier saw the gravity of the situation. His first idea was to obtain the withdrawal of the letter by the American Secretary, but he did not make a formal request for its withdrawal, finding that it would be fruitless.

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#### Venezuela Not Worth a Contest.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 19.—When asked to-day for an expression of opinion in regard to the Venezuelan situation, Senator Palmer said:

"This Congress can agree upon nothing, but we can all agree on a policy of aggression. The politicians are playing for position. The country in dispute is merely worth

# The New-York Times.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Charles I.—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—A Runaway Colt—8:15.
BIJOU—The Night Clerk—8:15.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:10.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—Twelfth Night—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Camille—8:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15.
GARDEN—A Stag Party—8:15.
GARRICK—The Foundling—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Ups and Downs of Life—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The New Boy—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Heinrich Heine—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Home Secretary—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Carmen—8:15.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
STAR—The County Fair—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements, Page 7.

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## REPORT ON PENAL INSTITUTIONS

### The Prison Association to Present One to the Board of Estimate To-day.

The Executive Committee of the Prison Association met at 135 East Fifteenth Street last night and received a report from the committee appointed to inspect the penal institutions of his city.

This sub-committee was composed of George C. Holt, Chairman; John W. Hutchinson, Frederick Peterson, Charlton T. Lewis, and William M. C. Dowd.

The condition of some of the places visited by the committee was published at the time those visits were paid. The report is to be presented to the Board of Estimate at its meeting to-day.

The members of the committee expect that efforts will then be made by the Charities and Correction Department to have an appropriation made for an addition to the Blackwell's Island prison. The Prison Association is opposed to this and to the erection of any more buildings for criminals on the island.

## YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

| | 1894. Weather Bureau. | 1895. Times. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 35 | 42 | 42 |
| 6 A. M. | 35 | 42 | 43 |
| 9 A. M. | 37 | 44 | 44 |
| 12 M. | 39 | 50 | 40 |
| 4 P. M. | 44 | 54 | 53 |
| 6 P. M. | 42 | 50 | 51 |
| 9 P. M. | 40 | 49 | 49 |
| 12 P. M. | 37 | 49 | 47 |

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....47.25
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....47.50
Average temperature at which the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....40.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....35.00

## PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Followed by Cloudy Weather.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 20, 1895.

*The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.*

## NATIONAL HONOR AND SELF-RESPECT.

No American who has a soul within him capable of rising above immediate considerations of the markets will waver for an instant in his loyal support of the President and the House in the position they have taken in respect to the Venezuela boundary. It is well to remember that there are some disasters worse than war, worse than commercial loss, and that a prevailing manifestation of the spirit of which we have seen a few shameful examples since the publication of the President's message would constitute a deeper National disgrace than defeat on land and sea. "There is no calamity which a great nation can invite," said the President, "which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor."

At the outbreak of the war of the rebellion there was a "peace-at-any-price" party that protested loudly against taking up arms to preserve the Union and maintain the National authority. There is a peace-at-any-price party organized here in New-York, in permanent committees, small but noisy and self-assertive, that comes to the fore with loud cries of dissent whenever there is talk of the flag dissociated from notions of mere geography and ship's manifests. We must not build a navy, because the possession of war ships begets a quarrelsome temper. Conversely, we must cringe at every challenge and run away from every insult because we have no navy, and so would be whipped if we fought for our honor. To talk of arms is schoolboyish; to mention patriotism, except under the sneer of quotation marks, is an evidence of a callow mind; while to declare that one is an American and proud to be an American is to become the butt of unstinted ridicule. Even the youth who, in a moment of generous ardor, quotes his classics in support of the proposition that once it was held to be sweet to die for one's country is to be laughed at till he blushes for it.

Under the teaching of these bloodless Philistines these patriots of the ticker if they were heeded, American civilization would degenerate to the level of the Digger Indians, who eat dirt all their lives and appear to like it. We should become a Nation of hucksters, flabby in spirit, flabby in muscle, flabby in principle, and devoid of honor, for it is always a characteristic of the weak and cowardly to try to make up by craft and trickery for their defect of noble qualities.

The stern condemnation that befits actual disloyalty in time of war is appropriate to any discussion of the behavior of men who now go about organizing opposition to the Federal Government at a time when there is no prospect of war, almost no possibility of war, but when there has arisen a grave question of the National honor and self-respect, qualities which can be maintained only when they are rooted in the hearts of the people, and when the people cherish them above everything else on earth, above even life itself.

During the war that ended thirty years ago no class of citizens displayed a higher patriotism, a more devoted loyalty, or a nobler spirit of self-sacrifice than the merchants and bankers of New-York City. There are those now living who attended the meeting at Mr. JOHN J. CISCO'S house, where a course of action was planned that insured the success of the great Government loans. There are those living who cheerfully relinquished the current gains of trade and much more from past accumulations in their loyal desire to aid in the struggle for the preservation of the Union. Wall Street itself and the Stock Exchange were alive with patriotic fervor.

It is now proposed that the Chamber of Commerce of New-York shall meet "for the purpose of considering the Venezuelan question, brought into prominence by the message of the President of the United States." There can be no doubt or question what will be the result of the Chamber's consideration of issues raised in the President's message. The meeting will be crowded to the doors, and the President's determination to maintain the National honor and self-respect will be sanctioned and applauded in resolutions worthy of the Chamber of Commerce of the chief city of the country. It is impossible, it is beyond conception, that Mr. CHARLES STEWART SMITH'S purpose of attempting to procure from the Chamber a resolution condemning the message should have the remotest chance of succeeding. If the Chamber of Commerce may review the action of the President and of Congress, already taken in the House and assured in the Senate, in respect to a declaration of National policy, where shall we fix the limit of its powers of review and dissent? Must the General of the army in the field—if we ever do have a war, which may GOD forbid—issue his orders subject to the approval of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York? Will the Chamber attend our fleets and countermand the orders of our Admirals? We apologize to the men of American spirit who are members of the Chamber for these interrogations, which merely present in a manner likely to be apprehended the questions raised by those whose ill-considered action has cast an undeserved imputation upon the loyalty and good sense of the merchants of New-York. When commercial bodies in the other great cities of the country with which we have dealings are declaring their hearty support of the President's position, when Congress, in which men representing constituencies too far from New-York to permit of their being well informed about the opinions of its citizens often express doubts about our loyalty and Americanism, has given assurances that it will firmly sustain him, and when the sentiment of the American people sustains him not less unitedly, there can be no room for any question as to what New-York's chief commercial body will do.

## AMERICANS IN TURKEY.

The report of the Secretary of State upon the outrages committed upon the Christian subjects of the Sultan is probably the most complete and comprehensive account that has been accessible of the history of Turkey since the massacres at Moosh a year ago last August. Less fortunately than in China, where no American citizens were killed, several seem to have lost their lives in the Armenian disturbances. The number of our missionaries in Asia Minor Mr. OLNEY states at 173, and estimates at something like twice that number the American citizens engaged in business in the disturbed districts. Some of these are no doubt genuine American citizens by nativity or naturalization, but probably a considerable number are natives of the country who have assumed American citizenship as a precautionary measure.

The outrages of which we have to complain and for which we have the right to hold the Turkish Government responsible extend only to the destruction of property, except in two instances. One was that of LENZ, the bicyclist, who was murdered outright, and one that of WEBBER, a Bavarian by birth and an American by naturalization, who was killed by cruel treatment after an unjustifiable arrest. In the former case it has been announced that several persons were to be tried for the murder. In the latter the punishment of the officials has been demanded. The incident arising from the assault upon Dr. CHRISTIE, the merican missionary, is already closed by the confession of the guilty persons and the imposition upon them of light sentences at the request of the victim and complainant. The case arising out of the killing of STUPE, another American citizen, by an insane Turk seems also to have been closed, in effect, by the pension granted by the Sultan to STUPE'S widow.

The two remaining cases concern the destruction of property by mobs, for which a pecuniary indemnity is the appropriate and sufficient redress. In the riot at Harpoot in November it appears that the property of the American mission was injured to the extent of $100,000. In the still later destruction of the American School of Science at Marash the amount of damage has not yet been ascertained. In both cases the Turkish Government will be held responsible to the full extent of the loss.

This list seems to cover our actual concern in the Turkish massacres and riots. Mr. OLNEY'S report makes it quite clear that both the State Department and our Minister to Turkey have done their whole duty, and that such means as were available for the protection of American citizens have been employed to the utmost.

## AN OBSTRUCTION REMOVED.

It is not likely that any public objection will be made to the decision of the East River Bridge Commission to get the East River Bridge Company's franchise out of the way by paying $200,000 for it. It was doubtless the cheapest thing to be done, and, besides being agreed to by the six appointed members of the commission, it has the formal approval of the Mayors and Controllers of the two cities at whose expense the bridge is to be built. That is enough to satisfy the public. The company had pre-empted the best, if not the only available, location for the bridge, within the requirements of the law, and, according to the statement of its President, had paid out $150,000 in preliminary expenses, the results of which will accrue to the commission. Considering the interests of those who obtained and controlled the charter, the company could have afforded to give the franchise to the commission notwithstanding its outlay, but of course it could not be compelled to do that, and to acquire it by condemnation proceedings would probably have cost more, besides causing serious delay.

A Brooklyn lawyer who represents property owners in that city threatens to apply for an injunction to prevent carrying out the purchase, but there is no likelihood that such a proceeding can be sustained. The authority of the commission is clear and explicit. The act from which it derives its powers specifically declares that the "Commissioners may, if they so determine, with the express consent of the Mayors and Controllers of the respective cities, purchase said charter and all the rights and powers granted thereby from the corporation so holding the same, so far as the same relates to the bridge authorized by this act, at a price to be mutually agreed upon, and thereby to take or extinguish any right of such corporation to operate any railroad across said bridge."

In the face of this provision the only possible question that can be raised is that of the validity of the charter of the company, and as to that the commission relied on the advice of competent counsel. In regard to the real interests of Brooklyn property owners and taxpayers, there can be no doubt that they will be benefited by the speediest possible construction of the proposed bridge. It will be of very great value to Brooklyn, much greater than to New-York as a separate municipality, but it will be to the common advantage of the people of the greater municipality of which these two are to become parts. They are already in effect parts of one community, and the closer the connection between them the better for their future progress.

The removal of the obstruction of this franchise enables the commission to decide at once upon a site which it finds by its own investigations to be the best, and to proceed with plans already in preparation. The company claimed that the transfer would carry with it not only the benefit of its own surveys and preparations, but the consents of property owners and public authorities for the approaches, and the authority of the War Department for bridging the river at this point. With its ample and unrestricted powers and its reliance upon the two cities for funds, the commission will be able to proceed expeditiously with the great undertaking, and it should give us an example of a public work executed honestly, economically, and with all reasonable dispatch.

## THE VENEZUELAN CORRESPONDENCE

The correspondence accompanying the message of the President on the 17th inst. is printed in full in The Congressional Record, pages 204 to 212. It embraces a letter of Secretary of State OLNEY to Ambassador BAYARD, July 20, 1895; a brief note to the Ambassador from the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. A. A. ADEE, July 24; a letter of Lord SALISBURY to Sir JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, Nov. 26, 1895, and a second letter of the same date.

Mr. OLNEY'S letter begins by the statement that "the President has given much anxious thought" to the subject treated, and "has not reached a conclusion without a lively sense of its great importance, as well as of the serious responsibility involved in any action now to be taken." He then reviews briefly the history of the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela touching the boundary between the latter and the colony of the former known as British Guiana. From the outset "the claims of both parties, it must be conceded, are of a somewhat indefinite nature." On the one hand, Venezuela, though declaring her territorial limits to be those of "the Captaincy General of Venezuela in 1810," contented herself with claiming the line of the Essequibo River. On the other hand, Great Britain, claiming from Holland, "apparently remained indifferent as to the exact area of" her "colony until 1840," when she commissioned Sir R. SCHOMBURGK "to examine and lay down its boundaries." To this line Venezuela declined to accede. "Since 1840 various other boundary lines have from time to time been indicated by Great Britain, but all as conventional lines—lines to which Venezuela's assent has been desired, but which in no instance, it is believed, have been demanded as a matter of right. Thus neither of the parties is to-day standing for the boundary line predicated upon strict legal right—Great Britain having formulated no such claim at all, while Venezuela insists upon the Essequibo line only as a liberal concession to her antagonist."

Mr. OLNEY then traces the successive propositions made by Great Britain as to a boundary—the Aberdeen line of 1844 abandoning the coast from the mouth of the Moroco to the mouth of the Orinoco, where the Schomburgk line had ended, but including territory west of that line and further south; the Granville line of 1881, which struck the coast about half way between the Moroco and the Orinoco; the Rosebery line of 1886, which swept in some 33,000 square miles west of the Granville line, including gold mines, and, finally, the Salisbury line of 1890 and the second Rosebery line of 1893, embracing the valleys of the Yuruan and the Yuruari and the mountains of Imataca and extensive auriferous regions. On the expansion of the British claims the letter of Mr. ADEE cites the "British Colonial Office List, a Government publication," which in 1885 stated of British Guiana: "It is impossible to specify the exact area of the colony, as its precise boundaries between Venezuela and Brazil respectively are undetermined, but it has been computed to be 76,000 square miles." In 1886 the same statement occurs, with the change of area to "about 109,000 square miles." The maps in the two volumes are identical, but later maps "show a varying sweep of the boundary westward into what previously figured as Venezuelan territory." The point of international importance in the comparison of these varying lines is not the inclusion of gold mines, but the insistence by Great Britain, after 1886, on the inclusion of the Island of Barima and the right bank of the great mouth of the Orinoco to the mouth of the Amacura, which in 1844, and even in 1881, she had been ready to abandon.

Mr. OLNEY, after further tracing the stages of the controversy, sums up "the important features of the existing situation" as follows:

"1. The title to territory of indefinite but confessedly very large extent is in dispute between Great Britain on the one hand and the South American Republic of Venezuela on the other.

"2. The disparity in strength of the claimants is such that Venezuela can hope to establish her claim only through peaceful methods—through an agreement with her adversary either upon the subject itself or upon an arbitration.

"3. The controversy, with varying claims on the part of Great Britain, has existed for more than half a century, during which period many earnest and persistent efforts of Venezuela to establish a boundary by agreement have proved unsuccessful.

"4. The futility of the endeavor to obtain a conventional line being recognized, Venezuela for a quarter of a century has asked and striven for arbitration.

"5. Great Britain, however, has always and continuously refused to arbitrate, except upon the condition of a renunciation of a large part of the Venezuelan claim and of a concession to herself of a large share of the territory in controversy.

"6. By the frequent interposition of its good offices at the instance of Venezuela, by constantly urging and promoting the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries, by pressing for arbitration of the disputed boundary, by offering to act as arbitrator, by expressing its grave concern whenever new alleged instances of British aggression upon Venezuelan territory have been brought to its notice, the Government of the United States has made it clear to Great Britain and to the world that the controversy is one in which both its honor and its interests are involved, and the continuance of which it cannot regard with indifference."

The remainder of Mr. OLNEY'S letter is devoted to the consideration of the rights and duties of the United States, and with this portion our readers are already so far familiar that it does not now require extensive analysis. The following passage shows most clearly the decision of the Government of the United States as to what is not and what is involved in the American principle generally designated as the Monroe doctrine:

"That America is in no part open to colonization, though the proposition was not universally admitted at the time of its first enunciation, has long been universally conceded. We are now concerned, therefore, only with that other practical application of the Monroe doctrine, the disregard of which by a European power is to be deemed an act of unfriendliness toward the United States. The precise scope and limitations of this rule cannot be too clearly apprehended. It does not establish any general protectorate by the United States over other American States. It does not relieve any American State from its obligations as fixed by international law, nor prevent any European power directly interested from enforcing such obligations or from inflicting merited punishment for the breach of them. It does not contemplate any interference in the internal affairs of any American State, or in the relations between it and other American States. It does not justify any attempt on our part to change the established form of government of any American State or to prevent the people of such State from altering that form according to their own will and pleasure. The rule in question has but a single purpose and object. It is that no European power or combination of European powers shall forcibly deprive an American State of the right and power of self-government and of shaping for itself its own political fortunes and destinies."

Mr. OLNEY reviews at some length the utterances of the American Government on various occasions with reference to this principle. He points out the consequences of adhering to it in the case of Mexico, in excluding Great Britain by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty "from occupying or exercising any dominion over any part of Central America," and in justifying the position of the United States that "Cuba will not be permitted to become the possession of any other European country." He indicates certain developments of the rule "apparently not necessarily required by either its letter or its spirit," such as "the objection to arbitration of South American controversies by an European power." And he submits that his enumeration "demonstrates that the Venezuelan boundary controversy is in any view far within the scope and spirit of the rule as uniformly accepted and acted upon." After developing the argument as to the consequences of failing to apply this rule, Mr. OLNEY explains that the Venezuelan dispute may involve "the forcible assumption by an European power of political control over an American State," which the United States is entitled and required "to treat as an injury to itself." "The political control at stake, too, is of no mean importance, but concerns a domain of great extent—the British claim, it will be remembered, apparently expanded in two years some 33,000 square miles—and, if it also directly involves the command of the mouth of the Orinoco, is of immense consequence in connection with the whole river navigation of the interior of South America."

And Mr. OLNEY then states the logical necessity under which our Government asks for an arbitration of this dispute:

"It is not admitted, however, and therefore cannot be assumed, that Great Britain is in fact usurping dominion over Venezuelan territory. While Venezuela charges such usurpation, Great Britain denies it, and the United States, until the merits are authoritively ascertained, can take sides with neither. But while this is so—while the United States may not, under existing circumstances at least, take upon itself to say which of the two parties is right and which is wrong—it is certainly within its right to demand that the truth shall be ascertained. Being entitled to resent and resist any sequestration of Venezuelan soil by Great Britain, it is necessarily entitled to know whether such sequestration has occurred, or is now going on. Otherwise, if the United States is without the right to know and have it determined whether there is or is not British aggression upon Venezuelan territory, its right to protest against or repel such aggression may be dismissed from consideration."

The substance, then, of the declaration of our Government is that the United States claims the right and acknowledges the duty to see that justice is done to Venezuela in any controversy involving the political control of that State, and that in order that it may be fairly and fully determined what justice requires, it asks the Government of Great Britain to submit the boundary dispute to impartial arbitration.

The reply of Lord SALISBURY to Mr. OLNEY'S letter consists of two letters, each bearing date Nov. 26, nearly four months after a copy was left with him by Mr. BAYARD, (Aug. 7.) The longer of the two letters gives the British history of the Venezuelan dispute. He asserts that the title of Great Britain is derived from conquest and military occupation of the Dutch settlements in 1796, and that on this occasion and at the time of a previous occupation, in 1781, the "British authorities marked the western boundary of their possessions as beginning some distance up the Orinoco beyond Point Barima, in accordance with the limits claimed and actually held by the Dutch, and this has always since remained the frontier claimed by Great Britain." He further declares that the "Government of Great Britain have from the first held the same view as to the extent of territory which they are entitled to claim as a matter of right. It comprised the coast line up to the River Amacura and the whole basin of the Essequibo River and its tributaries." He states that any propositions to vary this boundary that have been made have been "concessions as a matter of friendship and conciliation" only. And he sums up the present position of the British Government as follows: "A portion of that claim [to the Essequibo and its tributaries] they have always been willing to waive altogether; in regard to another portion they have been and continue to be perfectly ready to submit the question of their title to arbitration. As regards the rest, that which lies within the so-called Schomburgk line, they do not consider that the rights of Great Britain are open to question." He explains that concessions have lessened in extent because of the gradual spread of English settlements which her Majesty's Government cannot surrender to foreign rule.

The other and more direct answer to Mr. OLNEY'S letter by Lord SALISBURY relates to the principle laid down by the Government of the United States and its application to the present question. He declares that the original Monroe doctrine cannot be made to cover the case; that, if it could, it is not accepted as a part of international law; he traverses the arguments by analogy used by Mr. OLNEY, and he states the actual position of the Government of Great Britain as follows:

"They fully concur with the view which President MONROE apparently entertained, that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in that hemisphere by any fresh acquisitions on the part of any European State would be a highly inexpedient change. But they are not prepared to admit that the recognition of that expediency is clothed with the sanction which belongs to a doctrine of international law. They are not prepared to admit that the interests of the United States are necessarily concerned in every frontier dispute which may arise between any two of the States who possess dominion in the Western Hemisphere, and still less can they accept the doctrine that the United States are entitled to claim that the process of arbitration shall be applied to any demand for the surrender of territory which one of those States may make against another."

We have here placed before our readers in as succinct manner as possible the essential points in the correspondence on which the message of the President on Dec. 17 was based. Practically the British Government, in denying to the United States the only means adequate to ascertain the full rights of Venezuela, which (and no more) the United States Government feels bound to protect, imposes upon that Government the duty of ascertaining those rights in the most thorough, careful, and impartial way remaining open. That is what the President has asked and received authority to do. It is a step which he was bound to propose, and which Congress, truly representing the Nation, has promptly empowered him to take.

## GET THE LAW REPEALED.

The estimates for the Board of Education were before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday, and attention was called to the fact that under the act passed by the Legislature last Spring $55,000 would be required for the purchase of text books on the effect of "alcoholic drinks and other narcotics," for use in the schools. The law provides that "no State school money shall be paid for the benefit of any district, city, normal, or other school herein mentioned until the officer or board having jurisdiction and supervision of such school" has filed an affidavit that the requirement as to teaching on this subject has been complied with. This city contributes about $1,800,000 to the State School Fund, and derives about $700,000 from it.

The law requires that "the nature of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics and their effects on the human system" shall be taught "as thoroughly as are other branches for not less than four lessons a week for ten or more weeks in each year in all grades below the second grade of the high school in all schools under State control or supported in whole or in part by public money." This imposes a serious burden upon the schools, out of all proportion to the necessity for this kind of instruction, admitting its importance. It leaves nothing to the judgment and discretion of teachers and school officers, and requires the use of special text books.

This law was passed at the instance of a representative of a temperance society, and in the suspected interest of a particular text book. No medical or educational authority was consulted, and the legislation was earnestly opposed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction upon the highest grounds of public interest. It has been unanimously condemned by the State Council of Superintendents, and universally disapproved by the medical and teaching professions as an injury to the cause of public education.

A distinguished Professor of Hygiene, in the University of Buffalo, read a paper on the subject some time ago before the Academy of Medicine in that city, in which he declared that the promoters of the law insisted upon having a "mass of misrepresentation and falsehood taught to children in the name of physiology and hygiene." Of the text book "edited and indorsed for the use of schools by the Department of Scientific Temperance Instruction of the Woman's Temperance Union of the United States, under the direction of Mrs. MARY HUNT, Superintendent," he used, among other strong expressions, these: "The figures presented by drawings and text do not belong to the human species or to any family of the animal kingdom"; "its statements regarding the physiological effect of alcohol are flatly contradicted by the authoritative literature of physiology"; "professing to instruct innocent and helpless children upon the effects of alcoholic drinks, it gives a lurid and hysterical dissertation, in language almost vulgar, upon absolute anhydrous alcohol, a substance known only to the chemist"; "nothing could be more misleading, misrepresenting, and language can scarcely be more immoral"; "it proposes in the name of science to store the mind with facts of a kind the mind is utterly unable to receive, arrange, digest, and assimilate, and the result must be either a waste of time and effort on the part of child and teacher, or the lodgment in the mind of the child of a brood of half truths, partial truths, distorted truths, certain to stunt the mind," &c.

Members of the Board of Education are agreed that the law is absurd and pernicious, and the question was referred to the Corporation Counsel whether it must be complied with at such enormous cost. It is certain that no such text book as that of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union should be provided or tolerated in any case, but as soon as the Legislature meets there should be a concerted and irresistible effort of medical and educational authorities and sensible citizens to get this preposterous law erased from the overloaded statute book of this State.

Even our renegade American, who runs The Pall Mall Gazette in London is a staunch supporter of Lord SALISBURY. He is as good a Britisher as anybody. A fellow who won't support his country, even if it be his adopted country, must be a very ignoble fellow indeed.

We are glad to see that Prof. JOHN BASSETT MOORE of Columbia College disclaims a reported interview with himself printed in the newspapers of yesterday morning. The sentiments expressed in that interview concerning the President's message were such as should disqualify the person entertaining them from being an instructor of American youth.

As illustrating the ignorance which prevails in England as to the Venezuelan dispute, it is well to notice that The London Globe "trusts that the proposed commission will be politely but firmly requested to pursue their inquiries on the far side of the Schomburgk line." Evidently The Globe's editor thinks that line the limit of England's claim; evidently he does not know that her latest pretentions are to thousands and thousands of square miles far to the west of Schomburgk's line, or that, of the gold fields whose existence has caused the whole trouble by arousing British cupidity, not an acre would fall into English hands even should we admit her right to all territory east of the much-talked-of survey made by Sir Robert in 1841. And yet the English press assumes to decide that for Venezuela's claims there is not enough foundation to make the idea of arbitration worth considering, even for a moment!

Sir JOHN LUBBOCK says that if a man ate as much as a spider does, he would in each twenty-four hours require two whole oxen, ten well-grown pigs, and four barrels of fish. This only shows again that man is Nature's favorite child. Manifestly he could not supply the demands of an appetite like that and have anything left with which to meet those of the merry Yuletide. But, on the other hand, the spider has no Christmas presents to buy and no janitors to placate. Perhaps the favoritism isn't so marked after all.

## THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA

### Second Concert of Its Tenth Season Here Given at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra gave the second concert of its tenth season in New-York City at the Metropolitan Opera House last night in the presence of an audience that was not at all remarkable in size or enthusiasm. This ought not to have been the case after the admirable first concert of the season, though then the potent name of Melba was employed to attract an audience. But last night's concert was not the equal of the first in respect of brilliant performance. Nor can it be said that the programme was so interesting. It consisted of the Haydn symphony in G major, No. 8 in the Peter's edition; Bruch's "Fantasia on Scotch Folk-Melodies" for violin and orchestra, Tschaikowsky's fantasia for orchestra, "Francesca da Rimini," and the preludes to Acts I. and II. of Richard Strauss's "Guntram."

The soloist of the evening was Mr. T. Adamowski, one of the members of the orchestra, and a violinist who made his American début some years ago at Chickering Hall as a virtuoso. Since that time Mr. Adamowski's digital facility has increased greatly, and he now essays the performance of compositions which then lay beyond the limits of his technic. Whether it was that he found himself burdened by the difficulties of Bruch's fantasia, or that the peculiar state of the atmosphere affected the strings of his instrument, it is certain that last night his tone was not so smooth nor so brilliant as it is wont to be, nor was his intonation accurate. He played with care and with earnestness, and he was heard to best advantage in the opening of the last movement, which he attacked with fine spirit. He was warmly applauded for his performance.

The orchestra was in satisfactory form, but its work was by no means strikingly brilliant. The Haydn symphony was played smoothly and prettily, and a good deal of vigor was infused into the last two numbers. But these romantic compositions are not in Mr. Paur's sphere.

## "TRISTAN UND ISOLDE" ONCE MORE.

### A German Matinee Given with a Substitute Cast Before a Small Audience.

At the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon the first of the special matinées of German opera was given. The audience was confronted in the lobby with large posters announcing that Mme. Nordica, Mlle. Brema, and M. Jean de Reszke had all suddenly been taken ill, and that their places would be filled by substitutes. The audience was not a large one, but its complainings added a few more gray hairs to Treasurer Max Hirsch's premature collection. However, the occasion served to show the resources of Messrs. Abbey and Grau's company, for, in spite of the changes, a very creditable performance was given. Mme. Von Januschowsky, notified at 11 o'clock in the morning that she must appear, gave a vigorous, intelligent, and interesting performance of Isolde. She sings in an explosive style, but that is an old and familiar fault. Her understanding of the rôle and her earnestness have due weight with an audience.

Herr Walnofer was a conventional Tristan. His work lacked individual force; but it was true to Wagnerian traditions. He sang the music generally in tune and with plenty of voice. Mlle. Olitzka's Brangäne was the most satisfactory work she has done. Her voice and style are better suited to the music of this part than to Siebel in "Faust." The other members of yesterday's cast were the same as heretofore, and their work does not call for special comment at this time. Mr. Seidl conducted. This evening "Carmen" will be given, with Mme. Calvé as the gypsy.

# SIEGE OF ZEITOUN LAID

## Col. Ali Bey Repulsed Insurgents Assembled at Mukhal Village.

## SUBLIME PORTE'S OMINOUS REPORT

### Burning, Plundering, Murdering, and Other Kurd-Like Atrocities Are Attributed to the Armenians.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Turkish Legation received from the the Sublime Porte the following telegram under to-day's date:

"You will please give the widest publicity to the following telegram sent to the Minister of War, Dec. 17, by Gen. Moustafa Remzi Pacha:

"'The leading men who were sent from Marash to give counsel to the insurgents at Zeitoun came to-day to see me, and to state that the rebels resist to the last the surrender, and that they slaughtered three days ago all the military men detained at Zeitoun, with the exception of the Colonel, of the Adjutant Major, and of the Caimakam of this district.

"'Col. Ali Bey, after having repulsed the insurgents assembled at the village of Mukhal, situated at one hour's distance from Zeitoun, took position opposite the point that we have occupied in front of Zeitoun. To-morrow the town of Zeitoun will be surrounded from all sides.

"'The rebels committed within the last month all sorts of depredations. They burned Mussulman villages, plundered and robbed their belongings, cut the breasts of Mussulman women, and murdered young children. The fact that the rebels, beside their unparalleled atrocities, have also slaughtered military prisoners, that they still persist in refusing to submit to the counsels given them repeatedly and through many channels, and also that they increase day by day their bloody deeds, proves that they will stick to the end to their criminal rebellion.'"

### EXCESSIVELY ZEALOUS TURKS.

#### Charges Implicating Americans Not Countenanced by the Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 18, via Philippopolis, Dec. 19.—The correspondent of The United Press learns that overzealous Turkish officials at Bitlis and Harpoot are attempting to obtain signatures to papers implicating Americans in revolutionary movements against the authority of the Turkish Government.

The Porte would hardly dare to accuse Americans of such action, as the accusations could easily be disproved in case America should demand an inquiry, which she certainly would. The Porte has forbidden Turkish newspapers to make similar accusations.

Guidjian, the Armenian who claims to be an American citizen and who was sentenced at Aleppo to a long term of imprisonment on the charge of being an emissary of a revolutionary society and was subsequently released at the instance of United States Minister Terrell, has started for America.

### San Francisco Sails for Mersine.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The flagship San Fraocisco sailed yesterday from Mersine to Smyrna, in accordance with instructions issued by Secretary Herbert, at the suggestion of Minister Terrell that the three United States vessels now in Turkish waters should show greater activity in moving from port to port where American interests are supposed to be in jeopardy.

### ABYSSINIAN CREDITS PASSED.

#### Italy's Chamber of Deputies Expresses Confidence in the Ministry.

ROME, Dec. 19.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day approved the credits asked for by the Government for the purpose of carrying on the campaign in Abyssinia.

The Chamber, by a vote of 255 to 148, declared its confidence in the Ministry, and then adjourned until Jan. 20.

### APOSTOLIC VISITOR TO MEXICO.

#### Mgr. Averadi Intrusted by the Pope with a Mission to Clergy.

ROME, Dec. 19.—The Vatican has decided to nominate Mgr. Averadi as Apostolic visitor to Mexico. He will shortly start for that country.

His mission is to the clergy, and he will have no diplomatic relations with the Government of Mexico. Mgr. Averadi will be consecrated as a titular Archbishop.

### A Lost Libel Suit Against Gilbert.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The case of Countess Brémont against W. S. Gilbert, the dramatist, for libel was tried in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice to-day. The jury found a verdict for the defendant. The Countess Brémont, who is a journalist of some note, is the widow of Count Brémont, a surgeon, to whom she was married in Jersey City in 1878.

### Investment of Makalle Expected.

ROME, Dec. 19.—A dispatch to the Tribuna from Massowah, capital of Erythrea, says that an Abyssinian army is at Afagol, thirty miles from Makalle, the investment of which place is expected. There is, however, no anxiety regarding its safety, as it has a garrison of 1,500 men, and a supply of provisions sufficient to last three months.

### Fontane Besson's Case Adjourned.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Mme. Fontane Besson, who was arrested in Seville on the charge of having robbed her husband of £100,000, had a child this morning. Further hearing of her case has, consequently, been adjourned for a month. In the meantime Mme. Besson is under £5,000 bail, furnished by herself.

### Martinez Campos Rumor Reiterated.

MADRID, Dec. 19.—The Heraldo repeats its assertion that Gen. Martinez Campos insists upon resigning his command in Cuba, and that Gen. Weyler, commanding the Fourth Corps of the Spanish Army, stationed in the Province of Catalonia, with headquarters in Barcelonia, will succeed him. The statement sannot be confirmed.

### May Yohe's Husband's Debts.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Lord Henry Francis Hope, brother of the Duke of Newcastle, and heir presumptive to the dukedom, received a discharge in the Bankruptcy Court to-day, subject to his payment of 10s. in the pound of his liabilities, which amount to £657,942. Lord Hope is the husband of May Yohe, the actress.

### Cheng-Tu Greets American Commission

SHANGHAI, Dec. 19.—The American commission sent to inquire into the outrages upon American missionaries at Cheng-Tu, Province of Szchuen, arrived at that place Dec. 15, and was received with great ceremony and honor by the high Chinese officials. The consensus of opinion here is that the commission will be successful.

### Lichfield Liberal Election Void.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Upon petition the election Judges have unseated Henry Charles Fulford, who obtained at the last general election the seat for the Lichfield Division of Staffordshire for the Liberals. The petitioners alleged corrupt practices.

### Renewed Fighting Serious in Crete.

ATHENS, Dec. 19.—Dispatches from Crete, dated Dec. 12, record renewed fighting between the Turkish troops and Christians on the island. The losses are said to have been serious.

### Death of First Baron Knightley.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Rainald Knightley, first Baron Knightley, died at his seat, Fawsley Park, Daventry, Northamptonshire, this morning. He was born in 1819, and was created a Peer in 1892.

# THE RAPID TRANSIT HEARING

## Chief Engineer Parsons Examined by the Commissioners Appointed by the Supreme Court.

The second hearing before the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court to take testimony to determine whether a rapid transit railway ought to be built in acordance with the plans of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, was held yesterday afternoon at 256 Broadway.

The examination of Chief Engineer Parsons of the Rapid Transit Commission was continued by George Zabriskie, counsel for the taxpayers who have brought suit in the Supreme Court against the municipal authorities, the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, and Chief Engineer Parsons to restrain the further payment of public money under the direction of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, on the ground that the act creating the board is unconstitutional.

Mr. Parsons was examined as to his experience and knowledge of tunnel road conditions in England. He said:

On London underground railroads, transit is slow, not averaging more than twelve to fifteen miles an hour. The rail level of tunnels is from 22 to 42 feet below the street level. Sewers are carried either over or under the tunnels as circumstances permit. Where possible the railways are run under streets, but in many instances they are under houses, in which case special provision is made for the support of the structures.

Asked about the discharge of sewage in relation to underground railways, Mr. Parsons said that in London the emitting troughs are supported in crossing the tunnel, and in a few cases are so arranged according to the grade of ground that the outlets are run parallel to the road, as is the case in Argyle Stret in Glasgow. Gas pipes are so arranged as not to interfere in the least with the progress of passing cars.

In the construction of the tunnel in Baltimore, Md., he said, several buildings were damaged, one of them to such an extent as to require its destruction. The road there is sixty feet below the surface of the street, and the building which had to be torn down was twenty feet from the level or a horizontal line.

It costs more, Mr. Parsons said, to run an electric locomotive than a steam locomotive. Mr. Parsons said he had not yet finished his plan in regard to the Broadway tunnel.

At this juncture an adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

# THREE OF THE KIRK FAMILY DEAD

## Daughter and Son at Home, Father in Hudson Street Hospital.

Charles Kirk of 55 Borden Avenue, Long Island City, died last evening in the Hudson Street Hospital. His daughter, Annie, ten years old, died yesterday morning, and his six-year-old son, Fred, died last night. Another son is not expected to live, and Mrs. Kirk will soon become a mother. The children died of diphtheria.

The cause of Kirk's death and the circumstances immediately before it are not all clear to the police. He was found in a dazed condition in Park Row, near Worth Street, about 6 o'clock by a policeman, who took him to the hospital. He died in less than an hour. An ambulance surgeon said syncope was the cause of death.

Kirk had come to this city to make arrangements for the burial of his daughter. In his pockets were $254, and a ten-dollar note for Staten Island. Kirk was a bartender, but had been out of employment for several weeks. He was thirty-eight years old.

# MAY BE THE WRECK OF THE CLARIBEL

## Bark Delpussund Passes a Quantity of Wreckage on Its Way Here.

The British bark Delpussund, which arrived yesterday from Santa Cruz, passed, in latitude 37 degrees 22 minutes, longitude 72 degrees 04 minutes, on Dec. 15, a topsail yard of a large vessel projecting from the water, and apparently attached to a sunken wreck. In the vicinity of the spar was a quarter of timber, polished cabin fittings, and a number of cork jackets.

There is a possibility that this is the wreckage of the Atlas Line steamer Claribel which left Kingston on Dec. 1 for this port. She was spoken by the Pacific Mail steamship Newport on Friday last off the Carolina coast. The Claribel was disabled and took a line from the Newport. Later she left off and signaled "Good by." That was during a heavy gale.

She has not been heard from since.

The Claribel was commanded by Capt. Cote. She was of 880 tons register.

# KILLED HIS CHILD AND HIMSELF

## William Suplepen, It Is Thought, also Intended to Murder His Wife.

William Suplepen, twenty-nine years old, a peddler, who lived on the third floor of the tenement house 122 Second Street, Brooklyn, murdered his four-year-old daughter, Mary, and then committed suicide yesterday afternoon.

Suplepen was a painter and made good wages, but two years ago he lost his eyesight, and since then has been a peddler. His wife left him six weeks ago.

Suplepen was once arrested for threatening to assault his wife, and was put under $100 bonds to keep the peace. He asked her to meet him yesterday, and it is believed he intended to kill her also.

### Dinner to Charles C. Beaman.

A dinner was given last night at Delmonico's in honor of Charles C. Beaman by James Speyer. Mr. Beaman is about to start on an extended trip abroad.

Among the others at the dinner were Commissioner George E. Waring, Peter B. Olney, John D. Probst, Ferdinand Hermann, Francis D. Smithers, Robert W. Deforest, Commissioner John P. Faure, Alfred S. Heidelbach, George Coppell, J. Kennedy Tod, Frank S. Bond, Gustav H. Schwab, John A. Stewart, C. P. Huntington, George Rives, William L. Bull, Jacob H. Schiff, Otto T. Barnard, Robert Fleming, William Travers Jerome, William D. Guthrie, William Read, Thomas Hubbard, and Charles Stewart Smith.

### To Announce Appointments To-morrow

Mayor Strong will announce his selections on Charities Commissioners and a Commissioner of Corrections to-morrow. Commissioner Wright will be made head of the new Corrections Department, and John P. Fame will probably be made Chief of the Department of Charities. Gen. J. R. O'Brien and Silas C. Croft are said to be slated for the other two Charities places, but it was said last night that instead of Mr. Croft, O. P. Smith, a Harlem Republican who has the backing of the Rev. Dr. Vanderwater of St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, might be appointed.

### Patrick Tiernan's Terrible Death.

Patrick Tiernan, a longshoreman, met with a horrible death last night while trying to steal a ride on one of the trains of the New-York Central Road running between West Thirtieth Street and St. John's Park. Tiernan had boarded one of the cars at the corner of Perry and West Streets when he missed his footing and fell between the cars to the track. Three cars passed over his body. The unfortunate man's body was so tightly wedged in the forward truck of one of the cars that a crowd of longshoremen gathered and had to jack up the car to free the body. The engineer was locked up.

### Will Mr. Constable Resign?

A rumor was in circulation last night that Superintendent of Buildings Constable was about to resign, because he is dissatisfied with Mayor Strong's refusal to give him all the money he asked for in the arrangement of the budget for 1896.

Mr. Constable threatened a few days ago to resign if he did not get the amount he asked for for his department.

The rumor could not be confirmed at Mr. Constable's house, in East Sixteenth Street.

### The Remington in War.

For the first time in the history of warfare a typewriter is to be brought into play on the battlefield. The British War Department has ordered a Remington for the use of the Ashantee expedition now about setting out. The value of the machine for such purposes was first demonstrated some two years ago at the Royal Military Tournament, at the Agricultural Hall in London. In the various manoeuvres the Remington was shown to be a more than efficient substitute for the cumbrous printing press and outfit that usually accompanies a British army on active service.

# TOOK FAVORABLE ACTION

## Republican County Committee Considered the Message.

## MR. VAN ALLEN READS RESOLUTIONS

### Stress Laid on the Corinto Incident, but Mr. Smith Could Not Tell Why—Other Proceedings.

The Republican County Committee at its meeting last night indorsed the stand taken by President Cleveland in the Venezuelan matter, but did it with a very bad grace and with wry faces.

The plan adopted by some of the leading Republicans of the country in freely acknowledging the wisdom of the position of the President was not followed by the small politicians of the Platt clan.

The meeting was held at the headquarters, in West Thirty-eighth Street, and was slimly attended.

President Lauterbach presided and handed the Venezuelan resolution to L. L. Van Allen, with the hope that he would feel able to introduce it. Mr. Van Allen solemnly adjusted his eyeglasses, calmly read the resolution, and then handed it up to President Lauterbach without saying a word.

"Mr. Van Allen offers the following resolution," announced Mr. Lauterbach. Secretary Bidwell read it as follows:

Upholding the Monroe doctrine in all proper cases has been the consistent principle of the Republican Party since its organization.

The Republicans in this city rejoice in the enunciation of that doctrine by the President of the United States in the Venezuelan imbroglio, and regret that in other cases where the propriety of the application was even clearer than in the present instance it was not enforced, as in the Corinto affair.

We congratulate the Republican House of Representatives upon its prompt response to the demand that the National dignity and honor be upheld.

The resolution was adopted with no enthusiasm. The small politicians felt it their duty to say something, and that is the way they said it.

"Where is the analogy between the Corinto affair and the Venezuelan affair?" John Sabine Smith was asked.

"I'll be darned if I know," said Mr. Smith, "I didn't draw that resolution."

Otherwise the last meeting of the present County Committee was rather barren in interest. The Secretary read the report of the Committee on Organization, which had charge of the contests arising out of the bogus enrollment, but the only fact developed by it was that the name of Henry Hirsch, the President of the local Liquor Dealers' Association, was struck off the rolls from the Ninth Assembly District on the ground that he was a Democrat. He refused to support F. S. Gibbs, candidate for the Senate, at the last election, although he has always been a Republican.

C. N. Bovee, Jr., of the anti-Platt faction in the committee tried hard to get a consideration of James M. Doremus's proposed amendment to the constitution providing for a change of the basis of representation from the enrollment to the Republican vote cast.

Frederick S. Gibbs objected, and made a point of order that, as the proposed amendment had been referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution, it could not properly come before the meeting.

President Lauterbach sustained the point of order, but said he would entertain a motion from Mr. Bovee to discharge the Committee on Revision from further consideration of the question, which would bring the matter properly before the meeting. Mr. Bovee immediately made this motion, but Mr. Gibbs promptly moved that it be tabled, and this was done by a big plurality. The meeting then adjourned.

Edward Lauterbach said yesterday that if he be re-elected President of the County Committee for the next year he will at once advocate the appointment of a committee to reconstruct the constitution of the County Committee, which was made by the Committee of Thirty.

Mr. Lauterbach was asked what he thought of the President's message. He talked about it in the same strain as the resolution that was adopted. He said he had been connected for years with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and knew that the South American republics had held out inducements, but was about time that something was done. He was glad the President had taken the stand.

Mr. Lauterbach's attention was called to Charles Stewart Smith's effort to get the Chamber of Commerce to take action in opposition to the stand taken by the President.

"Oh, well," said Mr. Lauterbach, "if that is so, the other fellow will win."

Fred S. Gibbs said: "I approve the President's message, and indorse all that he says."

Ex-Police Commissioner Michael Kerwin said: "I agree with all that the President said in his message, except that part concerning the appointment of the commission. If he has the facts in his possession that he sets forth in his message, what is the use of a commission, and if he has not got the facts then he should not have sent the message. I am afraid that the commission will prove a means to get out of it."

# EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN HAWAII

## Fears of An Eruption of the Volcano Mauna Loa—Valuable Property in Danger.

HONOLULU, Dec. 19.—Earthquake shocks of considerable force occurred in Honolulu at 1 o'clock P. M. Dec. 8, and at 3 o'clock A. M. Dec. 9. Four light shocks intervened, no damage being done.

Steamers lying at Mahukena and Kailua, on the west coast of Hawaii, were shaken smartly. By rather imperfect telephone fifty miles from Kau it was learned that eight severe shocks were experienced at Punaluu Harbor. Experts here believe that an eruption is working upward to an outlet on Mauna Loa. It is nine years since the last eruption, and another is due.

Two plantations in Kau will be imperiled, which turn out 2,000 tons of sugar a year. Their chief danger is from damage to machinery.

# END OF THE STEAMFITTERS' STRIKE

## The Men and Employers Come to Private Agreement.

The great strike of the steamfitters and their helpers was brought to an end last night after conferences that lasted two days, and thus a large number of sympathetic strikes were averted.

The members of the Board of Delegates remained all day in over 100 buildings ready to call out about 15,000 men of their trades had no agreement been reached by the conference.

The strike of the steamfitters lasted a month, and was caused by the refusal of the employers to sanction new rules that the union had submitted to them, one of which provided for the discontinuing of the practice of cutting certain sizes of pipe by machinery and a return to the old system of cutting by hand.

The conferences between the strikers' committee and the employers, the master steam and hot-water fitters, were held at Broadway and Houston Street. There were present the officers of the Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association, the Executive Committees of the steam fitters and helpers, and a committee from the Board of Walking Delegates. The men modified their demand about not having piping cut by machinery, and asked that it should be done only by union men.

Both the employers and the members of the various committees agreed to keep the other terms of the settlement a secret. Secretary Sullivan of the strikers' union said that it was a private agreement between the men and the employers, and was not for publication. It is not for any specified time, but both sides are satisfied and will abide by it.

### Latest Arrival.

SS Sama, (Norw.,) Fristed, Port Limon Dec. 8, via Wilmington, N. C., with fruit to Ellinger Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. Put into Wilmington for coal.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

### Latest Foreign Shipping.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kraempf, from New-York for Cherbourg, Plymouth and Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 3:35 A. M. to-day.

# MR. REED'S COMMITTEES SELECTED

## They Will Be Announced to the House the Day Before Adjournment for the Holidays.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Speaker Reed will announce the House Committees to-morrow provided the resolution for the holiday recess, from Dec. 20 to Jan. 3, shall be concurred in by the Senate. In case of nonaction on the resolution by the Senate the announcement of committees will be postponed until the day of adjournment for the holidays.

It is reported to-night that Mr. Henderson of Iowa will not be the Chairman of the Appropriation Committee of which he is the Senior Republican member. If this report be true—and it is apparantly well founded—there is little doubt that the post will go again to Mr. Cannon of Illinois, who held the Chairmanship in the Fifty-first Congress.

It is not unlikely that Speaker Reed, in order to compensate Mr. Henderson for his disappointment, would place him on the Committee on Rules, and bestow the Chairmanship of a good committee on him besides.

Previous reports that Mr. Dingley of Maine will be the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and that Sereno Payne of New-York will be placed second on that committee, are repeated with so much positiveness to give assurance of substantial foundation, though, as Speaker Reed himself says, he may revise his list even after it shall get into the hands of the Clerk of the House.

## OBITUARY RECORD

### Dr. S. Fleet Speir.

Dr. S. Fleet Speir, one of the foremost physicians of Brooklyn, died yesterday morning, in his home, 162 Montague Street, from cancer. He had been suffering for seven months, but took to his bed only two weeks ago. It was believed Monday that he would recover, but he had a serious hemorrhage which weakened him.

Dr. Speir was the son of the late Robert Speir, who was a millionaire merchant of this city. Dr. Speir was born April 9, 1838, in Brooklyn. He traced his lineage to Capt. Thomas Fleet, who came to this country in 1650, and settled in Northport, L. I.

Dr. Speir took a course in the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn. He entered the medical department of the University of New-York in 1857, and was graduated in 1860. During his stay in the university he won the Mott gold medal and the Van Buren prize. He won the Wood prize in Bellevue Hospital, which he entered later.

Going abroad, he studied for eighteen months and paid particular attention to the plaster of paris splints, and introduced them in this country during the war.

At the request of the Sanitary Commission in 1862, Dr. Speir chartered two boats and with three assistants went to the front with the Army of the Potomac. He superintended the instruction of the use of the plaster of paris splints.

He returned to Brooklyn in 1863 and wrote a paper entitled "The Pathology of Jaundice," for which the Medical Association presented to him a gold medal. He wrote in 1871 a paper on "The Use of the Microscope in the Differential Diagnosis of Morbid Growth." Dr. Speir was an expert on cancer, which caused his death. He wrote a treatise on "New Method of Arresting Hemorrhage by the Use of the Artery Constrictor," and this won for him a prize from the New-York Medical Society.

Dr. Speir had for years been the demonstrator of anatomy in the Long Island College Hospital, and was physician, curator, microscopist, and surgeon of the Brooklyn Hospital, surgeon to the tumor and cancer department of the Brooklyn Dispensary and consulting surgeon of the Brooklyn Hospital. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the New-York State Medical Society, and the Kings County Medical Society. He participated in the International Medical Congress held in Philadelphia in 1876.

Dr. Speir was married to Frances S., the daughter of Peter A. Hegeman of this city, in 1869. He leaves a wife, who is an invalid, and a daughter. His only son, to whom he was devotedly attached, died several years ago.

It was Dr. Speir who originated the seaside home for children. He also founded the Helping Hand Dispensary, and was the organizer of the Robins Island Club. He was a member of the Hamilton and Brooklyn Clubs. He had a beautiful home at Bensonhurst, L. I., where there is a rare collection of exotic plants.

Dr. Speir owned one of the finest kennels in the country, and took the greatest interest in his dogs, many of which have taken first prizes at the dog shows in this city. He also had a fine herd of Alderney cattle.

He had a very large practice and one of the finest sanitariums in the country.

### Henry B. Bolton.

Henry B. Bolton, senior member of the linen bleaching and printing firm known as the Bronx Company, whose mills are on the banks of the Bronx River at West Farms, died at noon yesterday at his residence, 1,071 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street.

Mr. Bolton was sixty-five years of age. The business which he and his two brothers had conducted for forty years was established by their father, at Bronxdale, more than half a century ago. The factory was the first building in what is now a prosperous village. The mills were moved to their present location ten years ago. Mr. Bolton leaves a considerable fortune. He was for many years a Vestryman of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church. He was in good health until two weeks ago, when he became ill of a complication of diseases.

He leaves a wife, but no children. The arrangements for the funeral have not been completed as yet, but it is thought that the burial will take place from Grace Church

## OBITUARY NOTES.

—Stephen Hickey died Wednesday in his home, 275 Sackett Street, Brooklyn. He was fifty-two years old. He was born in Ireland, but had lived in Brooklyn about forty-five years. He was an employe of the Department of City Works, and was Chief Inspector of Streets for twenty years. He was a member of the Veteran and Volunteer Firemen's Associations. He was a bachelor. The funeral services will be held in St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, Summit and Hicks Streets, this morning.

—George Sharpe died in the home of his daughter, Mrs. James Bennet, at 145 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, Wednesday. He was eighty-four years old, and a few weeks ago celebrated his golden wedding. He was for years a merchant in this city. He leaves a wife and several children.

—Thomas J. Walsh died in his home, 468 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. He was fifty-eight years old and had been in business in the Seventh Ward for a quarter of a century. He accidentally fell down stairs a week ago, and his injuries resulted in his death. He leaves two sons.

—Anton Criesdeck, aged sixty-eight years, a rich brewer of St. Louis, died while conversing with friends in Liederkranz Hall. Conrad Criesdeck, who recently had trouble in New-York while attempting to enter free of import duties a valuable lot of diamonds, was his son.

—Bishop Daniel Brundage of the Mennonite Church is dead at his home at Wakarusa, Ind., aged eighty-four years. The deceased was a native of Canada and one of the heads of his church in the United States.

—Baron Nils Posse, Knight of Gustavus Vasa, under whose direction the Swedish system of gymnastics was introduced into the public schools of Boston, died of heart disease at his home in Boston.

—William Griffiths, an old resident of New-Jersey, died at his home in Lambertville yesterday. He was a Director of the Lambertville National Bank.

—Dr. Hugh L. Davis, a leading physician of Wellsborough, Penn., died yesterday at his home of compression of the brain. He was forty-five years old.

### Louisiana Democratic Convention.

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 19.—At the Democratic State Convention here to-day, Gov. Murphy J. Foster was renominated for Governor, without opposition.

## YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—12:05 A. M.—81 and 83 Crosby Street, H. A. Butterfield & Co.; damage, $250.

—3:15 A. M.—193 Bowery, George Groelings; damage, $1,000.

—5:50 A. M.—42 Whitehall Street, Weyman & Olsen; damage, $150.

—6:45 A. M.—579 First Avenue, James Barry; damage slight.

—7:05 A. M.—17 East Eightieth Street, C. S. Reed; damage, $25.

—6:20 A. M.—Avenue A and East Twenty-first Street, Consolidated Gas Company; damage slight.

—8:40 P. M.—110 John Street, C. W. Richtweg & Co.; damage, $50.

—8:40 P. M.—522 West Forty-third Street, Weser Brothers; damage, $200.

—8:45 P. M.—1,575 First Avenue, electric light pole; damage, none.

# ANOTHER PIPE EXPLOSION

## Led to a Stationary Engine in Consolidated Gas Works.

## ONE MAN KILLED AND ONE INJURED

### Not Known Exactly What Caused the Accident—Officials of the Company Would Give no Detailed Information.

A steam pipe leading into the generator of a stationary engine in the Consolidated Gas Company's works at the foot of East Twenty-second Street, exploded at 6:30, o'clock last evening, killing one man and seriously injuring another. Exactly how the accident occurred could not be learned, for the officials of the gas company refused to tell, and denied admission to the works.

The victims of the accident were Daniel Corkley, a laborer of 2,549 Eighth Avenue, and James McAleer of 342 East Twenty-first Street, a fireman who attends to the engine fires near the pipe. Corkley, who was the sole support of his sister and aged mother, died in Bellevue Hospital an hour after the accident. McAleer was cut about the head and body by fragments of the pipe and was hurled back several feet by the force of the explosion. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. He has a chance of recovery.

The pipe exploded, half an hour after the night shift had gone on duty, with a noise which caused the people in the neighborhood to rush into the street. An excited citizen seeing the cloud of escaping steam rising from the works turned in a fire alarm from the box at Twenty-third Street and Avenue A. When the firemen discovered that there was no fire the man who rang the alarm was arrested, but was released at the request of the Battalion Chief who came in charge of the engine, and who realized that the man had acted in good faith.

Telephone messages were sent to Bellevue Hospital for ambulances, and the two injured men were removed to that institution by Drs. Goodman and Robertson. Corkley died without recovering consciousness.

No arrests were made in connection with the explosion, and at first no attempt was made by the police to find out whether any one was to blame for the accident. The Sergeant who was in charge of the East Twenty-second Street Station House knew at 9 o'clock that an explosion had occurred in which one man had been fatally and another seriously injured. He said that he had not heard whether any one was to blame for it. The Sergeant thought an investigation would be made by the precinct officers, but did not appear to be very sure about it.

At the gas works Manager Post said that a slight explosion had occurred, which had done some damage of a very trifling nature.

William H. Bradley, the engineer of the gas company, said that a small explosion had occurred from a steam pipe in the works. He had no idea, as yet what caused the explosion, or whether any one was to blame.

### Martha Taylor Charged with Arson.

Miss Martha Taylor, twenty-nine years old, a colored woman living at 249 West Sixtieth Street, was held in Yorkville Police Court yesterday in $1,500 bail for further examination on a charge of arson.

She heard on Dec. 16 that she was to be dispossessed from 222 West Sixty-fourth Street for non-payment of rent, and it is charged that when she could make no terms with the agent of the landlord she started fires in the three rooms she occupied.

Piles of rubbish were found on fire, and there was an odor of kerosene. The fire was speedily extinguished. Investigation by the Fire Marshal resulted in the arrest of Miss Taylor.

In court she said:

"Really, Judge, I don't think I done set that fire."

### The Charges Not Sufficient.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—The State Civil Service Commission has notified the State Fish, Game and Forest Commission that the charges preferred against Fred Mather, who claimed that he should have been given preference over Henry A. Cheney of Glens Falls in the appointment as Fish Culturist, at a salary of $3,600 per annum, are insufficient, in its estimation, to bar him from his standing as a candidate for the position on the civil service eligible list of applicants for the position. Mather thinks that he should have been given preference over Cheney under the law, as he is a veteran of the war.

## AT THE HOTELS

—BRUNSWICK—Baron de Batz of Paris.

—ALBEMARLE—Judge William Lawrence of Ohio.

—NORMANDIE—Senator David B. Hill of Albany.

—ASTOR—Gen. Henry L. Abbot, United States Army.

—HOFFMAN—Controller Frank Campbell of Bath, N. Y.

—PARK AVENUE—Gen. Thomas L. Casey, United States Army.

—BREVOORT—Joseph R. Herod of the United States Legation in Japan.

—EMPIRE—Prof. E. H. Denio of Wellesley College and P. T. Barry of Chicago.

—WINDSOR—Ex-Congressman Rodney Wallace and Samuel Bowles of Massachusetts, and Frederick Layton of Milwaukee.

—HOLLAND—Gen. John Gibbon, United States Army; Gen. Charles H. Taylor of Boston, Gen. Orland Smith of Baltimore, and ex-Congressman B. T. Cable of Illinois.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator William P. Frye of Maine, General Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio, James A. Dumont, Inspector General of Steam Vessels, and Henry G. Burleigh of Whitehall, N. Y.

## AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—NORMANDIE—G. Wilfred Pearce, New-York.

—EBBITT—A. McKinley, Mrs. Lillian Betts, New-York.

—PAGE'S—Mrs. Raymond Stevens, Henry Lee and wife, New-York.

—WILLARD'S—H. J. Hall, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Vila, New-York; Henry L. Ely, Brooklyn.

—RIGGS—Mr. and Mrs. William G. Longmire, Miss Longmire, Miss Blanche Longmire, Brooklyn.

—COCHRAN—W. C. Beer, Mr. and Mrs. Alden Christie, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Douglass, New-York.

—RALEIGH—H. A. Harrington, C. A. Hoagland, C. M. Rumrill, C. L. Waterbury, C. Van Ness, F. L. Wood, E. C. Stone, S. B. Kent.

—SHOREHAM—C. W. Burt and wife, Mrs. Clement Gould, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Armory, E. C. Hovey, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Galbraith, John C. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Wainwright, Mrs. Lord, New-York.

—ARLINGTON—John M. Millar, Clarence P. Dodge, William Jay Schieffelin, George M. Avery, J. L. Callanan, J. W. Brooks, H. O. Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Oldham, Mrs. C. L. More, J. A. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Henderson, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Valentine, Brooklyn.

## LOSSES BY FIRE.

COBURN, Penn., Dec. 19.—Fire last night destroyed the grain elevator and creamery of Luther Gueiswhite, 80,000 feet of lumber belonging to Harter Brothers, 50,000 feet of lumber belonging to C. C. Lose; a number of railroad cars loaded with produce, and several dwellings. The loss is $20,000.

GREENSBURG, Penn., Dec. 19.—The stables of the Hecla Coke Company at Tranger Plant were burned to-day. Thirty mules, five horses, and a quantity of hay, harness, grain, &c., were burned. Loss about $12,000; partially insured.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 19.—The hotel of Adam Steitz, at Bonhamton, was burned last night. The main portion of the building was 150 years old. The loss is about $4,000; insurance, $3,500.

### Pillsbury Again Victorious.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 19.—The chess tournament was continued here to-day. The results of the games were as follows:

Pillsbury (white) beat Tschigorin in a queen's gambit declined, after fifty-five moves.

Lasker (black) beat Steinitz in a queen's gambit declined, after forty moves.

The scores to date are as follows:

| Players. | Won. | Lost. |
|---|---|---|
| Pillsbury | 3 | 1 |
| Lasker | 3 | 1 |
| Steinitz | 1 | 3 |
| Tschigorin | 1 | 3 |

# PIPES ON THE TEXAS TOO SMALL

## The Battleship Had to Return Before the Trial of Her Horse Power Could Be Completed.

The four hours' engine horse power trial of the United States battleship Texas, postponed Wednesday on account of fog, and attempted yesterday, was not completed. The suction pipes of the drainage system leading from the engine room to the bilge pumps were not large enough to carry off the water used for keeping the bearings cool, and after an official run of three hours and six minutes the starboard engine was shut down.

The primary cause of the stoppage was a hot bearing on one of the circulating pumps. The main engine crank pits, however, were filled with water and oil, which being thrown over everything in showers at each revolution, made the engineroom uninhabitable, and rendered the taking of data from the recording instruments impossible.

The ship being in commission, Capt. Glass held his Chief Engineer responsible for general conditions, and it being deemed unlikely that the machinery could be manned for the remaining hour by the contractor's force, and the recording engineers under existing circumstances, the trial was declared off.

The difficulty does not affect the efficiency of the engines, nor does it reflect upon their builders.

A computation made from unofficial data, taken at different periods during the progress of the trial, shows that the main engines developed a sustained average of 8,900-horse power on an average of 126 revolutions per minute for both engines. During the same time the patent log, deducting allowance for variation, showed an average speed for the time the trial continued of 17.82 knots per hour. The designed horse power under the specifications is 8,600, to be developed with 123 revolutions of the propellers.

# TWO-SCORE MINERS DEAD

## Explosion in a North Carolina Pit Costs Many Lives—Rescuers Driven Back by Fire Damp.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 19.—Gas exploded in the Cumnock Bituminous Coal Mine, in Chatham County, to-day, and the latest message from there says that froty-three persons were entombed by the explosion, and that all hope of rescue was abandoned owing to firedamp, which at several times nearly overcome those who attempted to rescue the imprisoned men.

Once two of the rescuers were in sight of some of the victims, but had to retire in the face of overpowering fire damp. A telegram says that thirty-eight are known to be dead, and that twenty-five escaped.

These mines have a contract to furnish coal for the locomotives of the Seaboard Air Line Railway and this week began furnishing coal for ships at Wilmington. The principal shaft is over 500 feet deep.

Machinery costing over $200,000 was put in last year. The mine owners are nearly all Philadelphians and the superintendant is Samuel R. Hensey of that city. The output of the mine has recently been 150 tons daily. Native labor is largely employed.

This is the first serious accident at the mine.

The explosion was heard at Moncure, fourteen miles distant. Physicians have been sent to Cumnock from all points in that section and special trains are running to the mines.

### They Relapsed Into Barbarism.

From The London Daily News.

The two girl Akkas brought by Dr. Stuhlmann some time ago from the central forests of Africa, and of whose visit to Naples long reports were published, turned out very restive to civilization. At Altona they were quite spoiled, and finally became very disobedient. They were sent back to the East African coast in 1893. Now they are again heard of. The wife of an architect in East Africa has written that she had invited these girls, and prepared all kinds of amusements for them, especially photographs of the places in Germany which they had seen, in order to prove their memory. To her great disappointment, the influence of civilization had failed to endure. The girls were ragged and dirty, and it was not possible to remain near them for more than ten minutes. When shown the pictures and asked whether they remembered the places, they said "Yes," but without showing the least interest except in the expected backsheesh. This they got, with the result that they repeated their visit soon after.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**Furs!**—RELIABLE FURS FOR HOLIDAY presents; 20 per cent. less than up-town prices. BURKE, 210 Broadway.

**E. & W. Chico. E. & W.**
The new collar.

## MARRIED.

LUDOLF—FABBRI.—At Florence, Italy, Wednesday, Dec. 18, Miss Ernestine Fabbri to Count Uberto Ludolf of Naples, Italy.

## DIED.

BOLTON.—At 1,071 East 175th St., Fairmount, New-York City, on Thursday, Dec. 19, Henry B. Bolton, in his 65th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOMEISLER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 18, Rachel R. Bomeisler, beloved wife of Charles M. Bomeisler.

# COMMERCE OF A CENTURY

## Banquet Celebrating the Signing of the Jay Treaty.

### AMERICA'S TRADE AND HER SHIPPING

**Speeches by Don M. Dickinson, Chauncey M. Depew, William P. Frye, Gen. Horace Porter, and Gen. Charles H. Taylor.**

The American commerce banquet in celebration of the centennial by commercial liberty in America by the Jay treaty was held at Delmonico's last night. Over 300 guests sat down to dinner in the big banqueting hall which was beautifully decorated with American Beauty roses and carnations.

The banquet was held under the auspices of the editors and contributors of the recently completed history entitled "One Hundred Years of American Commerce," of which Dr. Depew is the editor, and to which 100 of the most eminent men of the country have contributed each a chapter.

Chauncey M. Depew presided. He sat in the middle of the long table, which shaded the hall, and along either side of him sat James T. Kilbreth, Henry B. Hyde, Russell A. Alger, Charles H. Taylor, Gen. Porter, Bishop Potter, Mayor Strong, Secretary Herbert, William Jay, William P. Frye, Charles H. Cramp, Clement A. Griscom, Don M. Dickinson, Charles A. Dana, Andrew H. Green, and William H. Webb.

The unusual degree of interest was lent to the occasion by the probability that the speakers, at least some of them, would avail themselves of the opportunity to make some references to President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan question.

Dr. Depew, in his vigorous opening address, struck what appeared to be the keynote of the evening when he said, in an eloquent peroration to his speech, "I trust that the principle of arbitration embodied in the Jay Treaty will continue to be the guiding star to guide the commercial prosperity in the year 1898."

His words were received with tumultuous applause, which sounded in undoubted language the temper of the banquet.

Dr. Depew rose at 9:30 o'clock to make the opening address. He said that he was in receipt of numerous telegrams and letters from all over the country, even as far West as Tacoma and Seattle, saying that Celebration Day was also being held in those distant parts.

"This celebration," he said, "is unique in many respects. It is the one hundredth anniversary of a newspaper, and Mr. Haynes, the editor of that newspaper is presenting the dinner. It is also the one hundredth anniversary of the treaty made by John Jay.

"There has always been a contest between the publisher and the author, and to-night, for the first time in 6,000 years, the publisher is giving the author a dinner."

Dr. Depew humorously dwelt on the fact that the publisher usually keeps the shekels and thinks the author should be content with the glory.

"Out of seventy papers that existed 100 years ago," he said, "only thirteen have survived—a remarkable evidence of the survival of the fittest. [Laughter.]

Mr. Depew went on to speak of the newspapers of the old days, which, he said, were slanderous and unclean compared with the modern sheets. Horace Greeley and the elder Bennett, he declared, were the pioneers of the modern newspapers. He referred eloquently to Charles A. Dana as the "Nestor of the American Press."

The speaker passed on to review at length the history of the Jay treaty and touched upon the war of 1812.

"We went to war with England in 1812," he said, "and the result was that the flag of the United States, which floated over the decks of American ships, held those ships to be inviolable from invasion, as the actual territory of the United States itself.

"That was the plain and indisputable Monroe doctrine. [Cheers.] It was then said that any serious difficulties arising between Great Britain and this country should be settled by submission to arbitration. In 1816 we had the first arbitration, and since then we have had forty arbitrations, and, with the exception of the Geneva arbitration, nothing is known of them.

"I trust that arbitration, which has been applied to ninety-six years of peace and only four years of war, bringing a continuous progress to all, will continue to be the guiding star in the rule of the commercial interests of the United States in the year 1896."

The next speaker was Senator William P. Frye, who responded to the toast of "Our Merchant Marine."

The speaker said in part: "If the toast, to which, by your direction, I am to respond, has reference to our coastwise, lake, and river fleet, then I have only words pleasant to the American ear. Through the century it has experienced a steady, healthy growth, until it has reached magnificent proportions; until its tonnage of documented and undocumented vessels is eight millions—greater than that of Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain, and Italy combined, employed in like business. In 1892 it took 3,500,000 tonnage to carry our freights, chiefly the products of our farms, to the Mississippi alone. In 1893 there were passed through the locks at Sault Ste. Marie, in eight months, a little over 11,000,000 tonnage, 2,000,000 more than the Suez Canal carried in the entire year.

"Our exports and imports for 1892 reached the vast sum of nearly $2,000,000,000. It required to carry this 750 vessels, with 2,300,000 tonnage, valued at $170,000,000, and 48,000 men. We furnished only 88 of these and 5,000 men. We paid foreign countries, principally England, $500,000 in gold a day for the transportation of this commerce and our passengers. We had but three steamship companies providing regular trips to the Old World.

"A few years since the Produce Exchange of this city made a report which showed that in 1889 1,996 ships cleared from this port, loaded with our grain and breadstuffs, only 4 of them American; that the imports here for April, 1890, were valued at $71,000,000, of which $55,000,000 were brought in by foreign ships; the exports, $63,000,000, of which $54,500,000 were carried by foreigners. Last year only two vessels carrying our flag cleared for Liverpool from the entire Atlantic coast, and none for Hamburg or Bremen. Not another word necessary to clearly reveal to this intelligent audience the deplorable and intensely humiliating condition of this merchant marine.

"As history has conclusively proved, discriminating duties and taxes were once a lever powerful enough to lift our marine from the depths of adversity to the heights of prosperity. Might they not again? I know there are lions in the way; thirty-five treaties to be modified or abrogated; retaliation to be confronted; but there never yet was an advancing pathway without a lion. Pluck, courage, and will, generally make him a lamb.'

"Bounties and subsidies might accomplish the desired object, but to do so the policy, once entered upon, must be persistent, continuous, like England's, not liable to amendment or repeal by each incoming Congress. In 1891 two bills passed the Senate having for their purpose the restoration of the merchant marine. The House the bounty bill was defeated; the subsidy, somewhat crippled, passed and became a law. The political complexion of the next House was changed and the first week as many as a half dozen bills were presented repealing the law. Capital, always timid, saw so much of menace in this that the subsidy act failed to accomplish all it ought. Thanks to it, crippled and threatened though was, we now have an American line between this republic and England, and can sail across the ocean under our own blessed flag. We have, too, four of the most magnificent ships in the world, powerful auxiliaries to our navy in event of war.

"Mr. President, the disease we would cure is deadly; the remedy must be drastic. Whenever the people of this country fully appreciate the humiliation of our present position, and are thoroughly aroused to the necessity of prompt and heroic treatment, that remedy will be found, and once more our flag will float on every sea and unfold its stars and stripes in every port of the world."

Dr. Depew introduced as the next speaker Gen. Horace Porter, who spoke on "American Business Men." He said:

"In this country, unlike other countries, when a man's status in the community is to be defined, the question asked is not 'Who is he?' but 'What does he do?' The inquiry presupposes that he is engaged in some employment, for in this land a man who does nothing is classed in the scale of being about midway between an imbecile and a tramp. Here we never confer royal titles upon crowned heads; we reserve them for our successful business men and call them our merchant princes.

"No country will reach a full measure of success which fails to dignify labor. When slavery existed in portions of our own land the greatest evil of that institution lay in the fact that instead of dignifying it degraded labor. Under it men found themselves ranged in different castes, and freemen felt that engaging in the same class of labor as that performed by slaves was a degradation, and the country suffered accordingly. Since that institution has been abolished, manual labor has been dignified, and all men can compete equally in every field of employment. The result of this is seen in the fact that now two blades of grass grow where one grew before, the waste places have become great manufacturing centres, deserted lands have grown into garden spots, and labor has become honorable for all men."

"The younger generation that are springing up in the business world should bear in mind that in this land of free institutions and generous impulses nothing is so much detested as avarice, nothing so much admired as generosity, and that they should avoid the example of such people as Douglas Jerrold describes as men whose hearts are shrunk in them like dried nuts, so that you can hear them rattle as they walk. Our young men should be taught that every honorable path is open to their success, that they have ample opportunity, and that if they possess or can acquire the necessary qualities, they can become conspicuous leaders, can put themselves in command, can get to the front, can stand among the men who can convince when others cannot advise; the men who mark the hours while others only sound them; that their efforts should be directed toward dignifying labor, that they should realize that 'occupation is the armor of the soul,' that civilization is the product of work and that 'the busy have no time for tears.'"

**Don M. Dickinson.**

Mr. Dickinson said it was a good thing for the country at large that under the auspices of the City of New-York a National celegration should be held of an event of common interest a century ago to the people of the whole country. Newyork was often misunderstood, but there should be no lasting misunderstanding between the great producing populations of the States East, West, North, or South and the metropolis, as their interests are inseparable, and they should not be permitted to drift from the safe moorings of intimate friendship, mutual confidence, and complete accord. On controlling questions of finance and commerce the country had been ever ready to trust to the wisdom, honesty, and leadership of New-York. He continued:

But your fairly representative man of the East has yet but hazy and ill-defined ideas of territorial divisions, and of people and affairs west of Buffalo. One of the most learned and eminent of your great men, when a Senator from the Empire State, in conversation with me on a cold day in Winter, said:

"Your home is in Detroit? You must have this kind of weather pretty much all the time up in Wisconsin."

I answered cheerfully:

"No, Senator, our weather in Wisconsin is about the same as you have in New-Jersey."

Another, and a present Senator from your State, in a public speech not long since celebrated, by naming it in his rhetoric, a city which is a great trade centre, and which receives and sees a traffic equal in volume to that of all the seaports of the United States together. He did not know of the important figure that it fills in the National economy, but he placed it several hundred miles out of its geographical position, and if he knew at all in what State it was situated, he placed it on a coast where there is no city, and never has been a city of any kind.

It would be well for the Republic if Eastern youth could be sent for education—never abroad, but to the West and South in their own country. Eastern men of affairs should have a proper conception of that grand midway empire, extending from the British boundary, in the great lakes, to the Gulf, taking in both the Valleys of the Mississippi and the Missouri—an empire which produces the greatest wealth of the Nation, and is the consumer and trader from whose custom the commercial cities of the Atlantic draw their prosperity and riches.

**Interesting Statistics.**

Mr. Dickinson then gave statistics of the commerce of the great lakes, and submitted a vast array of figures as an argument for an open waterway from the West to the seaboard. Chicago, he said, was building an aqueduct to the Mississippi, called a drainage canal, and, in reference to this project, Mr. Dickinson said:

It is an open secret that it is in contemplation, if our appeal for an outlet to the Atlantic continues to be met with indifference and opposition, that the drainage canal will be widened and deepened, so that by the votes which, when united, can control Governmental policies, legitimate Government aid may clear the way to the Gulf for our merchant marine.

**Cuba and the United States.**

Cuba and its relation to the commerce of the United States were then discussed by the speaker. He said that Cuba had four great harbors of nearly equal capacity, each capable of floating great navies. The island is but seven hours from the coast of Florida, and but sixty-two hours from Washington. It has an area between a third and a half as large as Great Britain and Ireland combined; twice as large as that of the Kingdoms of Holland and Belgium combined; nearly six times the area of the State of Massachusetts; larger than Pennsylvania, and equal to that of the Empire State. He continued:

No power on earth would do its duty by itself and by its citizens, or maintain its prestige, if it permitted the holding by a foreign State, not under its own protection, of a territory in these conditions and in this relative situation.

Mr. James C. Carter is quoted as having said of Cuba: "The United States occupies a proper position of neutrality now. With Cuba under Spanish rule, the United States has nothing to fear. Poor, decrepit, almost fallen nation, Spain can threaten nobody."

Let us apply the doctrine, but see about the conclusion.

Since the close of the Napoleonic wars, Spain has been dominated by England, and a constant debtor of England; morally and diplomatically under her dominion, and physically controlled by the occupation of Gibraltar.

True, Spain may be "poor and decrepit," and therefore not to be feared, as Mr. Carter states. But suppose anything so regretable should happen as a war with England. She is not "poor and decrepit," and I submit that in this case, on the inexorable logic of history and existing relations, within forty-eight hours after hostilities were probable, Spain's great ally—our then enemy—would be in possession of Cuba, with forces and engineers from her neighboring depots and stations. If this is probable—nay, if it be certain—what about the law of self-protection now against "possible injury"?

If this is possible, the Monroe doctrine, which forbids in time of peace the enlargement of the territories of European powers on this continent, may as well be thrown to the winds as waste paper.

**Duty Should Be Performed.**

Now, I do not advocate the forcible acquisition of Cuba, nor do I make a plea for annexation if she shall have achieved her independence. I do urge, however, that in the circumstances, and in the light of current events, we shall at least perform our duty by the Cuban insurgents and by Spain, always within the rules of international law, even if, in the performance of that duty, Cuba shall be incidentally aided in achieving her independence.

The sympathy of our people, which goes out to the struggling Cubans with every throb of the American heart, is in the right direction. We insist that, while Spain shall have her rights under the law, she shall not have one jot or tittle more.

There must be no great and extraordinary consideration for her, as might be the case if the interests to be affected were those of friends who had stood stanchly by us in time of sore need like the people of gallant France of old, or of a nearer time, like that great country which has been demanding for fifty years that the Turk—the unspeakable Turk—should be driven from Europe.

Spain has not been our friend. After we had conquered our independence, and it had been recognized by England, Spain refused to receive John Jay as our Minister, and we have the word of Franklin, as well as Jay, that Spain, through her Ambassador, intrigued with France and with England to fix the Alleghanies as our westernmost boundary, giving to Spain the Mississippi, with both valleys and the great lakes, and to the United States but the strip of settled Atlantic coast east of the Alleghanies. Mitchell's large map of North America, with Spain's proposed boundaries of the United States marked upon it by her representatives in red ink, was retained by Franklin and Jay, and is now in the archives of our State Department at Washington.

She did not succeed in the intrigue, but she still maintained her claim to the exclusive control of the Mississippi. Not until 1797 did we succeed in getting the Mississippi open to the Gulf; but again in 1800 she closed it by proclamation to American citizens only, and so struck a blow at our growing commerce.

The evidence is now conclusive that, during the infancy of our Republic, Spain, through her agents, through her Ambassador at our capital, and through the Governor of Louisiana, acting under direct instructions from the Spanish Court, bribed our military officers in command of the territory south of the Ohio, and used such forces to the United States to foment rebellion against us in Kentucky and all that territory and to bring about its secession from this Nation and its alliance or subjection to Spain. This is now proved by the secret Spanish archives published by Charles Gayarré, to be found in all our public libraries.

But more: before our troops had reached the front in 1861, sixty days after the Massachusetts troops were fired upon in Baltimore; before the battle of Bull Run, and on June 17, 1861, the Spanish Government was out with its proclamation recognizing the belligerency of the Confederate States. It also issued official orders to the Captain General of Cuba to open Spanish ports to ships carrying the Confederate flag—naming that flag.

I do not refer to these things in any spirit of vengeance, or to call for retaliation, or with any desire or willingness that this Government should return evil for evil, or should mete out to Spain anything but even-handed justice in the present conflict.

But the inhuman methods practiced in the conduct of the war, by the law of nations call for the intervention of this Government. The testimony is overwhelming to this point, even such as comes through all the barriers that Spain has set up between the civilized world and the knowledge of her doings in Cuba.

**A War on Women and Children.**

The war is made on women, children, and non-combatants. Retaliation follows on the other side in the destruction of private property. The acts of both sides call for intervention. The conditions are the same as when Secretary Fish wrote of the rebellion of 1868-78, in Cuba that there was then making "another page in the dark history of bloody vengeance and cruel disregard of the rules of civilized war and common humanity, which the military and other officials of Cuba have but too frequently made part of Spain's government of its colonies."

Lowell has said that America was bounded on the north, the south, the east, and the west by justice.

We must have the Lowell boundary kept intact. America should not endure that on our southeast border, in sight of her own great highway, and within hearing distance, at the very doors of her people, should be revived the inhumanity, the tyranny, the cruelty, and all the horrid methods of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Down here in your harbor is a figure of whose face I had the privilege of a near view when it had been completed by the great artist. It is not "a face of question, like the Sphinx on Egypt's sands;" but the genius who fashioned it has, as by an inspired touch, made it luminous with an expression of divine pity and sympathy and promise of help. Lifted high where you have placed it, and looking seaward, that figure which France gave you stands "holding up a beacon peerless to the oppressed of all the world."

It typifies that sentiment of the American people, that love of liberty, whose preservation in all its quickening and pristine spirit is worth more for the maintenance of free institutions, to the permanence of this Republic, to its best prosperity and highest glory, than all your schemes of tariff, of free trade, or of finance, and all the material surplus that the maximum of mere prosperity can accumulate in your banks or coffers.

We should not tolerate, after knowledge of the fact, even the semblance of those scenes in the Netherlands, when with the dead of her heroic people the Hollanders built the wall that stayed the Spanish flood which threatened to engulf and destroy civilization itself.

It is a good place to repeat right here, in New-Amsterdam, that historic truth, that to Holland, under God, belongs, more than to all other powers and influences together, the credit and honor of saving civil and religious liberty to the world. Any descendant of those steadfast burghers who sacrificed their all in that contest should be received by any English-speaking people, who live in the enjoyment of what they won, with uncovered heads, and with the profound salutation, "Oranje boven!"—Holland above all!

**Belligerent Rights for Cubans.**

The Cubans should be accorded belligerent rights. A state of war exists, and if we do not acknowledge a state of war, then we must treat Cubans who fight and kill, when we find them, as Spain treats them.

The leading precedent is an English one. Years before England acknowledged the independence of the Greeks she had acknowledged their belligerency. Canning defined the meaning and effect of the act in an opinion which is cited as authority in the English and American text-books. He said that to accord belligerent rights to insurgents meant simply this: "A recognition of a state of war, without which England and other civilized nations must treat the Greek patriots who are in arms against Turkey as pirates on the sea, and as robbers, murderers, and bandits on land."

A moment's reflection will convince any reasonable person that this is the only legal conclusion and correct conception of the matter. If we do not recognize the belligerency of the Cubans—that is, that they are in a state of war against Spain, as the term war is understood generally—then our plain duty is to look at the situation from the point of view of Spain herself, and apprehend and hang as pirates such Cuban insurgents as we find interfering with the commerce of Spain on the high seas, and turn over to Spain such soldiers of the Cuban forces as seek an asylum upon our shores or on our ships, as violators of the criminal laws of Spain.

This being so, where is the American who will not demand the immediate recognition by his Government of the patriots of Cuba as belligerents? Self-protection—nay, self-respect—demands recognition. The comon law of humanity and a decent respect for civilization demand recognition.

And more, the spirit of freedom which has led us to the close of the century which we celebrate, swinging wide the door through which shines the glory of the new morning, bids us proclaim the Divine decree that Cuba shall be, and of right ought to be, a free and independent State, bulwarked about by the mighty friendship and protection of the United States of America.

**Gen. Charles H. Taylor.**

Gen. Charles H. Taylor of the Boston Globe responded to the toast of the "American Newspaper." He said:

"A New-Englander well may respond to this toast without apology, since the first great journalist of America, Benjamin Franklin, was born and baptized only around the corner from the Newspaper Row of Boston, while New-England has given to New-York three illustrious journalists of later times—Dana, Greeley, and Bryant."

Gen. Taylor said, in conclusion, that the modern newspaper "takes off the roof of the whole world, and lets all mankind look in. It has become with commerce the great lever of the world. Where it fulfills its highest mission, it carries just as little sorrow or trouble among the people as is possible, and endeavors to scatter rays of sunshine and feelings of hope in the homes of the toiling millions to encourage them and their families in the great battle of life."

The proceedings terminated at a late hour after several other speakers had been heard.

## BOSTON OBSERVES THE DAY.

**Harbor Improvement and Currency Reform Advocated.**

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—In commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the signing of the John Jay commercial treaty with England, which mercantile organizations throughout the country have agreed to observe as "Commercial Day," the Executive Council of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade gave a luncheon at the Parker House at 1 o'clock, at which William Everett of Quincy and President Jerome Jones of the Boston Commercial Club were guests.

At a business meeting of the Executive Council, held before the luncheon, President Adams presided, and Edwin S. Barrett was re-elected Secretary and J. Alba Davis Treasurer of the board.

The question of harbor improvement was brought up by a communication from the Boston Merchants' Association, and a resolution was unanimously adopted that the board be represented at the hearing in the matter before the Congressional committee by a committee which shall act in conjunction with similar committees from other commercial organizations. The following currency resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Resolved, That the law compelling the reissuing of redeemed United States Treasury notes should be repealed in so far as it relates to the notes authorized under the so-called Sherman act, which notes should be canceled and destroyed whenever redeemed.

Resolved, That the United States Treasurer should be authorized to issue United States gold bonds whenever it becomes necessary to enable him to redeem his notes in gold.

At the luncheon President Adams presided, and, after brief remarks, introduced William Everett, who spoke at length on the general subject of the Jay treaty.

He was followed by Jerome Jones, President of the Boston Commercial Club, on the same topic.

**Cincinnati Business Men Approve.**

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 19.—At a meeting of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce to-day strong resolutions were adopted, unqualifiedly approving the "strong and courageous attitude of the President," and heartily indorsing the steps taken by Congress to preserve the National dignity and honor. The meeting was a special session of the Chamber, called for this purpose. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, with demonstrations of intense enthusiasm.

**Alpine Cyclers Organized.**

The faction which resigned recently from the Williamsburg Wheelmen has formed a new club under the title of Alpine Cyclers. It starts off with twenty-two members and a prospect of doubling that number in the near future. The officers are: A. M. Hibson, President; T. L. McEntee, Vice President; Robert Hibson, Recording Secretary; W. M. Howell, Financial Secretary; Charles Neidig, Corresponding Secretary; A. Bruckheimer, Treasurer; John J. Barton, Captain. The club proposes to give a minstrel show during February.

**Star's Boxing Tournament.**

The Star Athletic Club will hold an amateur boxing tournament at its clubhouse, Ninth Street and Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, to-morrow evening. The bouts will be between "Jim" Clare and "Dan" Gearon, "Tom" Carr and "Dan" McDonald, and Hugh Fitzsimmons and "Lew" Demonge.

**A Quaker City Eccentric.**

From The Philadelphia Times.

It is safe to say that no other big city has such a queer crank of the cranks as Philadelphia has in what is known as "the wooden man." He has attracted so much attention that he now poses for notice, and changes his wonderful costumes almost daily. Formerly he carried a cane in his pocket, projecting, or else over his shoulder. Then for some time he wore a red band around his hat. His latest wrinkle is an overcoat with red binding on the pockets, a curious canvas collar and red piping up the back of the coat. On the side of the collar, not in front, but close to his left ear, he wears a huge chrysanthemum. Every afternoon he promenades Chestnut Street when it is crowded, and takes off his hat to every woman who looks at him. Many women are afraid of him, and cross the street or go into doorways. He is a colored man, who is employed around the wharves of a steamship company early in the morning, and in the afternoons dresses in this way. He has been doing it for many years. At one time he haunted the hotel corridors, but they have long since refused him admittance.

## THE TILDEN AUCTION SALE

**Moderate Prices for Household Goods—About $10,000 Realized—Purchases by Old Friends.**

The sale of the household effects of the late Samuel J. Tilden took place at 14 Gramercy Park yesterday.

Among the large number of persons present at the opening of the sale were the trustees of the Tilden estate, Andrew H. Green, John Bigelow, and L. V. F. Randolph. Secretary of War Lamont was also present for a short time.

Among the articles sold were more than a dozen rocking chairs, each of which was said to be Mr. Tilden's favorite chair. The first one was sold for $2.50. The drawing-room piano, which was said to have cost $1,800, was sold to J. Lawlor for $375. He also bought the piano cover and stool for $26.

John J. Cahill, who was assistant secretary to Mr. Tilden, was the purchaser of various articles, among them an octagon library table for $16, a parlor suit of five pieces for $15, and several of the memorable rockers.

William M. Chase, the artist, bought the billiard table for $25. An ebony parlor suit was purchased by A. Grone for $67.50.

The chair in which Mr. Tilden is said to have died went for $17.

John D. Crimmins bought two carved parlor sets for $30 each, and several small articles of furniture.

The large flag which was placed over the Capitol at Albany when Mr. Tilden was Governor and a small pennant were sold to John Lynn for $25 and $10, respectively.

Mrs. Lamont bought a tufted couch for $76 and a wicker rocker for $8.50.

Mrs. Samuel B. Sabine and Mrs. William S. Paine, nieces fo Mr. Tilden, purchased rockers for nominal sums. A piece of Axminster carpet, containing 135 yards, was sold at thirty-one cents a yard. It cost $7.50 a yard.

The first articles placed under the hammer in the evening were a large number of paintings. Some of them sold as follows: "Deer Chase," by A. Bauermeister, $40; "Autumn in the Catskills," by J. F. Cropsey, $100; "Flowers," by E. Escallier, $20; "Arabians," by M. B. de Monvel, $38; "A Hopeless Case," by A. Rotta, $725; "Italian Dancers," by Gaella Rocco, and "The Fisherman," by the same painter, $55 and $35, respectively.

Mr. Tilden's famous telescope, which he used so much at Greystone, was sold for $100.

The total received at the sale was estimated to be $10,000.

## THE RYAN MEMORIAL UNVEILED

**Tablet in Honor of a Long-Time Brooklyn School Principal.**

The bronze tablet to be erected by the Alumni Association of Public School No. 26 of Brooklyn in memory of James E. Ryan, who for twenty-five years was Principal of the school, was unveiled in the auditorium of the Boys' High School last evening.

John Mickleborough, Principal of the Boys' High School, made an address, referring to Mr. Ryan as a fellow-Principal whom he had known for many years, and whose work had been faithful and successful.

Ryan Memorial Tablet.
Tribute to a Long-Time Brooklyn Teacher.

The President of the alumni association, Jerome H. Fort, made the presentation speech, in which he spoke of Mr. Ryan from the students' point of view, and said that the tablet was presented as a recognition by the alumni association of Mr. Ryan's services as teacher and friend.

Col. John Y. Culyer accepted the tablet for the Board of Education. Dr. Lyman Abbott made a short address.

Upon the platform were the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the Rev. Dr. George Hulst, Col. John Y. Culyer, Col. George P. Clark, John Mickleborough, Dr. Frank Perkins, Edward Bush, Louis Mounier, the sculptor of the tablet, and J. H. Fort, President of the alumni association.

**A Convict's Suicide by Fire.**

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Charles Walburg, a convict in the prison, set fire to th bd in his cll last night. When it was well ablaze hethrew himself into the flames. He died to-day.

Walburg had been acting in an irrational manner for some time. He was sentenced Aug. 15, 1895, to four years and three months' imprisonment for burglary in the third degree. He was twenty years old and came from Brooklyn.

**Orange Volunteers Suggested.**

BELFAST, Dec. 19.—A local newspaper prints a suggestion that the Orangemen volunteer their services in the event of a war with the United States, to enable them to have a chance of meeting the proposed Irish-American army.

## THE UNITED SERVICE

**Army.**

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. D. M. Michie, Seventeenth Infantry, fourteen days; Major P. H. Ellis, Thirteenth Infantry, ten days; Capt. Morris C. Foote, Ninth Infantry, one month; Lieut. W. L. Kenly, Jr., Fourth Artillery, twenty days; Lieut. J. W. Ruckman, First Artillery, fourteen days; Lieut. W. E. Gleason, Sixth Infantry, twenty days; Lieut. E. L. Butts, Twenty-first Infantry, ten days; Major John G. Turnbull, First Artillery, one month; Lieut. John P. Ryan, Third Cavalry, fifteen days; Lieut. John C. Brooks, Fourth Artillery, one month; Capt. John P. Story, Fourth Artillery, ten days; Lieuts. George O. Squire, Third Artillery; Alfred M. Hunter, Fourth Artillery; Delamere S. Kerrett, Fifth Artillery; George Blakely, Second Artillery; Jay E. Hoffer, Third Artillery, and Samuel A. Kephart, Fourth Artillery, thirteen days each.

—Court-Martial at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.—Detail: Major Francis E. Lacey, Capts. William M. Van Horne, Lyster M. O'Brien, William P. Rogers, James M. Burns, Charles St. J. Chubb, and Lieuts. William A. Mann, Edward I. Grumley, Lucius L. Durfee, Frederick S. Wild, Benjamin F. Hardaway, David P. Conyngham, and Verling K. Hart, Seventeenth Infantry; Lieut. Howard R. Perry, Seventeenth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Court-Martial at Fort Myer, Va.—Detail: Major Thomas C. Lebo, Capts. Henry M. Kendall, Henry P. Kingsbury, Frank West, Louis A. Craig, Benjamin H. Cheever, and Augustus P. Blocksom, and Lieuts. John A. Harmon, Walter C. Short, Benjamin B. Hyer, Harry H. Stout, Herbert A. White, and August C. Nissen, Sixth Cavalry; Lieut. Charles D. Rhodes, Sixth Cavalry, Judge Advocate.

—Court-Martial at Fort Adams, R. I.—Detail: Major William Sinclair, Second Artillery; Capt. Edward Field, Fourth Artillery; Capts. George Mitchell, John C. Scantling, and Asher C. Taylor, and Lieuts. William A. Simpson, Hamilton Rowan, George F. Barney, and Dwight E. Aultman, Second Artillery; Lieut. John C. W. Brooks, Fourth Artillery, Judge Advocate.

—Court-Martial at Columbus, N. Y.—Detail: Capts. Benjamin H. Gilman and George R. Cecil and Lieuts. Marion B. Saffold, Hansford L. Threlkeld, Frank D. Ely, and Ulysses G. McAlexander, Thirteenth Infantry; Lieut. Leroy S. Upton, Twenty-first Infantry; Lieut. Frederick W. Fuger, Thirteenth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Lieut. Col. James Gilliss, Deputy Quartermaster General, will proceed to Chicago to superintend the purchase of cavalry horses for the army.

—Transfers in the Ninth Cavalry.—Lieut. Charles J. Stevens, from Troop H to Troop E; Lieut. Alfred B. Jackson, from Troop E to Troop H.

—Capt. Ira McNutt, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds to witness the test of an eight-inch type gun.

**Navy.**

—Commander R. P. Leary has been ordered to ordnance instruction at the Washington Navy Yard Dec. 20.

# THE HEBREW FAIR.

The day was dedicated to the colleges and Harlem at the Hebrew Fair yesterday. The "'Rah, 'rah's" of the different orders frequently drowned the fortissimo efforts of Gilmore's Band, which tried to cope with the collegians, but without success. Even the women graduates entered into the enthusiastic scholastic rivalry, and the soprano "'Rah! 'rah!" of the Normal College of the City of New-York, that of Barnard and Packard Colleges repeatedly came as an echo of the baritone and basso shouts of Yale, Harvard, Columbia, University of New-York, Princeton, Cornell, and the University of Pennsylvania.

All of these institutions had representatives present, who had come to try and win the bust of Homer for their Alma Mater, the voting for which closed at 10 o'clock last night. It was a merry war between the female and male collegiates, and, as is to be expected, the men were vanquished.

The ten colleges mentioned had many friends in the large crowd around the Aguilar Library booth, who kept the tally-men at the blackboards busy all evening until the last bugle call, which was the signal for the finish of the contest. It was anybody's race until within ten minutes of the closing time, when both Barnard and the Normal College took a strong lead. The Normal College finally won, with a total of 2,107 votes, with Barnard College second, with 1,215 votes to its credit.

"Please, Mister, Buy Me a Doll!"

As soon as the contest had been definitely settled, Joseph H. Choate stepped upon the platform of the booth, and, in his usual pleasant manner, made the presentation. Mr. Choate spoke briefly, but he evoked ample laughter and applause in his short address. He said:

"I consider it a particular honor to have been selected to announce the result of this contest. I am sorry that it is not my own beloved Harvard that carried off the victory. Nor is it Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Cornell, or the College of the City of New-York that has won this time. Even Barnard only succeeded in coming out second. The Normal College is triumphant, with 2,107 votes to its credit.

"You may understand how successful this contest has been for the fair when you learn that it has realized more than $400 for its treasury. I am assured that the bust is an exact portrait of the greatest of all poets, and I am glad that it will grace the library room of the Normal College. It is with pride that I now present it to the Normal College."

After the applause had subsided Mr. Choate complimented Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyers on her success as the victor in the contest for the most popular author, which had closed the previous night. He remarked that it pleased him very much when he read of it in the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Thursday, and although he had known Mrs. Meyers for some years she had never apprised him of the knowledge that she was a popular authoress. He asked Mrs. Meyers for the address of her publisher, so that he could obtain some of her most famous works. These pleasant remarks caused Mrs. Meyers and her friends to laugh heartily, and none enjoyed the joke more than Mr. Choate himself.

"Will You Have Your Fortune Told?"

The voting for the piano in the booth of The Fair Journal also closed last night, and here the Congregation Ahawath Chesed won with 989 votes.

The Harlemites were present in large numbers, and the booth of Temple Israel, the properous up-town congregation, did a correspondingly large business. The booth was arranged more tastily than ever, and the decorations were exceedingly attractive. The ladies in charge at this booth were:

Mrs. Daniel P. Hays, Mrs. M. H. Harris, Mrs. E. J. Markewitz, Mrs. Levy, Mrs. B. Goodstein, Mrs. B. Stitzler, Mrs. H. J. Wolf, Mrs. C. Freedman, Mrs. J. Freedman, Mrs. A. Goldsmith, Mrs. A. Ottenberg, Mrs. A. Abrams, Mrs. M. Helm, Mrs. Sol Plaut, Mrs. Eugene Galland, Mrs. S. Greenbaum, Mrs. S. Prince, Mrs. A. Lozier, Mrs. H. Nathan, Mrs. B. Metzger, Mrs. A. Sampter, Mrs. Asher Green, Mrs. Wolf Green, Mrs. David Franklin, Mrs. A. S. Bamberger, Mrs. F. Eichberg, Mrs. Hettie Levy, Mrs. Bendix, Mrs. Berthold Seil, Mrs. C. F. Rosenheim, Mrs. E. Hirsch, Mrs. F. Rosenthal, Mrs. M. Steinhardt, Mrs. Mayer, Miss Rose Marx, Miss Carrie Heineman, Miss Carrie Wolf, Miss Alice Popper, Miss Lena Flinn, Miss S. Heilner, Miss Rose Klein, Miss Miriam Prager, Miss Warsaw, Miss Ray Whitlock, Miss Lulia Levy, Miss Bessie R. Hays, Miss B. Wertheim, Miss J. Wertheim, Miss Rose Holzman.

Mrs. D. Rutsky, Mrs. A. Mombacher, Miss Clarissa Rosenthal, Miss Pauline Emanuel, Miss Nellie Emanuel, Miss Frankie Stern, Miss Phelps, Miss Ryttenberg, Miss Cramer, Miss R. Gruenspecht, Miss May Morris, Miss L. Stattecker, Miss S. Bernstein, Miss Rosetta Stone, Miss Eva Kosminski, Miss Edith Bruckner Miss G. Heineman, Miss Stella Berliner, Miss Gertie Cohen, Miss Cohen, Miss Birdie Spencer, Miss Stella Gruenbaum, Miss Fannie Ottenberg, Miss Julia Stiller, Miss Fannie Strauss, Miss B. Lilienthal, Miss R. Lilienthal, Miss A. Leavy, Miss Carrie Wolf, Miss N. Salz, Miss H. Salz, Miss L. Nebenzahl, Miss Louise Hartogensis, Miss Meyers, Miss B. Heilner, Miss Cantor, Miss E. Petschaw, Miss R. Bernstein, Miss S. Hays, Miss Clara Lowenstein, Miss B. Marluk, Miss Nettie Bierhof, Miss Pauline Freedman, Miss Osterweis, Miss Kramer, Miss Josephs, Miss Lizzie Henshel, Miss P. Nathan, and Mrs. M. Stern.

The beautiful display at Beth-El's mammoth booth found many admirers, and many a susceptible youth caused laughter when discovered in a flirtation with the deceptive-looking wax figure of a fetching girl bicyclist on a wheel in motion, suspended on a neatly contrived rack. The many seasonable novelties in leather goods and articles of bric-a-brac attracted ready purchasers. Here the following ladies were kept busy, some selling, others wrapping up parcels, while others were busy taking in funds:

Mrs. L. Kohns, Mrs. L. Stiefel, Mrs. V. H. Rothschild, Mrs. Leopold Stern, Mrs. Pauline Keller, Mrs. Mark Ash, Mrs. Nathan Straus, Miss Frederica Mayer, Mrs. K. Kohler, Mrs. R. Grossmann, Mrs. J. Fleisch, Mrs. L. Gans, Mrs. A. Frank, Mrs. L. Dreyfus, Mrs. B. F. Einstein, Mrs. N. Necarsulmer, Mrs. Isaac Bierman, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. E. Schloss, Mrs. J. Langfeld, Mrs. S. Meinhold, Mrs. S. M. Bondy, Mrs. David Mayer, Mrs. S. S. Hess, Mrs. Myer Hecht, Mrs. William J. Ehrich, Mrs. Samuel Strauss, Mrs. B. J. Ludwig, Mrs. Leo Schlesinger, Mrs. Henry Nordlinger, Mrs. Emil S. Levi, Mrs. S. Herrman, Mrs. J. Well, Miss H. Rosenbaum, Mrs. Heyman, Mrs. Schloss, Miss B. Myers, Mrs. I. Mack, Mrs. M

# GORDON IS IN THE TOMBS

## Max Glueckman's Story of the Shirt Factory Fire Unshaken.

## UNCONFIRMED RUMOR OF BRIBERY

### The Arrest Probably Made to Prevent Any Attempt by the Indicted Man to Leave the City.

Louis Gordon, who is on trial for arson in the third degree, was committed to the Tombs when Part III. of the General Sessions Court adjourned yesterday afternoon.

He was arrested on a warrant issued by Judge Fitzgerald, who is trying the case. Gordon has been at liberty during the trial under $10,000 bail, and he was a very much surprised man when taken into custody.

There was a rumor in the Criminal Court Building last night that Gordon had been committed to the Tombs on account of reports that reached Assistant District Attorney Davis that he was attempting to create a favorable opinion of himself by means of bribery, but the rumor could not be confirmed.

The more probable reason for Gordon's commitment was the strong evidence of Max Glueckman. His narrative of the way in which he had laid the materials for Gordon to start the fire at 21 Walker Street was so circumstantial that it produced considerable effect on the jury, and Mr. Davis may have been afraid that Gordon would suddenly disappear.

Gordon has been a conspicuous figure about the Criminal Court Building throughout the trial, being apparently anxious to show himself and talk about his case. He was frequently noticed going into various rooms that are not ordinarily used except by people attached to the building.

It had been noticed at different times during the progress of the trial that Gordon mingled with the jurymen on several occasions when they were passing into the court from the corridors.

Gordon's trial will be continued until its conclusion without interruption, except for Christmas Day. This decision was reached Wednesday night by Judge Fitzgerald, because of the importance of the case.

When the case was called yesterday ex-Judge Curtis resumed the cross-examination of Max Glueckman. Early in the examination Mr. Curtis, into whose ear Gordon's clerk, Manheim, whispered, excitedly, declared that Glueckman's testimony was not being translated properly by Dr. Donlin. An argument ensued between counsel on both sides, and Judge Fitzgerald said that he himself could not say from personal knowledge whether the interpreter had properly translated Glueckman's Jewish jargon or not, but Dr. Donlin is the court interpreter, and his interpretation must be accepted as correct.

Mr. Curtis then proceeded to cross-examine Glueckman about the windows in Gordon's factory and as to how many panes of glass were broken. The witness stuck to his story that there had been many broken panes of window glass, and that Gordon had repaired them.

Mr. Curtis asked the witness if Hirschkopf was in the habit of furnishing the materials for incendiary fires while others started the fires. The witness said that was the truth.

"Hirschkopf is a sort of fire king, then?" asked ex-Judge Curtis.

"Perhaps," replied Glueckman.

"And you were his humble subject?"

"I did not say so."

Glueckman, in answer to Mr. Davis, said he had not had a promise of leniency for his crimes by any one for testifying in this trial. He said that when he came from Europe the last time he did not know that he was to be arrested.

"Did the stuff you sprinkled on the floors of Gordon's factory before the fire smell?" he was asked.

He replied that it had a very strong smell and affected his chest. He said Rosenbaum was present when he got the checks from Milch.

Mr. Curtis then took up the examination again and asked the witness about the reasons for his return to America after he fled to Europe subsequent to the Gordon fire.

Witness said he came at the solicitation of Hirschkopf, who asked him to make a trip to St. Louis.

"Did you intend to continue your business of incendiarism in St. Louis?"

"No. I only promised Hirschkopf that I would go there and build more fires if he would pay my way to St. Louis. I wanted to leave Germany."

Mr. Curtis then questioned the witness about his connection with the fire at 129 Suffolk Street, where a little girl lost her life. Witness admitted that he went to the place with Hirschkopf, but denied that he himself had had anything to do with the fire. He said Hirschkopf had had something to do with making the fire, and tried to bring him in, too.

Glueckman said he got $250 for the Cohen fire in White Street. He sprinkled the stuff on the floors and stock, but did not apply the torch. He went away before this was done.

Glueckman testified that Hirschkopf hired the house in South Eighth Street, Brooklyn, put him and the Johnson family into it, and then built the fire. The house was hired in Glueckman's name. The Johnson family was put on the first floor, and he was put on the other. Hirschkopf then got the furniture belonging to both families insured. Glueckman's furniture was insured for $600.

"But I only got $200 from Hirschkopf after the fire, and I can prove it," said the witness.

The witness said he was away from home two days at the time of the fire.

"What was the pecuniary ophthalmia that shut out the two fires in your house?" Mr. Curtis asked.

After some explanation the witness said that it was $500 from Hirschkopf that made him not see the two fires. He said he was led into the incendiary business by Hirschkopf and Milch. He said he was now sorry that he had left a life of honesty, as he had been happy when he supported his family by honest means.

"How many fires did Hirschkopf make to your knowledge?" Mr. Curtis asked.

"I can't tell just how many," the witness replied. "I recollect that he made four or five in New-York, and some in Brooklyn."

Mr. Curtis wanted the witness to be more definite, but Mr. Davis objected. Mr. Davis said he proposed to be of great public service in getting the information.

"How many fires did Henry Myer have?" ex-Judge Curtis asked.

"I only know of one," the witness replied. "You will have to ask Hirschkopf."

The jurymen had a number of questions to ask the witness before he was allowed to go.

Glueckman then stepped down without having any break made in his damaging evidence against Gordon.

Felix G. Pollak testified that he had a shirt factory at 23 Walker Street at the time the fire took place at Gordon's factory, next door, on July 24, 1894.

He said he was in his office when the Gordon fire broke out at 6:30 o'clock. An explosion first attracted his attention. He felt a severe shock, and saw a flash of light. The police came in, and he then ran out across the street. He had noticed an odor near his office like wood alcohol. His partner started to investigate the odor. This was an hour before the explosion.

He saw Gordon a week after the fire in the street. Gordon asked him if he had told the Fire Marshal about the odor of wood alcohol. Witness told him he did.

On cross-examination, the witness said the flash of light illuminated the whole street.

George Sillery testified that he was on duty as a night watchman at the time of the Gordon fire. He said he first heard an explosion. He was about eighty feet from the building at the time. He felt stunned by the explosion. He saw all the windows of Gordon's place fly out. Then followed a sheet of flame and afterward a cloud of smoke. At the same time, clouds of shirts came flying out of the windows from the factory. Some of the shirts were blown to the opposite sidewalk.

Gordon asked him afterward about the fire. The witness told him the fire started with an explosion, and he wondered what caused it. Gordon told him it was probably caused by an electrical machine. Witness said Gordon told him that he had made $10,000 a year in his business.

Court then adjourned until to-day.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—Concerning the statement made by Judge Barnard in New-York that the State Lunacy Commission would have to pass upon the sanity of David F. Hannigan, the slayer of his sister's betrayer, Solomon Mann, Secretary McGarr of the commission said to-day that the commission understood that the Code of Criminal Procedure superseded the act of 1875, which required the commission to give a certificate or opinion in such cases.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 19.—Mrs. Charles Grossman, wife of a merchant here, committed suicide last night by jumping into a cistern filled with water. She carried with her a three-year-old daughter named Annie. She left a note saying her body would be found in the cistern, but gave no reason for ending the life of her child and herself.

# HEARING THE ROBERTS CLAIM

### Case Before the State Board in which the Plaintiff Sues for False Imprisonment.

The claim of John Roberts against the State for $101,038 was heard yesterday by the State Board of Claims, sitting in Part III. of the Superior Court. Roberts was arrested at 99 James Street in this city Jan. 3, 1877, on the charge of having on Dec. 22, 1876, in connection with others, broken into the dwelling house of William and George L. Green, at Long Island City. He was tried and convicted by the Court of Oyer and Terminer for Queens County on Jan. 24, 1877, on an indictment for burglary and larceny and was sentenced to twenty years in the State prison.

Roberts was pardoned by Gov. Lucius Robinson on Oct. 21, 1878, his entire innocence having been proved. Gov. Morton restored Roberts to citizenship on April 15 last, thus enabling him to present his claim for damages for false imprisonment, under a special act passed to enable him to put in the claim.

Roberts is now a manufacturer of paper boxes at 356 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Charles W. Brooke appeared as counsel for Roberts. Deputy Attorney General Davies and W. H. Quirk of Albany appeared for the State. When the case was called Deputy Attorney General Davies asked that the claim be dismissed on the ground that the act under which it was made was unconstitutional and void. He urged as a further reason that more than six years had elapsed since the claim was barred under the statute of limitations.

Mr. Brooke said that John Roberts had falsely been convicted and imprisoned, and had sustained damages for which the State is liable.

Counsel submitted the indictment and pardon of Roberts. George A. Mott, an attorney of Brooklyn, testified that he defended the others charged with the burglary. He was employed as counsel for Roberts by Mrs. Roberts after he had been sent to prison. He said that after he secured evidence to prove Roberts's innocence he secured his pardon. Mr. Mott said that he had received $1,000 for his services, and knew that Mrs. Roberts had spent a large amount of money. He said that he tried hard to obtain employment for Roberts after he was pardoned, but that as soon as it was discovered that Roberts had been convicted of burglary, no one would have anything to do with him.

Mrs. Roberts then testified that on the night of the burglary her husband was at home. She said that she spent $1,700 in obtaining her husband's release. At the conclusion of Mrs. Roberts's testimony the case was adjourned until to-day.

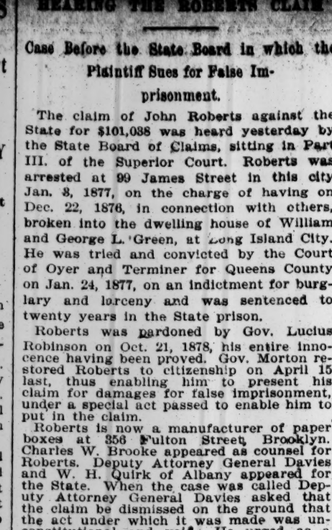
At the time of Roberts's arrest he owned a saloon at 99 James Street and a restaurant in Bleecker Street, both of which businesses he said were destroyed.

## WONDERFUL JAPANESE CARVING

### A Full-Size Statue That Looks Exactly Like Life.

What can be accomplished by patience, great application, and skilled workmanship of a very high order may now be seen in a statue by a Japanese artist shown in this city.

Hananuma Masakichi, well known in Tokio as a sculptor, designer, and general art workman, has carved out of wood a life-size figure of himself. It is made of no



**Hananuma Masakichi,**
The Lifelike Wooden Statue of Himself by Himself.

less than 2,000 pieces ingeniously joined together, and with the aid of glass eyes, real hair and color it is made to look so natural that a photograph scarcely reveals any difference between the creations of God and man.

The artist has reproduced himself so absolutely that no detail has escaped, each muscle, vein, spot and blemish being evident, nothing extenuated nor, if we may believe the photograph, aught set down in malice. The statue has been shown in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other cities in California, and will remain in its present place for some time.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is enabled to present a drawing of this astonishing piece of work, which is remarkable in its way and well worth a visit. The carver has executed many other works, but it is said that none quite approach the dexterity and faithfulness of his own portrait.

## THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—A Strike Prevented.—Manager La Shelle of "The Wizard of the Nile" company received this letter yesterday, signed by ten colored men who carry the royal chair in the opera at the Casino: "Mr. K. La Shelle: Mr. Lothian tells us that we must shave off all our mustaches or lose our jobs. Now, does this seem proper? We are colored men, but we wish to look good, just the same as you or Mr. Lothian; does our mustach make us look bad on the stage no we respectfully ask therein resemble that you ask Mr. Lothian not to tell us to shave our mustaches or we cannot play to-night. If we do play we demand $1 (one dollar more per week each) to shave off our mustaches. the other actors think we are right in asking you for this request." Mr. La Shelle wasted no time on the matter. He notified the colored men that the increase in their salary demanded should be granted, and they will appear hereafter without hair on their faces.

—Billy Birch's Benefit.—Tony Pastor has secured a very attractive list of volunteers for the benefit to be given in his theatre Sunday night in aid of Billy Birch, the veteran minstrel. Among them are Samuel Bernard, Matthews and Bulger, Lydia Barry, Ella Wesner, Leclair and Leslie, Fields and Wooley, the Olympic Quartet, Edward Latell, Dore, Farmer and Dore, Cora Routt, Ned Monroe, Lottie West Symonds, Lillie Laurel, the Beasey children, Gus Bruno, Cunningham and Slattery, Blanche Nicholls, and Murphy and Day.

—Joseph Brooks Returned.—Joseph Brooks returned from New-Orleans Wednesday night, and was in his office all day yesterday. He says that William H. Crane is doing a fine business, and that he will begin rehearsals of "The Governor of Kentucky" the week after next. Mr. Brooks is having the new scenery prepared here, and is making all arrangements for an elaborate production of the new play. He will probably remain here now until Mr. Crane company opens its engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Jan. 20.

—To Present "A Japanese Doll."—Vance Thompson's holiday pantomime, "A Japanese Doll," will be performed at Proctor's Pleasure Palace New Year's week by Mlle. Pilar-Morin, Mlle. Severin, and Miss Henderson. The music is by Aimé Lachaume. It is a farcical little pantomime. Mlle. Pilar-Morin, who introduced "L'Enfant Prodigue" to America, personates a funny little Japanese boy doll that is endowed with life for half an hour and does some very droll things.

—Minnie Palmer at the Bijou.—Peter F. Dailey has only one week more after this to remain at the Bijou. He will be succeeded Dec. 30 by Minnie Palmer, who will present for the first time in New-York a comedy opera called "The School Girl." She will be supported by a strong company, and there will be a chorus of forty voices.

—Benefit at Palmer's.—Manager A. M. Palmer, assisted by all the leading managers of the city, will give a performance at Palmer's Theatre this afternoon for the benefit of the Educational Fair. A fine programme is promised, and as all the performers are volunteers a goodly sum for the fair ought to be realized.

—A Profitable Theatre.—There is one theatre in Chicago that is making money, whatever may be said of the others. At a meeting of the Directors of the McVicker Theatre Company held there last Monday a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. was declared on its capital stock of $500,000, payable Jan. 1, 1896.

—Stranded in Massachusetts.—Williams and Harlan's "Gay Masqueraders" company was stranded at Lynn, Mass., yesterday. Williams had been deserted by his partner, and few of the company had money enough to take them out of town.

# CYCLERS' ANNUAL MEETING

## Baltimore Chosen by the League of American Wheelmen.

## CONSULS FAVORED THE ORIOLE CITY

### A Very Important Meeting Anticipated—Changes Suggested for the By-laws — Willison Will Run Again.

The annual meeting of the League of American Wheelmen will be held in Baltimore on Monday, Feb. 17. This decision was made known yesterday by President Willison, who was guided in the selection of the Oriole City by the preferences of a majority of the Chief Consuls of the different States. President Willison personally favored Baltimore because it is in his native State, but when Chicago and St. Louis stepped in and made a bid for the meeting he declared it ought to go to the city receiving the largest number of votes among the Chief Consuls.

The selection meets with general favor among the rank and file of wheelmen. At first the Westerners made a "kick" against coming East, claiming their divisions were not financially strong and that the expenses attached to sending their delegates on such a long journey might cripple their treasuries. When this cry was raised, Chief Consul Potter of this State caused considerable comment by announcing that this city would be the best place for the meeting and that he would try to bring it here. Mr. Potter did endeavor to influence the Chief Consuls in favor of the metropolis, but his failure was probably due to the fact that the last annual meeting was held here, and it has previously been the policy of the league to shift it around.

It is expected that the coming meeting will be a very important one. There will be many desirable changes suggested for the constitution and by-laws, and the race-class system now in vogue will come in for a big share of attention. Some well-informed cyclists high in the councils of the league profess to believe that only amateurs and professionals will be recognized by the Racing Board next season, while others, equally prominent, say that Class B will remain at least another year. Then, Chief Consul Potter will make an effort to have the league abolish the control of racing, but apparently there are few who think he will succeed. Several prominent officials have displayed symptoms of Presidential fever, and there is likely to be a contest for that office. Mr. Willison says he will run again, and Sterling Elliott, Chief Consul of Massachusetts, will probably be his most formidable opponent.

## RACING BOARD DECISIONS.

### Eberhardt's Records Approved and Western Riders Suspended.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—The bulletin of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen for the week ending to-day contains the following:

Records Accepted—Class A—One-third mile, unpaced, standing start, against time, by Frank L. Eberhardt, Salina, Kan., 0:42, Nov. 5; Class A, tandem, one-third mile, unpaced, flying start, against time, F. L. Eberhardt and W. P. Felix, 0:37, Nov. 5; Class A, tandem, one-fourth mile, unpaced, flying start, against time, by F. L. Eberhardt and W. P. Felix, 0:27 3-5, Nov. 15; Class B, tandem, unpaced, flying start, against time, by Vandall Hand W. Coburn, New-Orleans, La., 0:55, Nov. 2.

Sanctions Granted—Jan. 11, 1896, Press Cycle Club, Buffalo, N. Y.

Declared Professionals—L. A. Travis, Kansas City, Mo., by vote of the board; C. S. Batcheider, Warrensburg, Ill., under clause; also suspended from all track racing for one year by vote of the board under Article 4, Section 7 of the by-laws.

Suspended—H. M. Turk, Denver, Col., is suspended from all amateur racing pending investigation; O. E. Towle, Auburn, Me., and E. M. Swett, Norway, Me., suspended pending investigation, by vote of the Racing Board, under Article 4, Section 7, of the by-laws, A. C. Reinecke, W. W. Davidson, both of Elkader, Iowa; Wilbur Mandell, Brush Creek, Iowa, and Ray Jewell, Strawberry Point, Iowa, have been suspended from all track racing until Jan. 1, 1898, for unfair dealing in cycle racing.

## HART WAS A BIT NERVOUS.

### And Beckwith Easily Won the First Game in the Countys' Pool Tourney.

Admirers of fine pool playing among the members of the Kings County Wheelmen had a rare treat on Wednesday evening, when J. T. Beckwith (scratch) met C. E. Hart (5 balls) in the first game in the club's annual handicap tournament. Mr. Hart's playing did not approach his best form. He was nervous and missed some easy shots. Mr. Beckwith, on the other hand, wielded his cue like a second De Oro. One remarkable shot by him was made by jumping the bunch with his cue ball and securing the ball a number in the corner pocket.

Another artistic shot credited to Mr. Beckwith consisted in making a ball, banking all around the table, and breaking the bunch. The score by frames show how easily Mr. Beckwith won:

J. T. Beckwith (scratch).....13 25 32 41 50
C. E. Hart (5 balls).....7 7 10 17 23 28

H. P. Burt served very satisfactorily as umpire, and H. S. Blakeman kept the score.

## SECRETARY UNDERHILL'S PLAN.

### Would Have the Metropolitan Association Manage the Midnight Race.

Secretary C. A. Underhill of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs has a scheme which he hopes the Race Committee of that organization will adopt. He would raise the annual midnight race to Tarrytown above the ordinary, and make it an event sanctioned and managed by the association. This race is started at midnight on the 31st of December, and the rider reaching Tarrytown first by any of the several routes is rewarded with a bottle of wine.

Heretofore there has been on uniform management of the race. The start and finish have been announced, and that is all most people have known about it. Mr. Underhill's idea is to give the race some semblance of regularity. Besides, he has suggested a means by which refreshments, such as hot coffee, sandwiches, &c., will be served to the contestants and spectators at the starting point. This will be at Fifty-ninth Street and the Boulevard.

Mr. Underhill further suggests that the Race Committee, "which has the reputation of sleeping all the time," can prove itself very much awake by taking hold of this contest and giving it an up-to-date management. All the big clubs will have representatives in the race.

### Yorkville Wheelmen's Dance.

The Yorkville Wheelmen are making extensive preparations for their second annual ball, which will be held in the Central Opera House on Saturday evening, the 28th inst. The souvenirs for this occasion, now in press, will be ready for distribution in a few days. It is said they will be both novel and handsome. The Yorkvilles were never so well off, financially and otherwise, as at present. Their membership is increasing rapidly.

### The Williamsburgs' Pleasant Smoker.

The smoker of the Williamsburg Wheelmen, held on Tuesday evening, was largely attended by friends of the club, and when the affair broke up there was no doubt in the minds of the members that all there enjoyed themselves. Smoking and the help of a number of volunteers made the evening pass pleasantly. The members and officers would be pleased at all times to see persons desiring to join an Eastern District club which combines the features of social intercourse and wheeling. They have a neat clubhouse at 273 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn.

### Cyclists' Shelter on the Drive.

Here is an announcement of interest to local wheelmen: W. J. McCormick of 206 Broadway will present to the Park Board to-day a letter suggesting that the Claremont, in Riverside Park, be thrown open for the free use of cyclists and others who now have no shelter house in that neighborhood.

## AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The Board of Trustees of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen will have a special meeting this evening to decide finally what shall be done in the much-talked-about Liberty Wheelmen piano case.

—President Hines of the Quill Club Wheelmen got a letter yesterday from P. F. Johnston of Lexington, Ky., President of the National Trotting Association, stating that that organization might combine with the American Trotting Association in forming a league for professional cycle racing. A committee is now at work on a set of rules.

—There were very few skaters at the old Thirteenth Regiment Armory in Brooklyn on Wednesday evening. This was the second attempt made by the Cycle Club to revive roller skating. Another attempt will be made next week.

—Officers for the Long Island City Wheelmen have been elected as follows: President—T. Barker; Vice Presidents—C. W. Compensation; Treasurer—M. Schwartz; Secretary—C. Chisholm; Captain—M. Stiebritz; Lieutenants—J. Dilks, D. Murphy, and J. Ellsworth; Board of Trustees—Messrs. Stiebritz, Hallett, and Hyde; Club Handicapper—C. T. Duffy.

## MEADOWBROOK BEAGLES OUT.

### Pleasant Hunt Run over Long Island Plains.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Spring-like weather and an unusually fine hunting country brought together a large number of the ladies and gentlemen of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club at Hempstead to-day to witness the cross-country run of the Hempstead beagles, which are owned by Mr. James L. Kernochan, one of the most expert and enthusiastic members of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club. Since the hunting season closed, the Hempstead beagles have held three runs across country each week, which have in every instance been as exciting as the cross-country runs of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club.

The cross-country run after the hounds today was one of the most enjoyable, best attended, and successful of the season. The turf was in an exceedingly slippery condition, but this only made the sport more exciting, as the run was very fast, eight miles being covered by the hunt party in three-quarters of an hour. Although many high and dangerous fences were encountered by the hunt party not an accident of any description happened to mar the pleasures of the day. The start was made at 3 P. M., from the residence of Alfred D. Lewis, at East Meadow. Mr. Kernochan acted as master of the hounds and Harry Hewett and H. Hewett, Jr., as whips.

From East Meadow the run led in an easterly direction for two miles across the Hempstead Plains to Plain Edge. The aniseseed then led the hounds in a southerly direction to the old church at Wautagh. The hunt party then ran in a westerly direction along the Great South Bay to East Hempstead, thence northerly to the country seat of J. E. Smith Hadden, where the "kill" took place and the hunt party broke up. Mrs. James L. Kernochan, who rode a superb hunter, was the only lady in the saddle.

### To Discuss a Turf Bill.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 19.—A general mass meeting of turfmen in the United States has been called to meet here Dec. 28, at which time it is expected that a bill similar to the Percy-Gray Racing bill in New-York will be discussed. The meeting was called by Catesby Woodford, President of the Owners and Trainers' Association. There is much dissatisfaction in the West on account of the small purses given the last season.

## COLUMBIA TO ROW HARVARD.

### Freshman Race Will Take Place at New-London, Conn., in June.

Walter Peet, the Columbia oarsman and "coach," and Capt. John H. Prentice of last year's victorious 'Varsity crew addressed a meeting of the candidates for the '96 'Varsity and freshman crews at Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, yesterday afternoon.

Capt. Prentice announced that the Harvard freshmen had accepted the challenge of the Columbia freshmen for an eight-oared race, the place to be decided upon later. This leaves the Yale '99 men practically without a race, as it is improbable that they will enter the Columbia '99-Harvard '99 contest.

During the sixteen years in which these two colleges have met in freshman races, each institution has scored eight victories, so that it will be the greatest aim of each institution to score the odd event. For this reason, Capt. "Jack" urged the freshmen to give hearty support to their crew, and to work earnestly and faithfully for its success.

He announced that the Columbia 'Varsity crew would row in their annual triangular contest with Cornell and Pennsylvania over the four-mile course at Poughkeepsie. Yale and Harvard may be admitted to this race, he said, with Columbia's heartiest approval. He therefore emphatically urged that the candidates for the 'Varsity boat put their whole heart and energy into their training, that Columbia may be crowned the intercollegiate rowing champion.

Walter Peet repeated what "Jack" had said as regards earnestness and fidelity, and then told the candidates to follow the example of their Captain, than whom he had never seen a more faithful person. Mr. Peet favors an intercollegiate regatta with as many crews as may wish to race. Such a contest could take place over the Poughkeepsie course with the utmost fairness to each boat, he thinks.

The candidates for the crews are as follows:

'Varsity—Capt. J. H. Prentice, P. Longacre, Jr., H. E. Pierrepont, Jr., R. W. Presspick, W. D. Gennert, H. C. Mortimer, Jr., R. A. Elliott, C. C. Roberts, B. Alexander, H. S. Hall, J. S. Schlussell, J. Livingston, Jr., H. R. Potts, F. W. Forsythe, C. C. H. Zillman, A. R. Campbell, M. MacDonald, Jr., C. H. Machen, A. G. Stillwell, L. Fitzgerald, J. S. Barclay, Jr., W. C. Shoup, M. E. Dorain, and J. D. Irving. The first four of these men rowed in last year's boat four others have rowed in freshman crews, and the rest are "green."

Freshman.—E. A. Chao, H. Van Wagenen, P. Lindheim, F. A. Bachelier, W. A. De Witt, H. W. Gregg, R. C. McLain, C. F. Elmer, E. B. Tilt, G. C. Pier, J. Muller, E. W. Rodgers, W. R. J. Planten, F. S. Hackett, E. A. Cordozo, E. W. Smith, J. W. Schley, H. A. Schneder, R. G. Simpson, W. B. Corning, E. C. Ropes, W. Lesem, R. Waldo, F. Durham, W. Price, H. W. Foster, H. Birchhead, A. A. Fowler, F. W. Brower, H. H. Addie, A. S. Hanan, W. D. Bryant, R. Bigelow, A. C. Oakley, S. Jasepthal, H. S. Waterman, W. B. Borg, N. Naday, and J. S. Foster.

All the candidates will begin their long term of training at the college gymnasium Monday, Jan. 6, at 3:30 P. M. They will stay indoors until the water is fit for them, and then they will occupy their fine new twenty-thousand-dollar boathouse, at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and the Hudson River.

## DUNRAVEN ON THE OCEAN.

### Expected Here on Christmas Day—The Investigation Will Then Begin.

Lord Dunraven, with his aide, Arthur Glennie, and a bundle of affidavits, is now on the ocean, and unless the Teutonic should be bothered with other vessels getting in her way, Lord Dunraven should land here on Christmas Day in time to eat dinner with some of his friends. Lord Dunraven will then have a day in which to prepare his case, and the inquiry by the committee appointed by the New-York Yacht Club will begin on Friday, Dec. 27.

How long it will take to sift the charges cannot be said. Lord Dunraven will have testimony of some sort to support his charges, but what it will amount to no one here has the slightest idea. He will have affidavits to show that work was being done on the Defender until early in the morning of Sept. 7, the day of the first race. This, however, is no news. Those on the Defender acknowledge that men were at work stowing lead below, and Mr. Bino had some men at work on the rigging.

Just how Lord Dunraven intends to prove that the ballast of the Defender was twice changed no one pretends to know, and it is almost certain that the English yachtsman does not know himself. It is said now that Lord Dunraven will look after his own interests himself, and will not have a lawyer.

The Defender's case will take a long time to present. Joseph H. Choate is to look after Mr. Iselin's interests, and he will have a big crowd of witnesses and a pile of affidavits for the members of the committee to listen to.

Every yachtsman is satisfied that Mr. Iselin will come out of the trial with flying colors. What the committee will do with Lord Dunraven is chiefly discussed. Some say he will apologize, and others that he will be expelled from the club.

It is the general impression among yachtsmen that the Valkyrie will be purchased by some American, probably by Mr. Runyon of Philadelphia. Mr. Runyon made an offer to Lord Dunraven some time ago for the boat, and he said recently that he would renew the offer as soon as Lord Dunraven arrived here. If he does buy the yacht the Valkyrie, Defender, and Vigilant should furnish fine sport next season.

## GALLAGHER IN BOSTON.

### His Style of Billiard Playing Greatly Admired There.

"Tom" Gallagher has given this week two exhibitions in the Hub Billiard Rooms, Boston. He played against Carter in the afternoon, and Eames in the evening. A Boston critic says his play was a delight to the local followers of the cue. His command of the ivories is of the assured kind that puts him next in rank to the "Big Three."

Both players in the afternoon were slow in getting the hang of the table, but once its peculiarities were mastered the counting was lively. Carter rather held his own in the first of it, putting in runs of 18 and 23, while Gallagher, with low scoring, was slow in overcoming the handicap of 400 to 250 under which he was playing. Then the latter put in a run of 113, followed by 53 and 91, giving a fairly assured grip on the game. He ran out his 400, leaving Carter at 198.

Gallagher set a lively pace in the evening, Eames seeming to be bothered by the 5 by 10 table and the fourteen-inch balkline, a somewhat unusual game for local players. A run of 82 by Gallagher was the top mark of the game. Eames made runs of 48 and 43 by careful nursing, and three in the thirties.

### Morris County Golf Club Affairs.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Morris County Golf Club was held at 32 Liberty Street yesterday afternoon. The object, as stated by G. G. Frelinghuysen, in an address, was to form a company under the laws of New-Jersey to take the title to the grounds of the club at Morristown, and to complete the purchase, for $67,500, made recently by a stockholders' committee. It was voted to take this step, and the new constitution and by-laws were read and adopted.

The following were elected as incorporators: H. McK. Twombly, Richard A. McCurdy, R. H. Williams, Paul Revere, Charles Bradley, Marmaduke Tilden, A. H. Tiers, G. G. Frelinghuysen, and Ransom H. Thomas. The incorporators will report to a general meeting, to be held at Morristown, Dec. 27.


Bicycles.

XMAS
for
Boys and Girls.

What will please a child as much and combine as much pleasure with healthful exercise as a QUEEN TRICYCLE? Elegantly finished, with richly upholstered easy spring seat, nickel trimmings, adjustable pedals and seat which can be altered to suit children of different ages, and graceful movements are found only in the QUEEN TRICYCLE. With and without rubber tires. Prices from $5.00 up, according to size.

Queen City Bicycles.

We are the first to offer lightweight 20-inch boy's pneumatic tire bicycles "for 5-year olds," and we have them from that size up, also 20-inch pneumatic, ball-bearing girl's bicycle with drop frame, $35.00. GEO. N. PIERCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., makers of "PIERCE" BICYCLES. For sale at New-York office, 105 Chambers St.

Up-Town Store, Broadway and 40th St.

2,000 BICYCLES, $22 up.

Nothing better for holiday presents. 300 Juvenile bicycles; pneu. tires, ball bearings, regular $40 bicycles; sale price $22 each. Larger sizes $25, $30. Ladies' and men's regular $100 bicycles, $37.50, $39, and $40. 200 second-hand ladies' and men's, $15 to $25. We defy competition. Established 8 years. HERALD CYCLE CO., 114 Nassau St., near Post Office.

Instruction—City Schools.

Association Business Institute.

DAY SCHOOL for young men, conducted by the Twenty-third Street Branch Young Men's Christian Association. All commercial branches taught; shorthand and typewriting. Tuition includes use of gymnasium, bowling alley, baths, library, &c. Apply for prospectus to Educational Director, 52 East 23d St., New-York City.

The Jacotet School,
11 West 86th St.
A boarding and day school for girls; kindergarten for boys and girls; conducted in French. Mlle. Fromant and Mrs. C. L. Morgan, Principals.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 East 57th St.

Instruction—Country Schools.

The Cambridge School,
a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Opens Saturday, November 2d. Class and private lessons. Men's class, Monday, Dec. 2.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th St.—Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 39th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.


## CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR POOR CHILDREN

### Flower and Fruit Mission Asks for Contributions.

The Flower and Fruit Mission at 104 East Twentieth Street opened yesterday for the reception of Christmas presents and delicacies sent by charitable persons for distribution among poor sick children who otherwise would pass a cheerless Christmas. Donations will be received at the Flower Mission until to-morrow night, and contributions are earnestly solicited.

Six women belonging to the mission were at work yesterday receiving, assorting, and repacking the contributions as they were received. The donations kept pouring in rapidly. They comprised almost everything imaginable, except what it most needed—money.

Miss Fannie Russell, who is in charge of the mission, said there was always a deficiency in some articles, and these had to be purchased. The mission can buy everything at wholesale prices. The principal articles they care for are dolls, condensed milk, tea, and fruits. The articles called for in the requests for contributions are mottoes, holly everygreen, Christmas trees, delicacies of all kinds, dolls picture books, and cards, besides all kinds of toys and Christmas presents for the children.

The women who have charge of the handling of the donations are: Miss Fannie Russell, Mrs. William Eilseffer, Miss Jeane Duncan, Mrs. Underhill, and Mrs. Starr. The contributions are sent from all parts of New-York and adjoining States.

The King's Daughters of Norfolk, Conn., sent six large packing boxes filled with goodies of all kinds. The Girls' Mission Society of Lakewood, N. J., also sent a very fine donation. Mrs. O. B. Potter sent a choice collection of flowers, fruits, and vegetables from her home at Sing Sing, N. Y., and Mrs. Zena Clarke of Stonington, Conn., sent a large collection of dolls.

The goods will be distributed Monday to the hospitals, nurseries, and tenements. Donations should be sent to the mission as early as possible for distribution.

## THE WEATHER FORECAST

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair, probably local rains in extreme northern portions, southerly winds, shifting to easterly.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, but with increasing cloudiness during the day, continued warm southerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair in the morning, threatening weather and probably rain in the evening or night, continued warm southeasterly winds.

NORTH CAROLINA, fair, followed by local showers, warm southeasterly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, local showers, partly cloudy weather, southeasterly winds, colder in northern Georgia Friday night. EASTERN FLORIDA, partly cloudy weather, followed by local showers in northern portion, southeasterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, followed by fair weather, much colder, northwesterly winds. ALABAMA, showers, colder Friday night, winds shifting to westerly. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, threatening weather and rain, severe local storms, southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly, much colder Friday night. ILLINOIS, rain or snow, northerly winds, colder in southern portion. MISSISSIPPI, rain, followed by fair, colder, northwesterly winds. LOUISIANA, generally fair, clearing in eastern portion in the morning, colder, northwesterly winds. Frosts in northwest portion. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, northerly winds, colder in southeast portion. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable, slightly warmer. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, preceded by local snow, northerly winds, colder in eastern portions. ARKANSAS, rain, followed by clearing weather, colder northwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, followed by showers Friday evening or night, warm southerly winds, followed by colder Friday night. OHIO, fair, warm southerly winds, becoming variable, colder Friday night. INDIANA, rain, winds shifting to northerly, colder in southern portion. LOWER MICHIGAN, rain, variable winds, colder in southeast portion. UPPER MICHIGAN, light snows, northerly winds, colder. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, followed by local showers Friday evening or night, warm southeasterly winds. WISCONSIN, fair in western portion, snow in eastern portion, northerly winds. MISSOURI, cloudy weather and rain or snow, northerly winds, colder in southeast portion. KANSAS, generally fair Friday, northerly winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer, southerly winds. IOWA, fair, except in southeast portion local rains, northerly winds. NEBRASKA, fair, winds shifting to southerly, warmer in western portion. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer in northwest portion, winds shifting to southerly. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, warmer, fair, southerly winds. WYOMING, local snows, southerly winds and warmer. MONTANA, light snows, southwesterly winds and warmer.

Signals are displayed on Lake Michigan and on the Gulf coast at Galveston, New Orleans, and Pensacola. The barometer has fallen rapidly in the central valleys, north of the lake regions, and west of the Rocky Mountains. It has risen slightly in New-England and in Texas and the Rio Grande Valley. A depression of considerable energy covers the Mississippi Valley, attended by general rains from the Gulf coast northward to the lake region, the rainfall being very heavy in Arkansas, Missouri, and Illinois. Heavy rains are reported from the North Pacific coast, where the barometer is unusually low. It is generally warmer east of the Mississippi and much colder from Missouri and K

# A MISHAP TO THE SPREE

## Stranded on the Warden Ledge on Coast of the Isle of Wight.

## FUTILE ENDEAVORS TO FLOAT HER

### Anxiety of Passengers, Soon Landed in Safety, Quickly Allayed by the Coolness of the Officers.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The German steamship Spree, Capt. Willigerod, from New-York Dec. 10 for Bremen, was stranded at 2:10 o'clock this morning, just after high tide, on Warden Ledge, a dangerous ledge of rocks two miles west of Yarmouth, on the northwest coast of the Isle of Wight. The steamer was in charge of a pilot when she struck. The weather is quiet and the sea calm.

At the height of the afternoon flood tide three tugs tried to tow the Spree off, but they were not successful. The steamer lies on the rocks, inside the ledge, and is in a position sheltered from high winds and heavy seas.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 19.—The passengers of the Spree were landed here. Those destined for Bremen and thence to other parts of the Continent will await a reasonable time the floating of the Spree, and re-embark on her if she should be floated. Many of the passengers, in the event of her not being floated, will probably take a railway train for London, and proceed thence on their journey by the way of Flushing, while some will remain awaiting the sailing of a special steamer for Bremen on Saturday.

A tender has brought here the mails and specie that were on board of the Spree.

One of the passengers said that the shock when the Spree struck was distinctly felt throughout the ship. For a little time there was some excitement, and the passengers anxiously inquired whether there was any danger. Their fears were soon allayed by the officers, who courteously explained that neither the vessel nor those aboard of it were in the slightest danger. The coolness of the officers in itself did much to relieve the anxiety.

The Spree's engines were immediately reversed and driven at full speed astern in an attempt to pull her off. She held hard, however, and it could not be perceived that she went astern for any appreciable distance. The tide was rapidly ebbing, and, as the water lowered, it was seen that the efforts to get the steamer afloat would be futile.

The vessel had struck on a rock broadside on, between her forefunnel and stern. As the tide receded she settled down, at the same time taking a list to starboard. She settled more aft than forward, with the result that her deck had quite an angle. The after portion of the ship swayed to and fro slightly, showing that she was only held by her forekeel.

On the return of the tide to-night five tugs rendered assistance to the steamer, but the water will not rise sufficiently high to remove the vessel's list, and it was found impossible to float her. It is feared that she will remain fixed where she is until the high tides a fortnight hence, unless the removal of her cargo assists in the efforts to float her.

### THE NEWS IN THIS CITY.

#### Oelrichs & Co. Receive a Reassuring Cablegram—List of Passengers.

At the office of Oelrichs & Co., the agents in this city of the North German-Lloyd Steamship Company, to which the steamship Spree belongs, a cablegram was received yesterday, as follows:

"North German-Lloyd steamer Spree touched ground inside Needles. Expect float noon. All well."

No other information was received in this city yesterday from the agents of the line.

The Spree left this port Dec. 10 for Bremen, via Southampton, and was making for the latter port when she ran aground. She carried a full complement of saloon passengers, and many second cabin and saloon passengers. The following is a list of the saloon passengers:

Charles Arnold, Mrs. J. Anderson, Mrs. L. S. Bagg, A. Brauer and Mrs. Brauer, A. A. Baker, Miss Johanna Braun, Mrs. F. Bornkessel, Miss Minna Buck, Adolf Beckmann, Dalbert Gotthelf, R. L. Giljohann, Miss Ella Hiss, Mrs. Anna Heinze and child, J. C. Hansen, W. H. Johnson, Miss Ellie Kuhlmann, William Brenner, S. L. Bernheimer, Miss Kate Brundag, Mrs. Meta Beckmann, Miss Emma Beckmann, Hugo Bauch, Alvin G. Clark, Mme. A. Calyo, Camillo Cerruti, Dr. Theodore Doederlein, William Dechert, I. Deutsch, E. Eisentrager, Mr. Fleischhelsen, Prof. A. N. Krausow, Miss Caroline Kerr, Frits Kroeghe, Mrs. Caroline Keller, Miss Helen Lacey, Otto Lahmann, Herman Lefkowitz, J. P. Lindemann, Percival Lowell, Henry Meyer and Mrs. Meyer.

Messrs. Maryvanski, B. A. Frenchard, Hugo Grebel and Mrs. Grebel, Carl Guggenheimer and Mrs. Guggenheimer, F. Grim, Mrs. Mayhew Plater, Kurt Perlses, Gustav Prasse, H. N. Palmer, Elroy Palácios, Dr. F. Roesler, E. J. Matthei, Theodore Matthei and Mrs. Matthei, Adele Markus and children, August Nuning, Frank Niezorawski, Simon Schoenfeld, Mrs. Julia Taussig, Miss E. Taussig, Charles von Helmolt, wife, and child; Miss Roemer, Henry Rauert, H. J. Schmidt and wife, Master E. C. Schmidt, Mathias Stolzenberg and wife, Robert Seyd, Miss Annie Schurman, Diedrich von Soosten and wife, Miss Anna von Soosten, Master Diedrich von Soosten, William Whitlock and wife, F. I. Wallis, Mrs. H. White, Miss Babette Wehr, Victor Wallpel.

The following are the officers of the Spree: Capt. W. Willigerod, commander; W. Meissel, chief officer; C. Woltemas, second officer; M. Fischer, third officer; F. Hagenmeyer, fourth officer; Dr. Ad Haenel, physician; C. Baum, chief engineer; A. Berkelmann, second engineer; H. Marquardt, third engineer; W. Thons, third engineer; C. Winninger, fourth engineer; G. Schwarzwald, fourth engineer; E. Milents, fourth engineer; A. Tielbaar, purser; P. Buckow, assistant purser; F. Vollers, chief steward; C. Seemann, second steward; F. Ehrenberg, second steward; E. Nielson, chief cook. Her crew, all told, numbers 150.

### INCREASES IN VALUES IN BROOKLYN

#### Real Estate Is Worth $13,351,259 More than It Was Last Year.

President Harkness of the Brooklyn Department of Assessments has made his annual report. It shows that the total real estate valuation of Brooklyn this year is $540,359,086, an increase of $13,351,259 since last year.

The valuation of personal property is $28,627,446, an increase of $1,166,461 over last year, making a total increase for the year of $14,517,720.

The exempt property has an assessed valuation of $107,409,382.

#### The Brooklyn Aldermanic Presidency.

The Republicans who will sit in the Aldermanic Chamber in Brooklyn next year at a conference yesterday took a vote on a candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen. Alderman David Stewart received eight votes, and Alderman Clark seven votes. Alderman Leich voted for Alderman Clark.

As Mr. Leich is a candidate, and as he voted for Mr. Clark, it is said that there will be a hot fight for the Presidency, for Mr. Leich, it is declared, would never vote for Clark in a caucus.

"It was only a conference," said Alderman Leich yesterday.

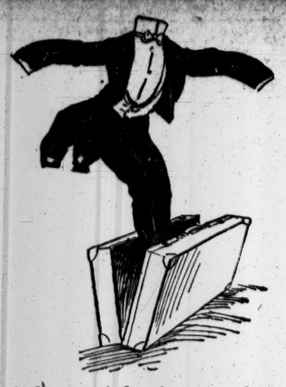
The caucus will be held next week, and then there will be a contest, as Alderman Leich Clark, Stewart, and Ruggles are all candidates.


#### Important Improvements in Pianos.

George Steck & Co. have just perfected sensational improvements in the fullness of tone and evenness of scale heretofore considered impossible in piano making.

By enlarging the iron frame, lengthening the sides, and a contrivance which does away with the previous complicated wood supports at the back part of the frame, this new instrument is now a greater delight to musicians than ever, for its singing qualities, &c. Experts and artists speak in the highest praise of these improvements and predict a great success for the same, making them justly more popular than ever. The sales lately have been very large.—From the New-York Staats-Zeitung, May 19, 1895.





A dress suit has become almost a necessity nowadays.

We make the necessity agreeable by supplying them ready to wear—all the style of the best tailors at half best tailors' price.

We demand the best in cloths, trimmings and workmanship and get it. If you demand the best in clothes you can get it—here.

Evening dress furnishings, patent leather gaiters, Inverness overcoats and Opera Capes.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.


### THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The managers of the junior ball of Columbia College are congratulating themselves on the fact that no large private social functions will interfere with the success of their dance to-night. The old library will be brightened with decorations appropriate to the season. From the centre of the roof to the balcony beneath will radiate broad garlands of holly. The posts supporting the balcony will be entwined with Christmas greens, and here and there will be clusters of American Beauty roses, tied with wide satin ribbon. The various silken banners won by class teams will be hung here and there, and in the various corners will be massed tropical plants and evergreens. Lander's Orchestra will be stationed in the north gallery. The committee in charge of the ball includes Putnam Asbury Bates, Chairman; Frank Fletcher Palmer, William Arthur Bostwick, J. Day Knap, Ellery O. Anderson, William G. Loew, Reginald W. Presspricb, John Hill Prentice, Munson Morris, and Burdett Kellogg Marvin. The list of patronesses, which was published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES on Sunday last, includes many women, of social prominence.

—The annual family gathering of the Havemeyers will take place on Christmas Eve at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, 244 Madison Avenue. It will take the form of a dinner dance, and only a few persons outside of the family have been invited. There will be a Christmas tree and quantities of pretty gifts.

—Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding gave a dinner party last evening at her residence, 14 West Twentieth Street. The board was decorated with pink posies and greens, and covers were laid for twenty-four.

—The marriage of Miss Edith Conyngham, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Conyngham of Staten Island, to John Marsh of Morristown, N. J., will take place in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church at New-Brighton, S. I., at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Jan. 8. Several hundred invitations will be sent out for the ceremony, but only relatives and intimate friends will be invited to the reception, which will be given at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony will be performed by the venerable Archdeacon George D. Johnson. The best man will be Horace Ayres of Morristown, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Annie C. Parrish and Miss Eleanor M. Parrish of Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Miss Frances Michler of Easton, Penn., a cousin of the bride, and Miss Helen Marsh of Morristown, N. J., a sister of the bridegroom. The ushers will be Roosvelt Michler of Easton, Penn.; W. H. Conyngham of Wilkesbarre, Penn.; David Sutphen of Morristown, N. J., and Dudley Cox, Redmond Conyngham and Henry G. Van Vechten.

—Dr. and Mrs. Curtis Holbrook will give a "ten o'clock" on the evening of Jan. 12. Several persons of social prominence are arranging entertainments of this character.

—Mrs. Heron Nelson and Miss Mollie Nelson have taken apartments at 55 West Eighty-second Street for the Winter.

—Mrs. John V. Dahlgren of 20 West Fifty-sixth Street will give a large reception from 9 until 12 o'clock to-morrow evening to the Colonial Dames of America to meet Mayor and Mrs. W. L. Strong. Mrs. Dahlgren will be assisted in receiving by her cousin, Mrs. John R. Drexel. There will be music by a string quartet, and an elaborate supper will be served.

—Mrs. Joseph C. Jackson of East Orange, N. J., will reside at 138 East Thirty-fourth Street for the Winter.

—Miss Helen Morley of Cleveland, Ohio, is the guest of Mrs. and Miss Black of 43 East Fifty-seventh Street.

—Mrs. Richmond of Goshen, N. Y., will be the guest for the Winter of her daughter, Mrs. G. H. C. Williams of 65 West Fifty-seventh Street.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Stevenson, daughter of Mrs. David Stevenson of 7 Madison Square North, to Dr. Thomas H. Buckler of Baltimore.

—The marriage of Amasa J. Parker, Jr., to Miss Jane M. Kidd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Kidd, will be celebrated at Cooperstown, N. Y., on Dec. 28.

—Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed has cards out for a large reception on the afternoon of Dec. 21.

—Mr. and Mrs. William F. Burden will sail for Europe on the steamship Normannia on Jan. 8, their destination being Cairo.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Hubbell and the Misses Hubbell, who sailed for Europe a fortnight ago, are in London visiting Mrs. Hubbell's sister, Mrs. Reginald F. Harrison. Later the Hubbells will go to Paris, where they will take an apartment.

—Mrs. Greer, wife of the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, gave a large reception yesterday afternoon from 4 until 7 o'clock, at the rectory, 342 Madison Avenue. Mrs. Greer was assisted in receiving by Miss Greer and Miss Oakes of Mamaroneck, N. Y. The latter is to marry Lawrence Greer. The drawing rooms and other apartments were handsomely decorated with roses, chrysanthemums, and palms.

—The Bachelors' and Spinsters' second dance was given last night in the Mendelssohn Assembly Rooms in West Fifty-fifth Street. The cotillion was led by Dr. J. Herbert Claiborne. There were about 150 persons present.

—Mrs. Charles Phelps of 22 East Thirty-second Street will give her second tea to-morrow. The statement that Mrs. Phelps is giving these entertainments to introduce her daughter, Miss Ethel Phelps, is erroneous, as Miss Phelps is not a débutante. Assisting in receiving will be Miss Bessie Ward, Miss Lulu Barlow, Miss Katherine Beekman Hoppin, and Miss Robb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb. A large number of cards are out for the affair.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Marion Appleton, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Gaines Appleton of St. Louis, to William Frederic Griswold of this city, a son of the late Harold Ware Griswold. The wedding will take place early in the Spring, at the home of the bride's parents, after which the young couple will go abroad for a tour of Europe. Upon their return they will take apartments at the Waldorf.

Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop of 881 Fifth Avenue gave a delightful dance last night for their daughter. This was the first entertainment given by the Bishops since their return from abroad. Mrs. Bishop, who delights in doing something for amusement for the young people, intends giving a number of big functions this season.

—The third meeting of Mrs. Joseph T. Low's dancing class will take place to-morrow evening at Sherry's.

—St. Mary's Hospital for Children is to have a benefit at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on the afternoon of Dec. 27. A historical play founded on the life of Benedict Arnold will then be given for the first time. The author is Echard Golden, and the company, which will be composed of well-known actors, is headed by Henry Jewett. The benefit will be given under the auspices of prominent society people. PATRIARCH.

### A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

#### Harper—Daniel.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Dec. 19.—Miss Carrie Warak Daniel, daughter of Senator John W. Daniel, was married at high noon today to Frederick Harper, a lawyer of Wilmington, N. C. The marriage took place at Westerly, the country home of the bride's parents, in the suburbs of this city. The Rev. T. M. Carson, rector of St. Paul's Church, officiated. The parlors, hall, and stairway were decorated with evergreens, palms, roses, and smilax. At the far end of the parlor in which the ceremony took place is an alcove, which was banked up from floor to ceiling with evergreens. Over this was an arch, from which was suspended a marriage bell of carnations, smilax, and roses, and immediately underneath a satin cushion.

From the arch to the door at which the bridal party entered was an aisle made of pink and white ribbons. At 12 o'clock, to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the bridal party came down the stairway, and the Rev. T. M. Carson stood within the alcove. The bride and groom first entered, and were followed by John W. Daniel, Jr., the best man, and Lutie Harper, maid of honor. The marriage service was that of the Episcopal Church.

The bride was attired in a white satin costume, made Princess en train, and wore a wreath of orange blossoms on her long veil. Luncheon was served after the ceremony. The newly married pair left for the city, where they took the afternoon train for their future home in Wilmington, N. C.

#### Houghton—Clark.

Miss Miriam Suzanne Clark, a daughter of Mrs. C. Jefferson Clark of 303 West Eighty-eighth Street, and Clarence Sherrill Houghton were married yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother.

In the front drawing room a temporary chancel was arranged, with smilax, palms, white roses, and lilies. In the corners of the room were massed palms, and here and there were clusters of white flowers. The other apartments were prettily decorated with American Beauty roses, pink roses, and tropical plants.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Philip Schuyler, a son of Dean Schuyler of Christ Cathedral, St. Louis.

The bride wore a gown of heavy white satin. On the skirt were flounces of point lace, and on the bodice were quantities of the same material. Her point lace veil and pearl necklace were worn by her grandmother on a similar occasion. The veil was fastened to the hair with a coronet of orange blossoms and a diamond star. There were no attendants on the bride or bridegroom.

#### Lupprian—Stehlin.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Miss Josephine Stehlin was married this evening at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stehlin, North Street and Lawn Avenue, to Charles A. Lupprian. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Canedy, rector of Trinity Church.

The bride wore a white satin gown with orange blossoms, and carried Bride roses. She was attended by her little sisters, Georgiana and Sophie, and by Miss Mamie Stehlin and Miss Ella Lupprian, sister of the bridegroom.

Mr. and Mrs. Lupprian will reside in New-Rochelle.

#### Roll—Schooley.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 19.—Miss Lulu B. Schooley and Walter Harrison Roll of Linden were married here to-day at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Schooley, 567 Jefferson Avenue. Many friends witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. William McCormick of Dover, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Roll started this afternoon for Atlanta.

### ILLUSTRATED BOOKS AT AUCTION

#### Low Price for the Odell Illuminated Catalogue.

At the auction sale of books by Bangs & Co. yesterday four sets of the illuminated edition of the catalogue of A. J. Odell's library, splendid specimens of typography, sold for $2.25 each. Other books sold as follows:

"Volume II. of Audubon and Bachman's "Quadrupeds of North America." $2.63; "Ornithology of Illinois," thirty-two plates, Springfield, 1889, $3.25; Major Ross's "Sportsman Naturalist in Canada," colored plates and cuts, $2.50.

Linnaeus's "Natuurlyke Historie of Uitvoerige Beschryving der Dieren, Planten en Mineralen," hundreds of very finely colored plates of the curiosities of natural history, portraits, &c., original edition, thirty-seven volumes, rare, Amsterdam, 1764, $11.10.

Twenty-five volumes of Oriental works, Sanskrit grammars, &c., $6.88; "Yankee Notions; or, Whittlings of Jonathan's Jackknife," a comic paper, illustrated, New-York, 1852-57, fifteen volumes, $8.25; J. Fenimore Cooper's "The Two Admirals," two volumes, Philadelphia, 1842, first edition, $4.25; about 200 miscellaneous pamphlets, American history, biography, Confederacy, Kansas, &c., $25, an unusually high price; twenty pamphlets on Abraham Lincoln, $3.


Christmas Sale of

*Oriental Rugs.*

*Antique Genji & Daghestan, $7.50,*
value $12.00.

*Large Kasak & Mosul, $12.50,*
value $20.00.

*Fine Cabistan, $18, $23.75, $32.50.*
(Large sizes.)

*Lord & Taylor,*

Broadway & 20th St.



ESTABLISHED 1845.

*Smith Gray & Co.*

SIX STORES.

NEW-YORK STORES: BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST., AND 3D AV. AND 123D ST.

BROOKLYN STORES: Broadway & Bedford Av. Fulton St. & Flatbush Av. Atlantic & Vermont Avs. and Greenpoint & Man. Avs.

Stores open Saturday Evening.

It's not easy to find a stylish Overcoat for $15, $20, or $25.

Yet proper style is just as important and just as much a mark of worth and merit as good cloth and trimmings.

We offer you overcoats at these prices which are not only dependable in material and make, but are just as correct in style as any of our $50 and $60 coats.

Buy House Coats and Dressing Gowns here. Prices reduced 25 per cent.
Silk Mufflers, special, $2.50.
Silk Pajamas, Silk Suspenders, Silk Underwear, Silk Handkerchiefs at very moderate prices.
Do you know our 50c. Neckwear?
Special attention paid to out-of-town orders.

*BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.*



## Brentano's

## OPEN EVENINGS.

Broadway and 16th St.


### THE NUTLEY GYMKHANA GAMES

#### An Interesting Riding and Athletic Programme Arranged for the Benefit of a Church.

The Nutley gymkhana games to be held in Dickel's Riding Academy, 124 West Fifty-sixth Street, this city, on the evening of Dec. 27 for the benefit of Grace Church, Nutley, N. J., promises to be very interesting to those who admire athletic and riding exhibitions.

Among the patronesses of the games are Mrs. John P. Appleton, Mrs. John Vernon Bouvier, Jr., Mrs. W. H. Boardman, Mrs. F. S. Delafield, Mrs. Alpheus Geer, Mrs. James R. Hay, Mrs. George I. Malcolm, Edward Morgan, Jr., George B. Philhower, Mrs. George S. Small, Jr., Mrs. Adrian G. Richard, and Mrs. Charles A. Whitney.

The committee in charge of the games consists of James R. Hay, Chairman; Butler Williamson, Treasurer; J. Rogers Kingsland and W. S. Condit, Secretaries; Alpheus Geer, F. S. Delafield, Frank Fowler, Francis Skiddy Marden, Stewart Brown, and I. Fisher Satterthwaite. The programme will be as follows:

PART I.

Wrestling.—Hugh Leonard, Instructor New-York Athletic Club, and W. H. Page, Jr., New-York Athletic Club.

Japanese Fencing.—Dr. Hammond, New-York Athletic Club, and Dr. O'Connor, Fencer's Club.

Boxing.—Prof. Mike Donovan, Instructor New-York Athletic Club, and William Hart, New-York Athletic Club.

Annie Oakley on her leaping pony, Gypsy.

Flying Rings.—Robert Stoll, New-York Athletic Club, and A. Manrara, New-York Athletic Club.

Potato Race, Mounted.—By members of Troop A.

PART II.

Tumbling.—E. J. Giannini, C. H. Enos, C. C. Turner, and M. Whitely, New-York Athletic Club.

Annie Oakley.—America's representative lady shot.

Boxing.—Prof. Mike Donovan, Instructor New-York Athletic Club, and Alpheus Geer, New-York Athletic Club.

Pursuit and Wrestle, Mounted.—By members of Troop A.

Melée, Mounted.—By members of Troop A.

High Jumping.—A valuable prize given to horse making the highest jump.

Major Charles F. Roe will act as referee. The judges will be Francis G. Landon, William W. Skiddy, Andrew Miller, Winthrop Cowdin, George E. Throop, and Guy Richards.

### THE STATE PRISON COMMISSION

#### Very Busy Drafting Its Report to the Coming Legislature.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—The State Prison Commission held a long meeting to-day, the greater part of the time being consumed in the drafting of the report to be presented to the Legislature.

On account of the illness of Major McClaughry, who was Chief of Police of Chicago during the World's Fair, when the Bertillion system of measurements of criminals was tried there, the conference between the commission and representatives of the Prison Association of New-York and the New-York Police Commissioners, to discuss the advisability of adopting the system in this State, went over until January. The date will be hereafter fixed, at a time when Major McClaughry can be present to explain the Bertillion system and its workings. The system involves the French method of measuring every part of the head, hands, feet, and other parts of the body, for the better identification of criminals.

The Elmira Reformatory submitted for the approval of the commission plans for the improvements at that institution, including a new dining room, trolley railway, &c., to cost about $80,000. Commissioners Montanye, Hayes, Remington, and Secretary Sherman were appointed a committee to visit the institution, and report whether the proposed expenditures are necessary.

In answer to requests of the commission, sent to all prominent labor bodies, a paper was received from President John Phillips of the Hat Finishers' Association, giving his views as to the employment of convicts when the new Constitutional provision goes into effect, in January, 1897, preventing competition with outside labor. Mr. Phillips favors the manufacture of all articles needed in the prisons, charitable and other State institutions, and work upon roads, old and new.

### PACIFIC CABLE COMPANY MEETING

#### Board of Directors and Officers Chosen —Estimates of Cable Required.

A meeting of the incorporators of the Pacific Cable Company, recently organized under the laws of the State of New-York, was held at the office of the Central and South American Telegraph Company, 37 Wall Street, yesterday.

The following Board of Directors was elected: J. Pierpont Morgan, George S. Bowdin, Edmund L. Baylies, J. Kennedy Tod, and James A. Scrymser. Mr. Scrymser was elected President of the company, and Edmund L. Baylies Vice President and Acting Treasurer. Messrs. Carter & Ledyard were appointed attorneys for the company. An Executive Committee was appointed and authorized to arrange to increase the capital of the company to $10,000,000.

Mr. Baylies, as Chairman of the Committee on Plan and Scope, reported that estimates for the cable laid and guaranteed had been received.

A copy of the bill introduced in the United States Senate Dec. 16 by Mr. Carter, Senator from Montana, was submitted, and referred to the counsel of the company for examination and report.

It is estimated that it will require 7,249 miles of cable, including slack, to establish telegraphic communication between the United States and Japan, via the Sandwich and other Pacific islands.

#### Discussed Protection Against Fire.

A meeting of the Fire-Proof Committee of the Convention for the Revision of the Building Laws was held yesterday afternoon in the Building Trades' Club, 117 East Twenty-third Street. Fire Commissioner Austin E. Ford presided. Col. Post, Edward Constable, Chief Bonner, C. A. Cowen, Lawrence F. Weiher, Jr., F. A. Moore, and several others discussed fire-proof substances, fire-proof construction, and fire protection with special regard to the new style of office buildings. The deliberations were secret.

#### Murderer Holmes Appeals.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—An appeal to the Supreme Court was taken to-day by Attorney Rotan of counsel for H. H. Holmes, the convicted murderer. The argument in the case before the Supreme Court is set down for Jan. 20.


## Art Embroideries.

**Hand Painted Novelties.**

**Gown Cases.**

$20.00 that were $35.00
$15.00 " " $25.00
$10.00 " " $18.00

**Handkerchief Cases.**

$7.50 that were $10.00
$5.00 " " $7.00
$3.50 " " $5.00

**Etched Leather Novelties.**

**Handkerchief Cases.**

$5.00 that were $7.50
$4.50 " " $6.00
$3.50 " " $5.00

**Stationery Boxes, $2.50 that were $3.75.**

**Work Boxes, $2.50 that were $3.75.**

**Handkerchief Boxes, $1.00 that were $1.50.**

**Handkerchief Boxes, Satin Lined, $1.50 that were $2.50.**

**Jewel Boxes, 75 cents that were $1.00.**

**James McCreery & Co.,**
**Twenty-third Street.**


### CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Stephen Whittemar, thirty years old, a peddler, who says he lives at One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Alexander Avenue, disturbed the Salvation Army meeting at One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Alexander Avenue barracks Sunday night. He criticised the singing in tones heard all over the hall, and interrupted one of the young women who was praying. Miss Marian Watkins of 244 Brook Avenue, a member of the army pushed him into the street. Whittemar went to the hall Monday night, and was again ejected by Miss Watkins. She procured a warrant for his arrest Tuesday from Magistrate Brann, and last night Whittemar was taken into custody. Yesterday he was fined $10 in the Morrisania Court.

—Now that homeless men are returning to the city and are ostensibly seeking for work, the Wayfarers' Home and Woodyard, established by the Charity Organization Society, is again offering work. By the society's system relief is afforded to those who are honestly seeking work without consequent humiliation and degradation. Charitably inclined citizens may purchase tickets which entitle the bearer to lodging, bath, and two meals in exchange for a reasonable amount of work. Tickets may be procured at the society at its central office, United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, or of the Superintendent of the yard, at 516 West Twenty-eighth Street.

—The Trustees of the Burns Society of the City of New-York met at Sutherland's, 64 Liberty Street, yesterday afternoon and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Charles P. McClelland; Vice President—Prof. Farquhar Ferguson; Treasurer—George E. Jardine; Secretary—Alexander Cooper. The life membership in the society was unanimously conferred on Duncan MacGregor Crerar, one of the original members. He was Secretary twenty-five years. Vice President one term, and President two consecutive years. It was resolved to celebrate the birthday of Robert Burns with a dinner Jan. 25, 1896.

—Robert E. Maguire of 215 Newark Avenue, Jersey City; Edward McManus of 442 Madison Street, and W. H. Cline were indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury for grand larceny. They are charged with swindling the Third Avenue Railway Company. Maguire was a gripman and McManus a conductor. It is alleged that they worked in conjunction with a transfer agent, who had charge of the transfer tickets. They are said to have realized $10 per day for four months.

—Dr. Henry Leipsiger, owing to illness, will be unable to address the Public Education Association, as announced. His place will be filled by Miss Josephine C. Locke, Supervisor of Drawing in the public schools of Chicago, who will give a lecture upon "The Use of Imagination in Public Education," illustrated by a remarkable series of drawings made by children, on Friday, Dec. 20, at 4 P. M., in the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

—Josephine E. James, seven years old, who was adopted three weeks ago by Ernest P. Clark of 105 East Fourth Street, was recommitted to the care of the Gerry society in Essex Market Court yesterday. Clark is a widower. It is probable that the child will go to the home of Mrs. John Belden of Bristol, Conn., with whom she lived from the time her mother died, in 1888, until Clark secured possession of her through an advertisement.

—John D. Muing, ashcart driver for Matthew Stripp, contractor, was thrown between his cart and an iron girder over an alley at 173 Washington Street at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. He had driven through the alley every morning for a long time, but was drunk this time, and managed his cart so badly that it tilted up and struck his head against the girder.

—The Rev. Dr. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, will deliver his third address at the service for business men in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, at 12:05 o'clock P. M. to-day.

—L. Donovan, a brewery wagon driver of 245 East Fifty-fifth Street, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital. His hand was crushed by a beer barrel a few days ago, and blood poisoning resulted.

—Mary Enright, who was employed by Dr. Walker of Thirty-third Street, near Madison Avenue, died yesterday in the New-York Hospital from burns received while cooking.

#### Brooklyn.

—The first lecture of an interesting series will be delivered before the members of the Manhasset Club, 396 Clinton Street, Saturday evening. St Clair McKelway will speak on "American States-men." The other lecturers during the series will be Charles M. Skinner, Andrew McLean, and Justice William J. Gaynor. The committee in charge consists of Senator-elect Frank Gallagher, Felix G. Kernan, Owen McGivern, Edward S. Keogh, William J. O'Beirne, and Thomas J. Skuse.

—In the suit brought by the Kings County Trust Company to foreclose a mortgage of $250,000 on the plant of the Kings County Hygienic Ice Company, Justice Gaynor yesterday, in the Supreme Court, directed a decree that all the moneys received for the sale of the property shall go to the plaintiff pro rata on the bonds of the first issue of $150,000, and if there is any deficiency, it be made up out of the second issue of the $100,000.

—Peter Jordan of 536 Sixth Avenue, New-York, in the City Hall Civil Court, secured a judgment of $250 against his daughter, Mrs. Emily A. Jung, yesterday. He loaned his daughter the money, he said, she promising to pay it back in case her husband died. The husband died, she collected the insurance, and refused to pay the $250.

—Minnie Arnett, who shot herself in the right breast on the stoop of Christian F. Winkemeier's house, 79 Eighth Avenue, Nov. 23, was discharged from the Seney Hospital yesterday. She was arraigned before Justice Tighe on the charge of attempted suicide, but as there was no one present to press the charge she was discharged.

—The funeral of David S. Arnott was held from his late residence, 810 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. The pallbearers were James Weir, Jr., Thomas Marchant, Charles W. Tandy, Robert F. Mackellar, Christopher Fallesen, Charles R. Buckley, Alexander G. Calder, and John Morrison. The interment was in Greenwood Cemetery.

—Anna Wall, twenty-four years old, who said she lived in New-York City, was arrested in Liebmann & Co.'s dry goods store, in Fulton Street, last night, on the charge of grand larceny. She was caught, it is alleged, stealing forty-eight yards of black silk, valued at $33.82.

—Thomas Shanley, forty years old, of Seventy-ninth Street and Second Avenue, New-York City, while putting up electric wires at 177 Stagg Street yesterday, fell from a ladder, fracturing his skull. He was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital.

—Patrick Carr, a war veteran, of 112 Richardson Street, received his pension a week ago, and $20 of it was stolen. James Mooney of 79 Richardson Street was arrested yesterday, charged with the theft.

—Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday gave judgment in the suits brought against the Kings County Elevated Railway Company to recover damages to the property by a decrease in rental values.

—The opening reception of the season of 1895-6 of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn will be held this evening at the clubhouse.

—There were 21 new cases of diphtheria reported to the Health Department yesterday. This makes 107 cases reported so far this week.

—The sixteenth annual dinner of the New-England Society will be given in the Art Rooms in Montague Street to-morrow night.

—Dr. W. L. M. Fiske, Emilio Pine, and George E. Moulton have been elected Directors of the Eastern District Dispensary.

—The Kings County Board of Supervisors will meet to-day.

#### Long Island.

—Court Shinnecock, No. 272, Order of Foresters of Southampton, has chosen these officers: Chief Ranger—O. C. Garder; Sub Ranger—Charles A. Bennett; Recording Secretary—Robert S. Duffie; Financial Secretary—Horace Foster; Treasurer—William A. Corwith; Senior Woodman—Erastus Howland; Junior Woodman—Charles Johnson; Senior Beadle—Edward Downey; Junior Beadle—Albert P. Schaus; First Trustee—John Rogers; Second Trustee—Richard Leek; Third Trustee—Edward P. Seely; Physician—Dr. Hugh Halsey; Janitor—Thomas Rooney.

—Matinnecock Lodge, No. 806, F. and A. M., of Oyster Bay, has elected the following officers: Master—Dr. George W. Faller; Senior Warden—William S. Mott; Junior Warden—Dr. C. W. Mott; Treasurer—Alfred Ludlam; Secretary—Wallis Franklin; Chaplain—The Rev. H. W. Washburn; Senior Deacon—Theodore A. Siva; Junior Deacon—A. M. Knapp; Senior Master of Ceremonies—E. M. Franklin; Senior Steward—George Linnes; Junior Steward—Peter M. Taylor; Marshal—J. D. Rushmore; Organist—Thomas G. Talmage; Tiler—James Buchanan.

—The contractors are having considerable difficulty in putting the tidal lock in position in the Shinnecock Canal, owing to the swiftness of the tide. They attempted to dam the canal, but the water washed the sand away from the piling and carried the dam out into the bay. The steam dredge Trojan, used in the canal work, finished a few days ago and started across the bay. The cold wave came while the dredge was at the mouth of the canal, and the owners are waiting for a warm spell, so that a thaw will enable them to move the dredge.

—The Republican Town Club of Flushing will hold its annual banquet and reception in the Opera House Jan. 10. Invitations have been sent to Gov. Levi P. Morton and all of the State officials, ex-Gov. L. E. Prince of New-Mexico, ex-Gov. R. C. McCormick of Arizona, Senator Higbie, ex-Senator Childs, Frederick Storm, Warner Miller, and Mayor Strong of New-York City. The United States Battalion Engineer Band of West Point will furnish the music.

—Amityville Council, Royal Arcanum, has elected the following officers: Regent—W. B. Inglee; Vice Regent—George H. Conley; Orator—Samuel P. Hildreth; Past Regent—William A. Kritter; Secretary—Josiah W. S. Harding, Jr.; Collector—William G. Albertson; Treasurer—Charles O. Ireland; Chaplain—Charles F. Howenstein; Guide—Ansel S. Smith; Warden—Arthur W. White; Sentry—Charles W. Homan.

—Mr. and Mrs. John T. Woodruff of Broadway, Murray Hill, Flushing, entertained the Thursday Afternoon Club last evening at a masquerade reception. The Committee of Arrangements was Mrs. Joseph Cook, Mrs. T. D. Edmunds, Mrs. Clarence Sillence, Miss Simpson, and the Misses Woodruff.

—The horse and wagon used by the men who robbed the West Deer Park Post Office a few nights ago were found yesterday in Bay Shore and returned to their owner. The wagon was empty, the thieves having taken every article anything that might be a clue to their identity.

—Mr. and Mrs. Egbert Platt Vail of Islip celebrated their golden wedding anniversary yesterday. They were called upon by over 200 relatives from Brooklyn, New-York, and Long Island villages. Mr. Vail is a son of Col. Platt Vail, who served in the Revolutionary War.

—George Meyers, a painter, was killed by a train in Woodside, at the Second Street crossing of the Long Island Railroad, yesterday. The crossing is not protected by gates. Meyers was thirty-five years old, and lived at Forty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, New-York City.

—Charges have been preferred against Police Captain Swift of Richmond Hill, and the Commissioners are investigating them. A number of witnesses have been examined, including the members of the police force. The case has been adjourned until Tuesday night.

—Mrs. Sarah Louise Rapelye, wife of County Superintendent of the Poor Jeromus Rapelye of Newtown, died in her home there Wednesday. Mrs. Rapelye was fifty-six years old and was a member of one of the old Long Island families.

—The Flushing Village Association has decided that it is impossible for that body to continue its library under present conditions, and a plan for consolidating it with the library of the high school is under consideration.

—Vigilant Engine Company, No. 1,

Friday
December 20-1895

# The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

## HE WANTED MORE MONEY

### Mr. Constable's Estimate for Building Department Cut Down.

### WILL START SUBSCRIPTION, HE SAYS

**Mayor Tells Him He Got Enough—Mr. Scott Says the Alcohol Text Book Law Is All Nonsense.**

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, at its meeting yesterday, took up the estimates of the Building Department and pruned them in a way that did not please Superintendent Constable. He wanted a total appropriation of $330,000. Mayor Strong told him that he could only have $260,700. Mr. Constable wanted $120,000 increase in his salary list.

"After consultation with the other members of the board," said the Mayor, "I find that it is the opinion of all of us that you can have $65,000 additional for salaries, and we will leave the adjustment of them to yourself."

"I disagree so thoroughly with the opinion of the board that—" began Mr. Constable.

"That will do; that will do," said the Mayor, interrupting. "How many additional men do you need?"

"I asked for thirty-eight Inspectors more than are now in the department, and I also asked to have the salaries of the present force increased on an average of $300, as competent men cannot be secured for less."

"Are the men competent whom you have now?" asked the Controller.

Mr. Constable talked about the incompetency of the department when he took hold of it. Then he said that he would head a subscription list to provide the increase, if the city was too poor to pay for its own protection.

"I have in fact already such a list and four names are subscribed to it. It will save the city money, and if I do not get it from you I will have to get it from contributors," said Mr. Constable.

"You had $204,700 this year, and we are going to give you $65,000 more. This we think enough," said the Mayor. "Now you go back to your office and arrange the expenditure of this money and then come back and we will approve it."

The Board of Education got $5,643,886.71, which is an increase of $680,879.45, mainly for new schools and additional teachers.

The item of $55,000 for the purchase of text books on alcoholism was referred to the Corporation Counsel. This item was asked for under the curious State law regarding instruction on the evils of alcohol, and the claim was made that if the law was not obeyed the city would not get its share of the State school money. This amounts to about $100,000 a year, but the city contributes $1,100,000 more than it receives.

The Mayor said the books would be "horrible examples," and Corporation Counsel Scott said the law was all nonsense.

One of the items allowed the Board of Education was $40,000 for the building of a truant school at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street.

To the Health Board was allowed $519,508, as against $460,580 for this year.

### ARCHITECTS COMPLAIN OF DELAY.

**Some Hold Mr. Constable Responsible and Criticise His Methods.**

The architects of this city are much concerned over the methods employed by the Building Department, and are undecided whether or not to ask for the resignation of Superintendent Constable. Some of them hold him responsible for the inconvenience to architects and building men caused by a delay in passing plans.

A petition was presented to Mayor Strong some time ago which was signed by fifty prominent firms of architects in the city, asking for an immediate investigation into the methods of the department. Many of the gentlemen were anxious then to ask for Mr. Constable's removal.

Architects Bruce Price, Thomas Hastings, William E. Bloodgood, and Thomas W. Lamb were appointed a committee to confer as to the outcome of the petition with Mayor Strong, who promised to find a remedy to the extent of recommending the Board of Apportionment to increase the appropriation for the department. He also promised that he would order an investigation of the department by the Commissioners of Accounts. Mr. Bloodgood was visited last evening by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He said:

"The whole trouble with the department is that Mr. Constable has got a lot of young fellows in there who are unfitted for their positions. They are not fully acquainted with the building laws in the first place, and, again, they are overzealous. They have subjected the architects of this city to such annoyance that we cannot stand it any longer.

"There seems to be no settled method of examining plans, the whole process being subject to the whims of the Superintendent or his assistants. There is no one way of filing applications. If two application blanks are filled out precisely alike, one will be right and the other wrong. The whole department seems to lack experience, and the method of procedure is exasperating. Plans are sent in, and one young chap looks over them and finds objections. We are sent for and go up to the Superintendent's office to amend them.

"Just when we look for their return another summons comes, asking us to amend the second set of objections, which some employer has made out, it being his impression evidently that his duty is not fulfilled unless he find some new flaws in the plans. For the most part those objections are frivolous, and in many cases without foundation. I know now of nineteen or twenty firms who are waiting to make test cases out of building plans now in the hands of the department in case the objections are of the same nature as those which have been made heretofore.

"Superintendent Constable, too, has the great fault of trying to shift responsibility onto the shoulders of others. Though unauthorized by law, he asks owners of buildings erected before the present regime to dig up their cellars and show the character of the underlying soil. In cases where there is laid a heavy water-tight concrete pavement, it is a very costly process. When an owner refuses to comply with this demand, Mr. Constable tells him that the builder and the architect must file an agreement assuming all the responsibility in case of accident. This is only one instance in which he goes beyond his powers.

"Then, again, he is constantly coming forward with new wrinkles and peculiar ideas of his own. Heretofore it has been the custom with floors that have been laid for some years to put up a poster telling exactly how much weight the floor will stand, so as to prevent overweighting. Mr. Constable, however, wants these floors reconstructed to meet the requirements of the present building laws. It is evident that if he carries out this desire, thousands of buildings will have to be torn down and rebuilt, for the new requirements cannot be met in any other way.

"In twenty years' building experience in New-York, this year has been the worst. Not only have we had to wait weeks and months to have our plans passed, but building was further delayed because we could not get our iron from the mills. The plans would be returned in bundles, and as this has been a great year for steel buildings the mills could not turn out the material fast enough for all the New-York builders. If the plans had been passed within a reasonable time this would have been avoided, and many property owners would not have lost half a year's rent."

At the office of Lamb & Rich nearly the same story was told.

"At the present time," said Mr. Rich, "we are going ahead with a dozen buildings without waiting for the department to pass on the plans. The system, of course, is all wrong, but it is our only resort. Plans are delayed eight or ten weeks, and one has been held back since last October. We will lose our trade if we cannot get to work on our buildings at the time we promise."

A meeting, it was said last night, would be called as soon as possible to consider some plan which may result in a change in the present methods in the Building Department.

## CRASH OF TROLLEY CARS

### A Fatal Accident on a Line Near Paterson—One Passenger Killed and Ten Injured.

PATERSON, Dec. 19.—One man was killed and ten others seriously injured, one of them, perhaps, fatally, in a collision that occurred this morning on the Hoboken, Paterson and Passaic trolley line, near Clifton, a short distance from here.

The dead:

MURRAY, THOMAS, aged twenty-seven, of 57 Spring Street, this city.

The injured are:

AMSHOFF, Mrs. ROSE, of Rutherford; badly cut and bruised and burned about the legs.

JILLEMY, PETER, of Garfield; badly cut by flying glass and bruised about the body.

JOHNSON, GEORGE, a conductor, of Lakeview; burned about the legs and severely bruised about the head and body.

MIEVET, EDWARD N., a Freeholder of Passaic; cut about the hands and wrists by broken glass.

OLDFIELD, WILLIAM, a motorman of this city; badly bruised about the body.

SECKER, FREDERICK, of this city; badly injured internally, and expected to die.

WARNER, JAMES, of this city, a conductor; cut about the face by flying glass.

TWO UNKNOWN MEN, who disappeared immediately after the accident, with faces and hands badly cut by glass.

WOMAN, name unknown, of 45 Garden Street, Hoboken; several cuts on scalp and badly bruised about the body.

Murray, the man who was killed, was the motorman on one of the colliding cars. Oldfield, the other motorman, saved his life by jumping from the car after putting on the reverse power. According to his story, the accident was due partly to the thick fog and partly to the fact that the cars were not running on any schedule time, each motorman being expected to make the trip as soon as possible.

The cars that collided were No. 78, approaching this city, and No. 60, going in the direction of Passaic. At Rutherford the motorman (Murray) of No. 78 discovered that he was behind schedule time, if a schedule had been in use, and attempted to make a long run to get even. When he reached the Passaic Bridge he ran into another car going in the opposite direction, but neither car was going at full speed, and the collision simply resulted in the breaking of some window glass. Cars going in either direction travel on a single track, and there are sidings at frequent intervals. One of these sidings is at Clifton Station, and Murray should have stopped there, to allow the other car, No. 60, to pass his car.

Instead of doing that, however, he attempted to make the next switch. About midway between the Clifton Station switch and the switch beyond the two cars met at full speed.

Oldfield saw the dim outlines of Murray's car, and after reversing the power he jumped from the platform. The cars went together with a crash. The stove in Car No. 60 was upset and set fire to the floor of the car. In this car at the time were the two unknown men, Fred. Secker of this city, who is supposed to be dying, and Johnson, the conductor. The latter was putting coal in the stove when the collision occurred, and was burned.

Secker and the two unknown men who were in this car, were thrown to the floor, and the force of the shock threw Secker to the front of the car, where he struck against the door, injuring his head. The three men were able to leave the car unassisted, and it was not discovered by Secker that he was badly injured until, outside of the car, he felt severe pains.

In the other car were Freeholder Kievet, Mr. Jilliemy, an unknown man who was addressed by one of the passengers as "Doctor," the unknown woman from Hoboken, and Mrs. Amshoff.

Mrs. Amshoff was thrown to the upper end of the car and was partly wedged under the seat, while burning coals set fire to her skirts. Her garments were burning when she cried out for help, and the man who had been addressed as "Doctor" went to her aid.

Jilleny and Kievet, as soon as the collision occurred, and seeing the danger from fire, got out of the car by going through an open window, and it was in this manner that they received their cuts.

An ambulance was sent to the wreck. Murray, the motorman, was placed in the vehicle and died while on his way to a hospital.

The motormen, Oldfield and Murray, had both been in the employ of the company for some time, and were regarded as two of the best motormen on the road.

Coroner Carroll has empanelled a jury, and an inquest will be held on the body of Murray, probably to-morrow.

### BOSTON BRIGANTINE THOUGHT TO BE LOST

**The Richard T. Green Believed to Have Been Abandoned.**

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—The Boston brigantine Richard T. Green, commanded by Capt. Thomas Moore of East Boston, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., for Port au Prince, Haiti, with a cargo of lumber, Oct. 12, and has not since been heard from.

The passage from Wilmington to Port au Prince, for a sailing vessel, usually occupies about fifteen days, and as the Green has been out sixty-eight days, her owner and relatives and friends of the Captain and crew fear that some disaster has befallen her. In this belief they are borne out by the report of Capt. Salter of the British steamer Biela, which arrived at New-York yesterday from Brazilian ports.

Capt. Salter states that on Dec. 15, in 31° 45' north latitude, 69° 50' west longitude, he sighted a derelict vessel, apparently a schooner, or brigantine, lying across the sea, with her head to the west. Every detail of the vessel's description tallies with that of the Richard T. Green. The absence of the boat leads to the belief that her crew left the vessel and rowed to some steamer or sailing craft which hove to to rescue them.

The brigantine Richard T. Green was a vessel of 285 tons net register, and was formerly the British brig Riberia. She was built at Rockport, N. B., in 1873, and was purchased some years ago by Richard T. Green of this city, her present owner. The vessel and cargo are valued at $10,000, upon which there is no insurance.

Capt. Moore, the commander, resides in East Boston. The crew of the brig consisted of eight men all told.

### BOY OF FOURTEEN ACCUSED OF FORGERY

**Said to Have Signed His Employer's Name for Money He Did Not Return.**

August Michael Briehof, the fourteen-year-old son of Mrs. Sophie Briehof of 344 East Fifty-eighth Street, was remanded in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday afternoon by Magistrate Wentworth on a charge of larceny and forgery.

The lad was arrested on complaint of Edwin H. Dayton, bookseller and stationer of 641 Madison Avenue, for whom he had worked for about five months.

Mr. Dayton said that he had suffered from small thefts for some time, and on account of statements made by Briehof he had discharged his other errand boy. He said that after that he had missed no more money until Wednesday, when he sent Briehof to collect $4.60. The boy, he says, got the money and did not return it, but signed his employer's name in the receipt book at the store.

Mr. Dayton says that the boy admitted the forgery, but denied having made any misrepresentations about the other errand boy.

### EDUCATORS UNDER INDICTMENT

**Former President and Treasurer of a College Charged with Fraud.**

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Dec. 19.—The indictment by the Federal Grand Jury of Major Henry E. Alvord and Amos Ewing has caused much comment.

Major Alvord was President of the Territorial Agricultural College. A year ago he resigned, charging the Board of Regents with corruption. He now holds a place in the Department of Agriculture in Washington. His indictment is based on the charge that he purchased several hundred dollars' worth of books for his private library with college funds.

Mr. Ewing was formerly Treasurer of the college. He is charged with retaining considerable sums of salary in excess of the amount he was entitled to draw.

## FASSETT'S COMING FIGHT

### Platt Will Strive to Secure the National Delegates.

### THE REPUBLICAN FEUD UNSETTLED

**Col. Baxter Will Have the Support of the Tioga Chieftain in Keeping the ex-Senator out of the National Convention.**

CORNING, Dec. 19.—There are signs that this Congressional district will see one of the prettiest and hottest political battles of the season over the selection of two delegates to the Republican National Convention. The district is the Twenty-ninth, which is composed of the counties of Steuben, Chemung, Seneca, and Schuyler. Chemung is the home of J. Sloat Fassett. He is credited with an ambition to go to the convention as a delegate, and, if newspaper reports be correct, has openly announced his intention of doing so. The Republicans upon whom he has been waging war since he fell out with Mr. Platt, at about the time Mr. Morton was nominated for Governor, are likely to oppose him, and the ex-Senator will probably find that he has another "fight of his life" on hand when he returns from California.

It has thus early been tacitly agreed by the machine Republicans that J. F. Parkhurst of this (Steuben) county shall be one of the delegates from this district. He is a member of the Republican State Committee and the leader of the Platt forces in this section. Just who will be the man selected to try conclusions with Mr. Fassett for the other place is not fully determined, but there is some likelihood that it will be Col. Archie Baxter of Chemung, who lives in Mr. Fassett's own city.

Should Col. Baxter be the man, the battle will be of additional interest, because up to within a year or two Baxter and Fassett have been the closest of political friends. They are such no longer, because when Fassett decided to fight the organization Baxter refused to join him. If these two indulge in a set-to, some interesting political history is likely to come to the surface.

Col. Baxter is the Clerk of the Assembly and is a candidate for re-election. Mr. Fassett has been trying to bring about his defeat, and to this end "laid a foundation" for a case. His attempt, according to all reports, was by no means successful. A few days before the last election Mr. Fassett wrote a letter to Chairman Hackett, in which he charged the Platt Republicans in Elmira with treachery to the State ticket. He is said to have mentioned Col. Baxter as one of the guilty parties. Mr. Fassett on election day again communicated with Chairman Hackett. He wrote just before the polls closed, and did a little prophesying. He was no nearer right than he was in his telegram to Gov. Morton last year, in which he feared the disaster of the Folger campaign would be repeated.

Mr. Fassett's letter was designed to prepare Chairman Hackett for disaster on election day, especially in Chemung County. It reached Mr. Hackett the morning after election at about the same time that the returns were tabulated, showing Chemung had gone Republican by about 900.

Mr. Fassett also claimed that Col. Baxter and Mr. Platt were in the "combine" to elect John B. Stanchfield to the Assembly. Whatever grounds for this belief he may have had are not apparent. The election returns show that Stanchfield ran 76 votes ahead of his ticket in Baxter's ward, in which the Assemblyman also lives. The force of this as sustaining Mr. Fassett's charge is somewhat weakened, however, by the result in Mr. Fassett's own ward, the Sixth, where Mr. Stanchfield ran 144 ahead of his ticket. Before he went to California, Mr. Fassett, in an interview, disclaimed having written the prophetic letter to, but as Chairman Hackett showed the letter to one or two reliable men, they think Mr. Fassett must have forgotten precisely what he did write. Possibly Chairman Hackett will straighten the matter out by publishing the letter.

The friends of Col. Baxter say they will press him as a delegate, and make the fight as entertaining as they can, inasmuch as Mr. Fassett has tried to defeat the Colonel for the Clerkship.

The story of Mr. Fassett's proposition to come back into camp has been published and Mr. Fassett has been quoted in reply that he did not make such a proposition to Mr. Platt. Technically he may be correct. He did not see Mr. Platt, but his bosom friend, the millionaire ex-Senator Lispenard Stewart, did see him. The meeting was entertaining while it lasted.

Ex-Senator Stewart told the Tioga "boss" that "Sloat is ready to come back into camp on one condition."

"What is that?" inquired Mr. Platt.

"That Baxter shall not, under any conditions, go back as clerk of the Assembly," replied Mr. Stewart.

"I don't know what my influence will be in Albany," said Mr. Platt, "but if I have any it will be exerted in the direction of sending Baxter back."

Mr. Platt then added to Mr. Stewart: "You may say further to Mr. Fassett that the doors leading to the Republican fold are wide open, and if he wants to come back there is no power to prevent him. So long as he has a condition attached to his return I don't think an interview between us would be productive of any good." So Mr. Platt refused to take him back at the price of Baxter's scalp.

It is doubtful if Fassett could carry any of the counties except his own in this district against the State machine. Platt's grip is firmly set on all except Chemung, and in view of the hard and expensive fight Fassett had to secure election as a delegate to the State Convention this year some think the result would be doubtful there. Col. Baxter is an older man than Fassett, and has been longer a factor in Chemung County politics. He was one of the ex-Senator's warmest supporters when the latter was the county leader, and many of Fassett's friends are also his own friends. So there is promise of an interesting battle. If Fassett should win it would settle the question of Mr. Platt's ability to give a united New-York delegation to any candidate. Mr. Fassett could, of course, vote for Gov. Morton so long as there was any show of success; after that he would not support Mr. Platt's candidate unless the ex-Senator should go for Harrison, and this contingency is supposed to be somewhat remote.

The failure of Fassett's offer to make terms with the "boss" has resulted, it is said, in making him more than ever inclined to continue the good work of fighting Platt, although the attempt is not relished by anti-Platt men.

A plan of campaign over the selection of delegates has been outlined by both sides in this county, and in Schuyler and Seneca, it is said, by both factions, who will keep it lively until the convention is held.

### WILL NEVER SUCCEED AS AN ACTRESS

**Miss Ellen Terry Expresses an Opinion About Miss Yvette Guilbert.**

Miss Ellen Terry occupied Oscar Hammerstein's box in Olympia Wednesday night during the time Miss Yvette Guilbert was singing. Miss Guilbert has ambition, and it is not to be the best music hall singer in the world. She wants to be an actress. She has been told time and again that her art is that of the singing-reader rather than that of the singer and that she is an actress rather than a singer.

She wants to be a comedienne.

When Miss Terry was leaving Olympia she said to Mr. Hammerstein:

"Miss Guilbert is the princess of music hall singers. She will never be a successful comedienne. She is an interpreter of songs. She is an actress in only a limited field."

**Delay for Indicted Officials.**

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 19.—Elias V. Merikle, Leonard Tracy, and Henry J. Blanc, the Election Inspectors of this city who were recently indicted on a charge of willful violation of the election law, will have another week to prepare for trial.

Their case was set down for trial to-day in the Queens County Court before Judge Garretson, but their counsel, ex-Assistant District Attorney Francis L. Wellman of New-York City, secured a week's adjournment for them, because two of his principal witnesses, James J. Furman and William J. Gunther, could not be found. The defendants will be tried jointly Dec. 26.

## SOCIETY AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON

### Reception to Gen. and Mrs. Miles—Mrs. Grant's Housewarming—Dinner in Honor of the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Social interest of the afternoon centred in the reception given by the officers stationed at the Washington Barracks and their wives to Gen. and Mrs. Miles, the tea at the home of Mrs. Grant, and the splendid hospitality offered by Col. and Mrs. Francis Colton, during the same hours. At the barracks Gen. and Mrs. Miles were given a royal welcome. The reception was held in the large hall, which was profusely decorated with flags and plants and running vines.

The officers formed a reception committee at every point. Capt. Howe and an orderly were at the entrance directing the guests to the corner where Capt. Closson, who is in command, stood with Gen. and Mrs. Miles. Capt. Closson presented the guests to the General and his wife, and further along the line other officers took turns in presenting each person to Miss Miles, who stood with Mrs. Closson. The Third Artillery Band played throughout the reception, and a collation was served on the platform. Although the guests were limited to the army and navy people, there were hundreds present, and the affair was a success in every particular. All the officers were in uniform.

Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Sartoris gave a housewarming reception at their new home on Massachusetts Avenue, which was attended by hundreds of their acquaintances. An elaborate collation was served in the breakfast room, on the first floor, which was decorated with pomsetta blooms and palms. On the parlor floor, where the hostesses received, orange plants mingled with palms and ferns made a striking effect. Mrs. Grant wore black satin, trimmed with jet, and Mrs. Sartoris wore café au lait brocade and a bodice of pink chiffon. Among the guests were Mrs. Lamont, the British Ambassador, Miss Sibyl Pauncefote, Col. and Mrs. Wilson, Gen. and Mrs. Van Vliet, Minister and Mrs. Romero, Mrs. Audenried, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Senator and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Foster, Mr. Kasson, Assistant Postmaster General Jones, Justice and Mrs. Gray, Justice and Mrs. Harlan, the French Ambassador and Mme. Patenôtre, and Judge and Mrs. Bancroft Davis.

Col. and Mrs. Colton welcomed a houseful of friends. Mrs. Colton was assisted by Miss Wetherill, Mrs. Willard Warner, and others. Everybody prominent in official, resident, or artistic circles was represented in the company.

The Minister of Guatemala, Mr. Lazo Arriaga, and wife gave a dinner to-night in honor of the Cabinet. The decorations of the table were in white and blue, the Guatemalan colors. The centrepiece was of white carnations, and the corsage bouquets were of the same flower, tied with blue ribbon. The ices were in miniature Santa Claus shapes, each one carrying a little burden of small coins of Guatemala. Both the United States and Central America were represented by the guests, who were Secretary and Mrs. Olney, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Lamont, Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon, Postmaster General and Mrs. Wilson, Secretary Morton, Miss Morton, the Chargé d'Affaires of Costa Rica and Mme. Caloo, Dr. J. A. Arias, the Minister of the Interior in Honduras, and Dr. and Mrs. Guzman.

## SAFE REFUGE FOR CRIMINALS

### *NEW-YORK POLICE CAN MAKE NO ARRESTS IN THE POST OFFICE.*

**Thieves Make the Corridors a Loafing Place—Postmaster Dayton Will Have Watchmen Do Their Duty.**

The frequency of petty thefts and pocket picking in the vicinity of the General Post Office may make it necessary for the local and Federal officials to unite in ridding the neighborhood of a nefarious and disreputable class of fellows.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES on Thanksgiving Day directed the attention of the New-York Police Department to the prevalence of beggars and thieves around City Hall Park—especially on Nassau Street, Park Row, Broadway, and Park Place.

In endeavoring to rid the locality of this class of disreputable persons, the police have been somewhat hampered by their inability to pursue and arrest the fellows in the lower corridors of the Post Office, where they have taken refuge.

Postmaster Dayton, of course, is in no way to blame for the use of the lower corridors of the Post Office as a redezvous, lounging place, and place of refuge for thieves and dead-beats.

It is said that the present force of watchmen is inadequate to guard the corridors against the intrusion and operation of these men. From 8 A. M. to midnight, every day, there are two watchmen on duty, one in the Park Row corridor, and the other in the Broadway corridor. Between midnight and 8 A. M. there is but one watchman on duty in the corridors.

The local police have no authority to enter on Government property to make an arrest. Some years ago a thief was arrested in the Post Office, but was discharged by the Police Justice on the ground that the local authorities had no right to arrest on Government property. The thieves know this, and they do not hesitate to use the Post Office corridors for a harbor whenever they have the opportunity.

The Park Place business man who told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES of the theft of a woman's pocketbook at Park Place and Broadway the day before Thanksgiving said yesterday that the same gang of thieves had recently made the Post Office their rendezvous. "The other day," he said, "I saw two of this gang of thieves in the lower corridor on the Broadway side of the Post Office. I told the policeman on the Broadway squad who is stationed at Park Place, but he could not arrest the gang. I know of my own observation and experience that such men sometimes loaf about the lower corridor of the Post Office. There they are safe from the clutches of the New-York police."

The Broadway squad policeman at Park Place, when asked yesterday about the incident referred to, said:

"Yes, the other day a man who said he had followed a couple of thieves and had seen them rob a woman came to me and pointed them out. They were standing in the lower corridor of the Post Office, at the last window toward the north, talking together and looking out into the street. I went into the corridor and spoke to the men. 'Look here,' I said; 'what are you fellows doing here?' They were off like a shot. They didn't wait to explain, but hastened away. Now, if they had been honest men they would not have run away like that. They would have become indignant and asked me what I meant by accosting them in that way.

"Many, many times, people have complained to me, especially women, that they had lost their umbrellas in the lower corridor of the Post Office. A woman would lay her umbrella down on the ledge while buying a postage stamp or envelope, and when she turned to take up her umbrella it would be vanished—gone. That sort of thing is common over there. My own judgment, based on my observation and experience, is that the lower corridors of the Post Office have been used by thieves for a hanging-out place."

When Postmaster Dayton was seen in reference to the matter he said: "I have never received, in my term of office, a single complaint of theft or attempted theft in the lower corridors of the Post Office Building. I have never had any idea that the corridors were lounging places for disreputable characters. If it is the case, I am glad to learn it, because I will thus know that the watchmen are not doing their duty, and shall see that they do it."

Michael J. Flaherty, Assistant Custodian of the Post Office Building, said: "We have notices posted up in the lower corridors expressly forbidding lounging or loitering. We have two watchmen on duty, and they are instructed to enforce the order to prohibit lounging or loitering. It is the duty of the watchmen to report to me any case of theft or attempted theft or any complaint to that effect. In Mr. Dayton's term of office I have not received a single complaint of theft or attempted theft in the lower corridors."

## IN FAVOR OF MR. WIMAN

### Decision Given in His Case by the State Court of Appeals.

### PROSECUTION LIKELY TO BE DROPPED

**Was Accused of Forgery by His Partner, R. G. Dun—Four Different Courts Have Passed on the Case.**

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—The Court of Appeals to-day rendered a decision favorable to Erastus Wiman, charged by his late partners, R. G. Dun & Co., with forging an indorsation on the check of the firm. This decision confirms that of the Supreme Court in its General Term in January last, affirming Judge Barrett's certificate of doubt as to the justice of the conviction on the trial of the previous June, under Judge Ingraham. Thus, in four tribunals, before which the case has come, Mr. Wiman has won in three, and, in accordance with the announcement made by the District Attorney at the recent argument here, the prosecution on behalf of the people, it is now supposed, will terminate.

The case against Erastus Wiman, now disposed of in the Court of Appeals in a decision favorable to him, has excited widespread interest. The accusation was that of forgery of an indorsation on the check of the firm of R. G. Dun & Co., of which for thirty years Mr. Wiman had appeared as a partner. The check, which was for $5,000 was drawn by Mr. Wiman, as he had drawn three-fourths of all the firm checks. It was made payable to E. W. Bullinger, was indorsed by Mr. Wiman with the payee's name, and, with his own name written underneath, was deposited to his own credit.

At the trial, which took place in June, 1894, it was conceded that had Mr. Dun, the head of the firm, made the fictitious indorsement complained of and deposited the check to his own account, it would not have been regarded as forgery, because there was a large amount in bank to the credit of the firm, and the payee could not possibly have been injured.

**Claim by the Prosecutor.**

It was alleged, however, that the articles of association between Dun and Wiman placed the latter in a position different from that of a partner, giving him no proprietary rights in the business or its receipts, and hence, though he had the right under the agreement to sign the name of the firm for the legitimate purposes of the business, he had no authority to sign a check for his individual benefit, and it was forgery to place a fictitious indorsement thereon. Had Mr. Wiman made the check payable to bearer, as he could have done, or had the proceeds, even with Bullinger's name on the check, been used in the business; or, still further, had his account with the firm not been overdrawn, no charge of forgery could have been maintained. But because of the overdraft it was claimed that the indorsement was fraudulent, as the check depleted the funds of the firm, which, by the prosecution, was interpreted to be the personal property of Mr. Dun and not the common property of the firm.

Judge Ingraham admitted these contentions, though Mr. Wiman proved, as shown by seven pages of the record of the case, that his overdraft was not from extravagance or personal speculations, but was the result of outside enterprises on joint account with Mr. Dun, in which the latter had a large interest and from which he had benefited, and, further, the check complained of was actually for the use of one of these undertakings.

Wide latitude was allowed for the admission of evidence regarding events long anterior to and disconnected with the indictment, which, according to Gen. Tracy, tended to seriously prejudice his client in the minds of the jurymen, while the counsel also earnestly protested against the practical withdrawal from them by the Judge of the question of criminal intent. Mr. Wiman, having in his evidence and letters admitted the indorsement, the jury had no recourse but to bring in a verdict of guilty, which the foreman, in great agitation, announced with tears and with the strongest recommendation to mercy.

Judge Ingraham, however, sentenced Mr. Wiman to State prison for five and a half years, but from this sentence he was, within a brief period, temporarily released by Judge Barrett, on a certificate of reasonable doubt as to the regularity of the proceedings. This carried the case to the Supreme Court, which at its General Term in January last affirmed Judge Barrett's position, and in an elaborate opinion by Judge Van Brunt ordered a new trial, Judge Follett dissenting.

**Taken to the Court of Appeals.**

Against this opportunity for a rehearing, granted to Wiman, the District Attorney carried the case to the Court of Appeals, which has now confirmed the action of the General Term in reversing the conviction. Under this decision, it is supposed the indictment will be dismissed, as the District Attorney announced that should the decision of the Court of Appeals be favorable to Mr. Wiman the case would be abandoned.

The Court of Appeals' opinion in the Wiman case is written as that of the court. After reviewing the case the Court says:

The claim is made that the transaction set forth does not constitute the crime of forgery. Upon this question our minds are not in accord, but inasmuch as other facts may appear in the event that we should again be called upon to review this case, we do not think it advisable to enter upon a discussion of the question at this time.

During the summing up of defendant's counsel he was interrupted by the Court, and a conversation ensued, after which the defendant's counsel stated that he should ask the Court to charge the jury "that if the defendant believed that under the rules of commercial law he had legal authority to make this check and indorse it as he did, the crime is not forgery." The Court replied that he should refuse to so charge. Subsequently the Court did charge upon the request of the counsel that, "if the jury was convinced that Wiman believed that under the rules of the law applicable to commercial paper he had legal authority to use the name of a person as payee to whom it was not intended that the checks should be paid, and to indorse such name upon the back of the check, such indorsement is not forgery."

The Court was also requested by defendant's counsel to charge that "unless the jury found that the act was committed with criminal intent the defendant is entitled to an acquittal."

The Court replied: "I charge you, unless the act was committed with intent to defraud, as I explained it to you, the defendant is entitled to acquittal. I refuse to charge as requested."

To this ruling exception was taken by defendant. During the summing up of defendant's counsel the Judge was asked if he would charge upon the subject of criminal intent, and replied: "I shall charge that the jury must find that there was intent to defraud—nothing about criminal intent."

In the charge the Judge instructed that there must be an intent in defraud in order to constitute the crime of forgery, and then defined the term "defraud" to mean "to deprive of right either by obtaining something by deception or by taking something wrongfully without the knowledge or consent of the owner."

Criminal intent is essential to constitute a crime, and the testimony bearing thereon is always a question for the jury. It follows that the Court should have charged the jury as requested. It is urged, however, that the refusal to so charge did harm, and that the charge as made sufficiently covered the ground. But we are all of the opinion that the charge as made, taken in connection with the remarks of the Court and its refusal to charge as requested, was confusing, and rendered uncertain the question as to whether "criminal intent" was or was not essential to constitute the crime.

The Court then declares that the judgment of the General Term should be affirmed.

### MR. HIRSCH LOSES HIS CASE.

**Court of Appeals Decides Against the Candidate.**

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—The appeal of Hugo Hirsch to compel the Queens County Board of Supervisors to recanvass the returns of the last election was not sustained to-day by the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Hirsch was a Republican candidate for Supreme Court Justice in the Second District and wanted certain votes in Queens County thrown out.

The Madden case was not decided by the court.

## ALLEGED HAWAIIAN FILIBUSTERS

### Two Men from this Country under Arrest Charged with Attempting to Create an Uprising.

HONOLULU, Dec. 12.—Arrests were made on Dec. 9 of two men, who are now in prison without bail, charged with conspiracy to overthrow the Government. The names given by them are W. T. Sheridan and Dr. Underwood.

Sheridan is understood to be the same person as Morrow of Oakland, who figured not long ago in the California papers as organizing a filibustering expedition. These men landed here six weeks ago from a sailing vessel. They had been shadowed faithfully since their arrival, until ample evidence had been secured of their having approached a number of persons with a proposition to co-operate with the filibustering expedition to be landed here. They generally met with a cold reception, no royalists desiring to engage in another uprising.

It is reported that these men have been seeking to secure from ex-Queen Liliuokalani a pledge, if restored, to license a lottery in Honolulu. It is supposed that some lottery organization has promised them funds to equip an expedition if they can secure such a promise from the ex-Queen. It is probable that the two men will be sent to the "reef" for five years.

The United States Consul sees no grounds for interfering in their behalf. This affair seems unlikely to affect favorably the desired release of Gulick and the other five political prisoners.

There was no foundation for the report sent from here on Nov. 20 by The Chicago Associated Press that President Dole and others were to proceed to Washington on Dec. 19, in order to work for annexation. These gentlemen heard no whisper of such a plan until it was reported back from San Francisco.

Reports circulated here recently that President Cleveland intended to recommend the annexation of Hawaii, conditioned on the consent of the native people, are received with jubilation by the enemies of annexation. A leading Senator, intimate with native sentiment, says that no possible effort ever can convert the natives to the belief that annexation will be anything but robbing them of their country.

Minister Willis has presented to this Government the claim of Ritman for $25,000 damages. Ritman and Whyte were exiled last February for having cast certain iron shells which T. B. Walker had filled with dynamite. The Government expects to furnish full evidence of Ritman's complicity in the late insurrection.

The Island of Hawaii was shaken by a number of earthquake shocks on Dec. 8 and 9. It is believed that the volcano of Maunaloa is about to become active again. It is nine years since the last eruption, and another is fully due.

### FIRE IN THE PRISON AT SING SING

**The Great Whistle Made a Mistake and Told of a Jail Delivery.**

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Warden Sage's new big whistle, recently put over the boiler house at Sing Sing Prison to warn the village of escapes or fires and call the officers or Fire Department to the institution under the hill, blew out a stentorian blast at 2:30 o'clock this morning, and the first long blast was followed by four shorter ones, signifying, under the code prepared by the Warden, that there had been an escape and that the guards and keepers were wanted.

Then, after an interval, there was another long blast, followed by three short ones, which meant that there was a fire at the prison; and, putting both signals together, many villagers, as they rubbed their eyes and tumbled out of bed, thought there must have been a riot or some big jail delivery.

Presently the various fire apparatus was jingling on its way down the slippery prison hill. At the prison it was learned that the first signal was a mistake and that it was only intended to sound a fire alarm. The cupola in the foundry became so hot that it set fire to the woodwork. The flames, which were getting good headway, were extinguished after burning only a small portion of the woodwork about the cupola.

### NO CHANCE FOR A HERRING MONOPOLY

**Eugene G. Blackford Says that Such a Combination Would Be a Failure.**

Former State Fisheries Commissioner Eugene G. Blackford was asked yesterday in regard to the story from Boston to the effect that a company of New-York capitalists had been formed to monopolize the herring fish market.

"I do not personally know anything about the scheme," he said, "but, even if it is carried out, there will not be over $30,000 capital required to handle the so-called herring monopoly. There are no large possibilities in the thing.

"Any attempt at a fish trust is sure to be a failure. There are elements which will prevent a successful combination. New-York as well as Boston, buys fish from all over—from Puget Sound on the west to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and to Labrador on the northeast. The territory is too big for a combination. No business requires so little capital and credit as the fish business.

"At this time of the year only about five tons of herring are disposed of daily at Fulton Market. In Lent, the sale of herring here reaches twenty-five to fifty tons a day. They are our cheapest fish."

### HER RIGHT NAME IS MRS. BURNETT

**The Woman Who Was Arrested for Thieving Admits Her Identity.**

The woman who was arrested Tuesday, charged with having stolen jewelry from Bloomingdale Brothers, and in whose possession were found a number of small articles thought to have been stolen from D. M. Williams & Co., was arraigned yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court. At the time of the arrest she gave the name of Mrs. Maria Miller, but yesterday she admitted that she was Mrs. W. D. Burnett of 352 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and sent for her husband.

Mr. Burnett came in answer to her message. He said he was entirely at a loss to understand his wife's actions. She was very absent-minded, but had not been accused of stealing before.

At Mr. Burnett's request Magistrate Wentworth continued the case until Thursday afternoon. Bail was furnished by James Murray of 437 West Forty-second Street.

**Trying to Reduce Gas Rates.**

NEW-ROCHELLE, Dec. 19.—Daniel S. Jacobs, R. G. Scott, Alderman Koelmer, and John McNamara of New-Rochelle, who were appointed a sub-committee by the Committee of Fifty to protest against the rates charged for gas, met George G. Ramsdell, General Manager of the American Gaslight Company, which owns the gas plant here, to-day, and stated the reasons on which the citizens of New-Rochelle based their demands for cheaper gas.

The rate charged is $1.75 per 1,000 feet. Mr. Ramsdell promised to call a meeting of the Directors of the company and lay the question before them, and to report in a few days their decision to the Committee of Fifty.

**A Change of Judges.**

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—Judge Dwight, who was designated as one of the Judges of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, having been compelled by ill health to retire from that post, Gov. Morton has assigned Judge Rumsey, who is of the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department, to duty in the First Department.

## TO WORK FOR NEW-YORK

### Meeting of

## Final Stopping Places in a Week's Tour of Shops.

### IN THE HOME OF A GREAT MAGAZINE

### Century Company's Books—Dodd, Mead & Co., Messrs. Holt, Whittaker, Warne, Leggat, and Barnes.

The most artistic and realistic of students, clad in a gown of bright scarlet, meanders down a road of Egyptian blackness, which forms a most effective contrast to his slender splendor. If all students were so gowned the frivolous of the world would soon be solving the problems of Euclid and translating the ancient laws of the Medes and Persians.

The gown is not so unlike the Mother Hubbard of the recent past—presumably a masculine edition—a white yoke relieving the scarlet at the neck. The sleeves are eminently up to date in size, being minus only one of the much-advertised stiffenings warranted to stand out indefinitely. From the elbow down they are black and close fitting. There is a black cap with a style and individuality of its own, adorned by a scarlet button on one side and two strands of scarlet which stray away from the button and are lost as they wander over the top of the cap to attempt more individual effects on the other side.

The student is reading and the black road over which he has passed curves around by a large shop with a sign, "Books and Magazines," over the door. On the other side of the road are trim, neat, little conventionalized trees, which cast no unpleasant shade on the reader's book. There is only one thing unsatisfactory in the whole picture. It is impossible to look over the reader's shoulder and learn in what book such a student on such a road could be interested. No one will ever know. The author of the picture is the present genius of the bill-board poster in New-York. He cannot tell. No genius could. With what wonder and admiration would Shakespeare gaze at his own reflection in the mirror could he come back to earth and realize what wisdom has been found in his writings!

**The Artistic Century Company.**

The Century Company, on Union Square, is the home of the gayly clad student. He resides permanently between two horizontal decorative borders of red with black lettering at his head and feet. It is the cover of The Century catalogue of new books, and is as artistic as everything which comes from The Century Company is sure to be.

"The Second Jungle Book," by Rudyard Kipling, is the first thing to be seen inside the catalogue. There is not much to say about the book. There is not much to say about anything that Kipling writes. Every one knows how delightful his stories are. They have always known it. Was there ever a time when there was not a Kipling? There are charming illuminations—headpieces and tailpieces and ornamental lettering. It is a commentary upon the writer of the book, if not so complimentary to the artist, to credit the illustrations, as is generally done, to "Mr. Kipling's father."

Wood engravings, it is said, have reached their highest state of perfection in the reproductions by Timothy Cole of works by Rembrandt, Hals, Van Dyck, Rubens, and others, which appear in the handsome volume of "Old Masters, Dutch and Flemish," by John C. Van Dyke. The book is a companion volume to "Old Italian Masters." Mr. Cole is one of the Americans who have received favorable criticism from the other side of the water. There are two convenient volumes in the "Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant," which have been revised by Col. F. D. Grant. There are new portraits of Grant, and battles and campaigns are clearly shown on carefully prepared maps.

"Life in the Tuileries Under the Second Empire," by Anna L. Bicknell, is a work which contains the elements of a popular book. Miss Bicknell made her home for many years in the Tuileries and her descriptions of the life and the people are graphically interesting. She was acquainted with the wife of Napoleon III. and Eugénie before the people, at the grand functions of the court, and in their every-day occupations. There are many interesting illustrations, oddly old-fashioned and yet not old enough to be picturesque. They are the pictures one enjoys in old family albums, but which are of special interest here. There is a charming picture of the little Prince Imperial, "A Boy of the First Empire," by Elbridge S. Brooks, is another Napoleonic book. This is a book for young people, and combines fact and fiction. "Jack Ballister's Fortunes" Howard Pyle considers his best book. It is a Colonial story of adventure and is illustrated by the author.

**The International News Company.**

The big illustrated Christmas numbers of the best English and French magazines were out early, and are, if anything, finer than usual, as they appear at the International News Company, 85 Duane Street. The turkey is evidently the English as well as the American holiday bird, and the long-necked fowls figure largely in the cover of The London Graphic. The Graphic, which is famous for its coloring, has the usual full-page colored illustrations, and other colored illustrations in the text. Kipling and Zangwill furnish the principal fiction. There are two immense colored plates with the number. Pears' Pictorial which is a double number, has three large plates, and the Figaro Illustré, which comes with both French and English text, has two. These plates are all very large and fine. The Ladies' Pictorial is also of extra size. Black and White is out in colors.

**At Dodd, Mead & Co.'s.**

Joseph Jefferson, as the actor, has come out in book form at Dodd, Mead & Co.'s, 149-151 Fifth Avenue, this year, as he never has done before. It is "Jefferson's Rip Van Winkle," by Joseph Jefferson. The text is brought out for the first time exactly as Jefferson uses it in the play. The work has been in preparation for two years. There is a fine new portrait of Jefferson, and colored drawings from scenes in the play, by Richard Creifelds. Besides this, there are to be five illustrations by Jefferson himself. His work as an artist is not generally known, but he has done considerable work in painting. The colored portrait, which is signed by Jefferson, is in a special limited edition, and the cover is a unique feature. It is of actual wood, made to represent the old shutter of the inn where was kept Van Winkle's unpaid score by the jolly innkeeper. The score, in chalk, is to be there, too, as it is in the play. On the outside of the shutter cover are large iron hinges, such as might have been used at the time Rip began his twenty years' sleep.

"A Doctor of the Old School" is a genuine holiday book, the contents selected from "Beside the Bonny Brier Bush," by Ian Maclaren. The book is fully illustrated with drawings by Frederic C. Gordon, who visited "Drumtochty" to obtain satisfactory material for his work. Spenser's "Epithalamion" is issued as a fine edition, with fifty illustrations, by George Wharton Edwards. "She Stoops to Conquer" is illustrated by Gordon. "Two Seasons in Switzerland" is by Dr. Herbert Marsh. An illustrated "Christie Johnson" by Charles Reade is another fine book.

**The Messrs. Holt's Books.**

Adolphus's "Memories of Paris" is one of the best holiday books at the house of Henry Holt & Co., 29 West Twenty-third Street. It is a book reviewed within the last two weeks at some length by THE TIMES. "The Honorable Peter Stirling" is also becoming recognized as a New-York resident worthy of consideration, and the book is in its sixth edition. It is a story of New-York life, which gives evidence of being such a truthful record that it has been particularly well received. "The Prisoner of Zenda" is in its twenty-fourth edition, and its production as a play increases rather than diminishes the interest in the book. There are eighteen other volumes in the Buckram Series, to which "The Prisoner of Zenda" belongs. They are attractive little volumes, convenient in size, with gilt top and uncut edges. "Sir Quixote of the Moors" is the last volume out. It is by John Buchan, and is said to compare favorably with the works of Weyman and Hope.

"The Natural History of Plants," by Prof. Kerner and translated by Prof. F. W. Oliver, is a book for popular instruction upon the growth, form, reproduction, and distribution of plants. It has 1,000 original cuts and sixteen colored plates, making a valuable work. "The Young Folk's Cyclopaedias" are valuable books that Henry Holt & Co. keep always on hand as a useful standard. The volumes, which are classified, are kept entirely up to date. They cover "Common Things," "Persons and Places," and "Games and Sports." Two beautiful new books are "Greece and Rome: Their Life and Art" and "Greek Literature," which is by Thomas Sergent Perry. Jerome K. Jerome's "Three Men in a Boat" is still a book much in demand, and his other books are popular.

**The Books of Warne & Co.**

"The Desert Ship," a story of the Colorado Valley, is a unique book among recent works published by Frederick Warne & Co., 3 Cooper Union. The Colorado desert is said to have been a sea in a sea at one time, in which a Spanish galleon, laden with treasures, was stranded. Hearing this strange tale from a sea Captain, Philip Drage starts in quest of "The Desert Ship." His adventures form the story. "The Legends of King Arthur and His Knights" is a substantial volume, well filled with the romances of the days of the chivalrous King. It is in its eighth edition. "Aunt Louisa's Book of Common Things" explains natural phenomena in an interesting way for children. There are many toy books, and Warne's charming small editions of Shakespeare's works, six and twelve volume editions in cases.

**At Mr. Whittaker's.**

"Episcopal Palaces of England," by Canon Venables and others, is an interesting book at Thomas Whittaker's, 2 and 3 Bible House. The subject is one of which comparatively little is known. The book has 120 illustrations by Alexander Ansted and a charming etching for a frontispiece. The palaces described are all historic. The edition is limited to 250 copies. "Historic Doubts As to the Execution of Marshal Ney" is an work of historical research by the Rev. James A. Weston. "Tools for Teachers" is a collection of anecdotes, illustrations, and legends. "Aim High" and "Womanhood" are two books, hints and helps respectively for young men and women. "The Holly and the Rose," "Lassie," and "Us" are pretty stories for children. The latter is by Mrs. Molesworth, a favorite writer, whose picture in the book catalogue shows her to be a charming, sweet-faced woman.

**At Carleton's Successor's.**

"Out of India" is a book by Rudyard Kipling, brought out by G. W. Dillingham, 33 West Twenty-third Street. It has an interesting history, according to the publisher. The first edition was brought out in India. There was, however, some misunderstanding between Mr. Kipling and the publishers and the entire edition was destroyed. "The King of Alberia" is a romance of the Balkans, by L. D., just out. "Idwymon" is a story of Napoleonic complications. Mrs. Mary J. Holmes has a new book, "Doctor Hathern's Daughters," just out. Mrs. Holmes has been a marvelously productive writer, and her novels are always in demand.

**In Leggats' Vast Collection.**

It is a place that you read about—Leggat Brothers, at 81 Chambers Street, and a great book store that, with all the vast number of fine books to be found within its walls, has an air of antiquity, of having been there any length of time, and, perhaps, was there when the first editions of books now old came out. There are people coming and going always at Leggats'—and, more than that, are staying. One of the charms of the place is that there is no forbidden spot called "behind the counter." The visitors wander everywhere. They take down the books from the shelves, have even been seen climbing a ladder to the higher rows to descend again to a low seat for a careful examination of the book desired.

There are all the books of all the publishers to be found at Leggats'—the fine editions, superfine, and éditions de luxe. There are the calendars of the seasons, booklets, Prayer Books, Hymnals, and Bibles in many forms. There are rare books and books in beautiful covers. There are 1,125,000 books of eminent authors alone, the catalogue says, with the juvenile and contemporary literature. They are all to be found in the store, which extends through from Chambers Street to Reade Street, and the titles and prices are fully given in the holiday catalogues.

**The Messrs. Barnes.**

A. S. Barnes & Co., 56 East Tenth Street, have a number of interesting religious works among their new books. "Lights and Shadows of Church Life," by John Stoughton, D. D., is one of them. It is a book for general readers, which gives an interesting view of religious life in the early centuries of Christianity. There is a new edition of the works of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, the well-known pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. There are four of them, varying in scope: "Familiar Talks with Boys," "God's Word Through Preaching," "Questions of the Day," and "Papers for Home Reading." Following these books comes in very appropriately "The Rev. John Henry," a story by Percival R. Benson. It is a satirical story, giving some hard hits to the fashionable religion of the day. The book is bound in cloth, of convenient size, with silver top.

"Legends of the Rhine," by H. A. Guerber, is an illustrated book, in cloth, giving all the quaint legends, which flavor the picturesque scenery of Germany's beautiful river. The legends are arranged in the order of the different parts of the river with which they are connected, making the book an attractive guide to the traveler. There are pictures of the old castles, the statue of "Germania," and reproductions of paintings. "Alison's History of Europe," covering the era of Napoleon—1789 to 1815—is another new book. "Barnes's Popular History of the United States" is brought up to date, and Mrs. Lamb's "History of the City of New-York" is one of the firm's books that are always attractive. The finest edition is in full crimson levant, with text and full-page illustrations. Other editions are in three-quarter orange—the old New-York color—levant, and there are volumes in cloth, sheep, morocco, and calf.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## HENRY G. HILTON BRINGS SUIT AGAINST JOHN M. HUGHES.

**An Accounting Demanded as to Property in West Twenty-eighth Street.**

A suit has been entered in the Supreme Court by Henry G. Hilton, son of ex-Judge Henry Hilton, against his brother-in-law, John M. Hughes, one of the principal members of the firm of Hilton, Hughes & Co., at Broadway and Tenth Street. The suit is over a real-estate transaction.

The summons and complaint were served upon the defendant as he was leaving his residence, at 630 Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning. The young man to whom the task of serving the papers had been intrusted failed to gain access to Mr. Hughes at his office, and was therefore compelled to serve the papers at his house. The defendant has twenty days in which to file an answer to the complaint.

The firm of Hilton, Hughes & Co. consists of John M. Hughes and Albert B. and Frederic Hilton, sons of ex-Judge Hilton. Henry G. Hilton, the plaintiff in this suit, is not given as having any interest in the business, although he and John M. Hughes, according to his story, were interested in outside real-estate deals, one of which forms the basis of the complaint.

The complaint, prepared by Henry M. Whitehead, is voluminous and sets forth in legal terms that the plaintiff, Henry G. Hilton, for several years was associated with J. M. Hughes in business under the firm name of Sylvester, Hilton & Co., and E. J. Denning & Co., that firm's successor in business. Mr. Hughes, it is alleged, held a power of attorney to act for the plaintiff, which was executed Jan. 15, 1884, and was not revoked until last November. Mr. Hilton secured an option on the house and lot at 37 West Twenty-eighth Street on Feb. 1, 1892, from Edward A. Roher for $65,000, as a speculation, and ten days later sold the same property to Henry C. Miner, the Congressman and theatrical manager, for $80,000. Mr. Miner paid over to Mr. Hilton $5,000 to bind the bargain.

Before the day agreed upon for the transfer of the property to Mr. Miner, Mr. Hilton, who was going to Europe, transferred to Mr. Hughes the option for the purchase of the property as his attorney, and Mr. Hughes, on April 13, 1892, had the property conveyed to him by Mr. Roher for $65,000. This money, as alleged in the complaint, was advanced for the purchase of the property by the firm of Hilton, Hughes & Co. and was paid over to Mr. Roher by Mr. Hughes, acting ostensibly as the attorney for Henry G. Hilton.

For some reason Congressman Miner repented of his bargain and refused to accept the deed for the property at the price at which it was sold to him, and he demanded the return of the $5,000 which he had paid over in the first instance. This demand was refused, and Mr. Miner began a suit for its return, which has not yet been determined. Meanwhile, the premises had been mortgaged to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company for $40,000, and Mr. Hughes continued to receive the rents and profits arising from their occupancy.

Mr. Hilton, who all this time believed, he says, that he owned the premises, directed Mr. Hughes on May 1, 1895, as his attorney, to collect the rents and apply the proceeds to pay the taxes and water rent, which had not been paid for nearly three years, and to the payment of the interest on the forty-thousand-dollar mortgage, and Mr. Hughes agreed, in response to this direction, that his counsel, Frederick P. Forster, should collect the rents and pay the interest and taxes until Mr. Hilton, who was still in Europe, returned to the city.

All these transactions were, it is alleged, conducted by Mr. Hughes as the attorney for his brother-in-law, but it is charged in the complaint that CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster. Hughes, without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Hilton, transferred the property to Joseph H. Cain, and on the same day Mr. Cain and his wife made a new mortgage on the property, for $50,000, in favor of Welcome S. Jarvis, as trustee, in place of the previous mortgage of $40,000; and it is charged that Mr. Hughes received and retained for his own use the ten-thousand-dollar difference between the two mortgages. Mr. Cain, it is alleged, subsequently made a second mortgage on the property for $15,000 in favor of Mr. Hughes, and Cain entered into an agreement to collect the rents and apply them, first, to pay the interest on the fifty-thousand-dollar mortgage; second, for the payment of taxes and water rates, and, third, for the payment of the interest on the second mortgage of $15,000, which was held by Mr. Hughes.

A transfer of the property, it is alleged, was made by Mr. Cain to Eugene Clifford Potter, subject to the two mortgages aggregating $65,000, and the agreements as to the disposal of the rents. It is also charged that on Aug. 16, Mr. Hughes sold the second mortgage of $15,000 to Henry J. Braker and retained the proceeds also for his own use. Potter, on Nov. 14, transferred the property by deed, dated July 30, to George H. Rollins, who now holds the title to it.

Mr. Hilton further complains that he was kept in ignorance of the acts of Mr. Hughes in increasing the first mortgage from $40,000 to $65,000, the conveyance of the property to Cain, and the placing of a second mortgage on the property, and the selling of this mortgage; all of which, he asserts, were unlawful acts on the part of his brother-in-law. He did not learn of these acts until after the transfer of the property to Rollins, he says, and thereupon he revoked the power of attorney given by him to Mr. Hughes. He also alleges that the property at 37 West Twenty-eighth Street and the control of it were intrusted to Mr. Hughes in a fiduciary capacity for his (Hilton's) benefit; that Mr. Hughes failed to perform the trust confided to him, and increased the incumbrances on the property without consultation with the plaintiff; that the mortgages were made secretly and without authority, and for the purpose of injuring the plaintiff either by buying up the property or preventing the plaintiff from selling it to advantage by loading it down with mortgages.

Mr. Hilton therefore asks that Mr. Hughes be compelled by the Court to render him an accounting; that he be compelled to reduce the first mortgage to the original sum of $40,000, and to satisfy the second mortgage of $15,000, and, further, that Mr. Hughes be adjudged the owner of the property at $80,000, the price at which it was sold to Henry C. Miner, and compelled to pay to Mr. Hilton the value of his equity in the property at the time of the alleged unlawful transactions, and that he (Hilton) may have judgment for whatever may be found due on the accounting. This amount, it is alleged, is in the neighborhood of $25,000.

John M. Hughes, who lives at 630 Fifth Avenue, was asked by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES about the suit. "I will not say one word about the matter. I have no statement whatever to make," he said.

Frederick G. Forster, counsel for Mr. Hughes, was asked by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday for a statement on behalf of his client in reference to the suit. He, however, declined to discuss the matter.

"I will not say anything about the case at present," he said. "The papers have been served on my client, but nothing further has been done. When the answer to the complaint is filed in court it will be at the service of THE TIMES. Until that time I do not think it is necessary for me to say anything."

Henry G. Hilton lives in a handsome suburban residence in Sedgwick Avenue, Morris Heights. He was not at home when a reporter called there, and his statement, therefore, could not be obtained.

## WILL OF THE SCULPTOR STORY

**A Valuable Estate Divided Among Three Children.**

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—The will of William Wetmore Story, the sculptor who died some time ago in Italy, was filed in the Suffolk County Probate Office to-day. It was made in Rome in June, 1894.

The document disposes of real estate in Boston, Rome, Paris, and Florence. The studio in Paris is given to Julian Story, son of the testator; the studio in Rome to the son Waldo, and land in Florence to the testator's daughter, Edith. The rest of the real estate is given to the three children, but the share of Julian is for his life only, his portion after his death to revert to his sister and brother.

The sculptor gives his marble statues to Julian, but the plaster statues, casts, models, sketches, and certain furniture are given to Waldo, to whom is given a private letter containing the wishes of the testator as to their disposition.

**Mrs. Daly Secures a Divorce.**

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 19.—Elizabeth A. Daly was granted a divorce from her husband, William C. Daly, the horseman, in the Supreme Court here to-day. The ground for divorce was cruelty. Mr. Daly was ordered to pay his wife $15,000.

## MINNEAPOLIS MAN'S CONFESSION.

**Harry Hayward's Ante-Mortem Statement Implicates Him.**

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 19.—Harry Hayward's ante-mortem statement, dictated to a stenographer the night before his execution, contains his confession of the Cing murder, and also the information that he committed three murders before that crime. Hayward said:

"The first murder I committed was in San Francisco in the latter part of 1893. I was playing with a Chinaman for small stakes, and the Celestial was cheating me. I jumped up and told him that I had found him out, and he came at me with a knife. I pulled the heavy chair from under me, and killed him with it.

"After beginning I rather liked the excitement. I went to Pasadena. I formed the acquaintance of a girl who had saved $500. She turned over the money and I took her out riding, shot her and buried the body. She was not very well-known and was never missed. I never heard of that matter from that day to this.

"The last trouble before this was at El Paso del Norte. I was acquainted with a girl. One night her brother saw her in my room and came at me with a knife. I tried to beat him off with a chair, and the girl cried to me to shoot him or he would kill me and she would be found out. I fired at him and struck him in the shoulder. I left there and learned afterward that he died from blood poisoning from the wound."

## AMERICAN VESSELS SEIZED

**Seal Poachers Held Prisoners by the Russian Authorities.**

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 19.—According to information which has reached the Government, it appears that six sealing vessels seized on the Russian Asiatic coast some time ago are United States vessels, manned by United States seamen. Some of the crew are held prisoners by the Russian authorities.

An important circumstance in connection with the capture of these vessels is the fact that they are equally amenable with Canadian sealers to the regulations upon the Russian coasts, for when the modus vivendi between Russia and England was sought to be renewed last year, Great Britain only consented to become a party thereto on condition that the United States was included in the arrangements.

The Government at Washington readily consented, and United States citizens thus became liable to all the penalties which attach to poaching within ten miles of the Russian coast, and thirty miles of the Russian Seal Islands.

## MURDERER HANGED AT CAMDEN

**Theodore Lambert Pays the Penalty for His Crime.**

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 19.—Theodore Lambert, who shot and killed William G. Kairer in this city, Dec. 4, 1893, paid the legal penalty for his crime this morning, after two years of delays, stays, and reprieves. The execution was successful in every particular.

The drop fell at 10:13 exactly, and life was pronounced extinct at 10:28. A few minutes before 10 o'clock the Sheriff's jury was sworn in, and at 10:12 the prisoner entered the room in which the scaffold had been erected. Lambert was then taken charge of by Sheriff Barrett.

The Sheriff led Lambert to the trap, adjusted the black cap and noose, and touched the lever. Lambert's struggles were over in one minute.

**The Cushing Reaches Washington.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The torpedo boat Cushing arrived at the Washington Navy Yard this morning from New-York, to be placed in Winter quarters. She brought a quantity of smokeless powder for testing purposes. The Cushing made the voyage by the inside route.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Collections of internal revenue for the five months of the current fiscal year, as compiled by Commissioner Miller, aggregate $64,493,418, a decrease of $8,124,287 as compared with the corresponding period of 1894.

The principal items are: Spirits, $34,617,170, decrease of $9,575,096; tobacco, $13,514,046, an increase of $726,725; fermented liquors, $15,422,058, an increase of $1,024,439; oleomargarine, $602,796, a decrease of $201,258; and miscellaneous, $167,344, a decrease of $128,102.

The receipts for November were $4,841,919 less than for November, 1894.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 21 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne"); at 8 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Alliance, (letters must be directed "per Alliance"); at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica and Guatemala) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Allianca, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Allianca"); at 10 AM for Mexico, per steamship C. Condal, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, (letters must be directed "per C. Condal"); at 4 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Etona; at 4 PM for Costa Rica, per steamship Sama, via Limon; at 4 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Claverley, (letters must be directed "per Claverley"); at 5 PM for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Claribel.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Carthagena, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica and other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Adirondack"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri"); at 12 M (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, per steamship Curacao, via Curacao; and Maracaibo, (letters for other parts of Columbia must be directed "per Curacao"); at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SUNDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. *29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *4 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 4 and up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1895.


TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

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†Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM | †Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM
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Normannia, M. 26, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM

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**Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT**

Mediterranean and the Nile.
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malto, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.

Also Winter cruise to the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. WEST INDIES COLUMBIA will leave New-York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, (Guadeloupe,) Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venesuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, (Key West, Old Point Comfort,) New-York. Duration about 6 weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

**AMERICAN LINE.**
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
PARIS.....Dec. 25 | PARIS.....Jan. 15
ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 1 | NEW-YORK.....Jan. 22
ST. PAUL.....Jan. 8 | ST. PAUL.....Jan. 29

**RED STAR LINE.**
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
FRIESLAND....Dec. 25 | BERLIN.....Jan. 8
Southwark, Jan. 1 | WESTERNLAND.....Jan. 15
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

**CUNARD LINE.**
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Dec. 21, 9 AM | Lucania, Jan. 4, 8:30 AM
Umbria, Dec. 28, 2 P.M. | Etruria, Jan. 11, noon
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage, apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

**WHITE STAR LINE.**
No sailing Dec. 25.
Teutonic, Jan. 1, 10 AM | Germanic, Jan. 22, 10 AM
Britannic, Jan. 8, 10 AM | Teutonic, Jan. 29, 10 AM
Majestic, Jan. 15, 10 AM | Britannic, Feb. 5, 10 AM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers | Majestic, Feb. 12, 10 AM
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS.....Friday, Dec. 20
ALGONQUIN.....Monday, Dec. 23
SEMINOLE.....Wednesday, Dec. 25
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

**SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.**
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 P. M. For freight and passage apply to J. D. Hasbagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way. R. L. Walker, Agt. Atlanta, Ga. Ocean S.S. Co. N'pier 35 N.R. F. C. & P. R.R., 363 B'way. G. M. Sorrel, Lgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. P. & P. A.

**WINTER TOURS**
TO THE
**WEST INDIES**
By the commodious passenger steamers of the
**ATLAS LINE,**
Weekly from Pier 55 N. R., carrying U. S. Mail.
**S. S. Adirondack**
SAILS SATURDAY, DEC. 21,
**For Jamaica Direct.**
THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND HEALTH-GIVING WINTER RESORT IN THE WORLD.
SPECIAL TOURS
to the West Indies and Spanish Main, costing
ABOUT $5 A DAY.
Fully described in our illustrated pamphlet, mailed free. Address
PIM, NEWOOD & KELLOCK,
General Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

**EGYPT, NILE AND PALESTINE.**
A select Party leaves by S. S. "Normannia" January 8th, under Personal Escort to visit Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Alexandria, Cairo. Three Weeks' Trip Nile. Jaffa, Thirty Days' Camping Tour in the Holy Land, the Levant, the Riviera, Paris, London, etc.
Also by same steamer a Special Short Tour to the Mediterranean, Egypt, Palestine, etc.
Immediate application necessary to secure membership. Descriptive Programmes (with fares) and all information from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot, Sat., Dec. 21, 8 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf, Sat., Dec. 28, 1 P. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

*Grand Winter Excursion*
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT.
BY THE TWIN SCREW EXPRESS
FRENCH MAIL STEAMER
**LA TOURAINE.**
From New-York Feb. 4, 1896, to Azores, (Fayal,) Lisbon, Gibraltar, Algiers, Biserta, (Tunis by rail,) Malta, the Piraeus, (Athens,) Alexandria, (Cairo by rail,) Port Said, Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Smyrna, Constantinople, through the Straits of Messina, Palermo, Naples, (Rome by rail,) Villefranche, Marseilles, Palma, (Balearic Islands,) Malaga, (Tangiers.)
Duration of round trip, about two months.
Price of passage, round trip, $520, $620, $720, and upward, according to accommodations. For further particulars apply to
A. FORGET, Gen. Agt., 3 Bowling Gr., N.Y. City.

**JAPAN-CHINA.**
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CHINA.....Dec. 31, 3 P. M.
APRIDI.....Jan. 9, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Jan. 18, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Jan. 28, 3 P. M.
CITY O

# THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

## Generally Slow Markets and Slightly Lower Prices.

## TRADING CHIEFLY LOCAL SCALPING

### Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Steady—Cotton Lower—Coffee Easier.

The grain markets were generally quiet, with speculators holding off for more definite action regarding the trouble abroad and trading confined to local scalpers, while prices were lower with Europe and the West. Provisions were quiet and about steady. Cotton was influenced by the weakness abroad, and, on the war talk, made a loss of 10@12 points. Coffee was dull and a trifle lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator | 69 | @ | 69¼ |
| Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator | 22¾ | @ | 23 |
| Corn, No. 2 mixed | 38¼ | @ | 38¾ |
| Flour, straights, Spring | $3.10 | @ | $3.85 |
| Flour, straights, Winter | 3.30 | @ | 3.45 |
| Cotton, middling uplands | 8¾ | @ | 20 |
| Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X | 17 | @ | 20 |
| Pork, mess | 9.00 | @ | 9.50 |
| Lard, Western, steam | | @ | 5.50 |
| Beef, family | 10.00 | @ | 12.00 |
| Butter, creamery, fancy | 26 | @ | 28 |
| Sugar, granulated | 4⅝ | @ | 4¾ |
| Coffee, Rio, No. 7 | 14½ | @ | |
| Cheese, State, full cream, new | 9¾ | @ | 10½ |
| Copper, lake | 10.50 | @ | |
| Lead | 3.20 | @ | 3.22½ |

WHEAT—Contracts were moderately active and irregular, closing weak at ⅝@¾c decline, due to easier cables, foreign selling, unsettled stock market, weak West, and free local realizing....Spot was more active at ⅝@⅞c decline. Sales, 248,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 128,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Duluth at ¼c under May to ¼c over May, free on board, store, according to time; 24,000 bushels do at ⅝c over May, free on board, afloat; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Northern on private terms; 40,000 bushels No. 2 red at 2½c over May, free on board, afloat; 40,000 bushels ungraded Spring on private terms, and 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 1¾c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 3c over May, free on board; No. 1 hard, 3c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern-New-York inspection, at ½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 1¾c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at ⅞c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 1¾c over May, free on board.....Clearances hence, 195,546 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 307,150 bushels; receipts, 102,675 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 115,899 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull but firm at unchanged prices to ⅛c decline, with trading only local....Spot was dull and unchanged. Sales, 8,000 bushels No. 2 on private terms, and 4,000 bushels steamer yellow at 34½c elevator.....Receipts, 146,250 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 342,294 bushels.....Clearances hence, 47,057 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 329,052 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were active on local account, with prices unchanged at the close, and considerable switching between January and May....Spot were dull and firm; 20,000 bushels No. 2 white, clipped, sold for export on private terms.....Sales, 23,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24c for 6,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 21c; No. 3, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 22¾@23c; No. 3, 22c; rejected white, 21¼c; rejected mixed, 21c; No. 2 Chicago, 23¾c; track mixed, 23@24c; track white, 24@28c for 12,000 bushels.....Receipts, 15,600 bushels; exports, 260 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| December | 10,000 | 65 @65¼ | 65 |
| January | 10,000 | 65⅜@ | 65⅜ |
| February | | @ | 66¼ |
| March | | @ | 67¼ |
| May | 1,020,000 | 66 @66⅝ | 66⅝ |
| July | 270,000 | 65¾@66½ | 65¾ |
| Total | 1,310,000 | | |

CORN.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| December | | @ | 33½ |
| January | 50,000 | 33⅜@ | 33⅝ |
| May | 100,000 | 34⅝@34 9-16 | 34⅝ |
| July | 25,000 | 35 @ | 35 |
| Total | 175,000 | | |

OATS.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| December | | @ | 23¾ |
| January | 275,000 | 22¾@23 | 23 |
| February | 25,000 | 23 @23¼ | 23¼ |
| May | 300,000 | 23¾@24 | 23¾ |
| No. 2 white— | | | |
| December | | @ | 24 |
| January | | @ | 24 |
| Total | 600,000 | | |

FLOUR—Market almost neglected, with prices unchanged. Sales 6,200 bbls, mainly of city mills, at quotations.....Arrivals, 9,523 bbls and 20,710 sacks; exports, 4,380 bbls and 1,675 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 33,924 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.30@$2.40 per bbl; supers, $2.60@$2.65; No. 2, $2.70@$2.75; No. 1, $2.90@$3; clears, $3.10@$3.40; straights, $3.30@$3.45; white wheat straights, $3.40@$3.50; patents, $3.60@$3.85; city patents, $4@$4.25; city clears, $3.90@$4; city extras, $3.20; city supers, $3@$3.10; city fine, $2.85@$2.90.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.80@$2.10; supers, $1.90@$2.20; No. 2, $2.10@$2.40; No. 1, $2.30@$2.60; clears, $2.60@$3.10; straights, $3.10@$3.35; patents, $3.15@$3.50; specialties, $3.40@$4.10.

RYE FLOUR—Demand moderate at easy prices. Sales, 600 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and easy at $1.30@$1.35 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 39@39½c.

BARLEY AND BARLEY MALT—Nominal.

OATMEAL—Fair demand at steady prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3; cut, $3.20@$3.50; ground, $2.85, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60@$1.70.

CORN MEAL—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.35; granulated yellow meal, $2.10@$2.25; white do, $2.10@$2.35; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90c; chops, 65c; coarse meal, 70c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Steady and moderately active. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 65c; middlings, 70c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 72½@75c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@70c for No. 1.

SEED—A Toledo circular says concerning clover seed:

"Receipts at Toledo thus far this season have been 57,500 bags, against 60,000 bags a year ago.

"Iowa State report makes the crop of clover seed in there this year 75,000 bushels. Last year it was 72,000 bushels, against 110,000 two years ago. The State census for 1895 is being taken there and may change the estimate a little.

"A New-York exporter, who can see nothing encouraging to advance clover, says he has samples of two lots of seed on the way here from the other side, for resale, and danger of more to follow.

"Domestic demand will be the controlling factor.

"Reports of clover coming from abroad have had a depressing effect. New-York reports 1,000 bags in harbor there to-day from France, and says some more is en route from Hamburg. The decline will probably check further shipments, but if they have high prices there is probable this season, unless domestic demand proves larger than generally expected."

It is said by the trade here that these reshipments from Europe are consigned back again to New-York by reason of the glut of home crop stocks there.

### OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a little support given the market here by demand from sources which had hitherto absorbed considerable quantities for holding in the belief of a more favorable market, but so far as concerns demands from consumers or exporters there was no improvement.

Whatever the speculative interest offered 28½c for up to 1,000 bbls prime yellow, delivered, while there were sellers at 29c. It was probable that small lots on the dock would not have sold better than the day before. Off-grade yellow was not salable; it was possible that 27c would have reached some of this grade. Crude in barrels was nominally 24½c. The reports from the South were of a variable character. They were depressing in the case of offerings of a number of small lots, as indicating that room was needed for additional pressings and that more oil was held than had been supposed. Thus near-coast points, in instances, offered to sell crude in bulk at 20½c, while getting 20c bid. Again the holders of large lots had here and there full rates for them, with, at Memphis, 22½c bid. Texas also had 20½c bid, and from the West, which does not care to figure on small lots, while near-coast points have to depend mainly at present upon other markets. Linseed was at very regular prices on fair demands; American at 40c, boiled at 45c, and Calcutta at 48c. Neatsfoot oil was in good jobbing demand; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. Lard oil was moderately active; quoted at 49@51c.

### Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 19.—Oil opened and highest, $1.49; lowest, $1.40; closed, $1.39½; offered; Standard's price, $1.47.

OIL CITY, Dec. 19.—Oil opened and highest, $1.49; lowest, $1.35; closed, $1.39½ bid.

### PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a light improvement to the prices in a general way, although the closing market shows the outside figures hardly maintained. The speculation did not enlarge, but there was a full general business otherwise at the West. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 30,000 head. The week's hog packing was 495,000 head; same time last year, 405,000 head.

LARD—The temper of the market at the West was a little firmer, where a good business was going on outside of speculation, with December closing at 5.20c; January was 5.27½@5.30c, closing 5.30c bid; May at 5.50@5.52½c, closing at 5.52½c asked. Here there was hardly material demand, while there was slightly firmer holding; cash was quoted at 5.50c without sales. City steam was steady at $5.15, with sales of 75 tcs. Refined was quiet. Continent quoted at 6c, and South American at 5.30c. Compound at 4¾@5c, as to quality and quantity.

PORK—The exporters here were buying a little more freely and at generally steady prices, with sales of 300 bbls mess. The West was up 5c to 7½c, but lost by the close the advance, with December closing at $7.55; January was $8.50@$8.57½, closing at $8.50; May at $8.85@$8.92½, closing at $8.85. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9@$9.50; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10.50@$12.25.

BACON—The temper of the market was firm, with an advance of 2½ points for short ribs, with a good general business in meats. At the West, December closed at $4.27½@4.30; January at $4.27½@4.30; May at $4.50@4.52½.

CUTMEATS—There was little call for supplies, while prices were unsettled. Sales of 6,000 lb of pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 4¾c. Pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4¾c; 10-lb average, 5c; pickled hams, 8¼@8¾c; pickled shoulders, 4¾c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7c; 18 lb, 6½c; 12 lb, 7¼c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 7¼@7¾c.

BEEF—Was wanted in a moderate way for export, while held at steady prices. Quotations: Packet, $8@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$10.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16.50@$17 for the best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Demands were slack from smokers, but the packers held up prices; $14@$14.50 quoted at the West and $15@$15.50 here.

HOGS—Were here about steady in price. Receipts at the West, 72,358 head. Same time last year, 87,286 head. Chicago—Receipts, 36,000 head; slow; barely steady; $3.40@$3.60; left over, 7,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 5,170 head; easy; $3@$3.55. St. Louis—Receipts, 8,688 head; 5c lower; $3@$3.45. Omaha—Receipts, 7,500 head; slow; steady; $3.30@$3.40. Pittsburg—Firm; $3.50@$3.75. Kansas City—Receipts, 9,000 head; slow; $3.30@$3.45. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $3.55@$3.65. Indianapolis—Receipts, 6,000 head; steady; $3.50@$3.60. Quotations here were 4½c for heavy, 4¾c for 180 lb, 4¾c for 160 lb, 4¾c for 140 lb, 5c for 120 lb, and 5¼@5¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was a little export demand as well as home trade wants at 3⅞c for city, in hhds, while 4c was asked, but no marked vitality to trading can be expected until the new year's business is under way. Country, sales of 60,000 lbs in lots at 4@4¼c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was a lifeless market, although it was thought limited quantities could have been marketed at or about 5c, which was the nominal rate for larger lots. In lard stearine there was an absence of business, with 6c a nominal price.

### COFFEE.

Contracts were dull and easier with Europe, with trading only local, and the close 5@10 points off. Havre was barely steady at unchanged prices, to ⅛f decline, and Hamburg was quiet at partly ¼ pfennig loss....Spot Rio was dull and steady at 14½c for No. 7. Sales, 1,200 bags Bucaramanga; 900 bags Maracaibo, and 400 bags Central American on private terms.

Opening Call, 11 A. M.—No sales. Between call and close—January, 250 bags at 13.85c, 1,000 bags at 13.90c, 250 bags at 13.85c; March, 2,500 bags at 13.65c; May, 1,250 bags at 13.15c, 1,000 bags at 13.10c. Total, 6,000 bags. Total for day, 6,000 bags.

| Closing Prices—January, | 13.80@13.85c; |
|---|---|
| February, | 13.65@13.70c; March, 13.60@13.65c; April, 13.20@13.30c; May, 13.05@13.10c; June, 12.75@12.85c; July, 12.45@12.55c; August, 12.15@12.25c; September, 12.05@12.10c; October, 11.85@11.95c; November, 11.75@11.85c; December, 13.80@13.95c. |

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total stock in New-York yesterday | 201,188 |
| Arrivals—Ex S. S. France, Rio, via Europe | 2,000 |
| S. S. Biela, Rio | 3,062 |
| S. S. Biela, Santos | 17,979—21,041 |
| S. S. Liebnitz, Rio | 10,350 |
| S. S. Liebnitz, Bahia | 100—10,450 |
| Total | 234,679 |
| Warehouse deliveries yesterday | 2,710 |
| Total stock in New-York to-day | 231,969 |
| Total stock in Baltimore | 18,839 |
| Delivered yesterday | 465—18,174 |
| Total stock in New-Orleans | 50,089 |
| Deliveries yesterday | 854—49,235 |
| | 67,409 |
| Total stock in United States | 299,378 |
| Afloat from Rio per steam to Dec. 18 | 89,000 |
| Afloat from Rio per sail to Dec. 18 | 28,000 |
| Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Dec. 18 | 99,000 |
| Afloat from Victoria to Nov. 30 | 27,000 |
| | 243,000 |
| Total | 542,378 |
| Same time 1894 | 567,682 |

BRAZIL COFFEE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean | 14½ |

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1..2.95 above No. 7 | No. 5..1.35 above No. 7 | No. 9..1.75 below No. 7 |
| No. 2..2.60 above No. 7 | No. 6..1.00 above No. 7 | No. 10..2.00 below No. 7 |
| No. 3..2.20 above No. 7 | No. 8..1.00 below No. 7 | |
| No. 4..1.80 above No. 7 | No. 9..1.60 below No. 7 | |

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates: Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25½@26c; Macassar—Timor, 23@24c; Paja, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16¾@17¼c; Bocono, 16¾@17½c; Tovar, 17@17½c; Merida, 17½@19¼c; Cucuta, 17@18¼c; Central America—Costa Rica 16¾@19c; San Salvador, 17¾@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 16½@17c; Caracas, 17¾@20¼c; Puerto Cabello, 17@17¾c; Savanilla—Ocana, 17½@18½c; Bucaramauga, 18@21c; Bogota, 19½@21¼c; Mexican—Cordova, 17½@19c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@21½c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

### COTTON.

Contracts were active and very unsettled, owing to the weakness abroad and the war talk; late, with prices at the close steady at 10@12 points decline, and business mainly local scalping....Spot was dull and ⅛c lower, without sales....Middling Gulf, 8¾c; middling uplands, 8⅝c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1⅛c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅝c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling, stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

| Month. | To-day's Closing Prices. | —Extremes.— High- est. | Low- est. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 8.06@8.09 | 8.15 | 8.07 | 700 |
| January | 8.08@8.09 | 8.17 | 8.08 | 44,600 |
| February | 8.13@8.14 | 8.20 | 8.09 | 7,800 |
| March | 8.18@8.19 | 8.25 | 8.13 | 167,900 |
| April | 8.22@8.24 | 8.27 | 8.18 | 4,300 |
| May | 8.27@8.28 | 8.33 | 8.22 | 46,300 |
| June | 8.30@8.32 | 8.36 | 8.27 | 2,400 |
| July | 8.31@8.33 | 8.37 | 8.30 | 1,600 |
| August | 8.32@8.33 | 8.37 | 8.28 | 4,600 |
| September | 8.02@8.05 | 8.03 | 8.01 | 400 |
| October | 7.92@7.93 | 7.97 | 7.92 | 2,200 |
| November | 7.84@7.86 | 7.91 | 7.83 | 1,300 |
| Total | | | | 284,800 |

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 20.

| | S. | S. & M. | T. | W. | T. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Galveston | 8664 | 11930 | 6123 | 5979 | 5865 | .. |
| N. Orleans | 12768 | 14734 | 17416 | 13270 | 11107 | .. |
| Mobile | 210 | 2318 | 1200 | 800 | 707 | .. |
| Savannah | 3563 | 4477 | 4301 | 3069 | 4214 | .. |
| Charl'ton | 1357 | 1790 | 1812 | 840 | 2245 | .. |
| Wilm'g'n | 1109 | 926 | 1149 | 745 | 971 | .. |
| Norfolk | 3054 | 3059 | 2803 | 2717 | 2167 | .. |
| New-York | 145 | 1391 | 3940 | | 226 | .. |
| Boston | 646 | 313 | 706 | 606 | 228 | .. |
| Phila. | 166 | 100 | 104 | 183 | 241 | .. |
| W. Point | 821 | 1550 | 2451 | 702 | 1044 | .. |
| Total | 32703 | 42559 | 42012 | 28909 | 29636 | .. |
| This day | | | | | | |
| last w'k | 36760 | 43402 | 43858 | 41454 | 28791 | 34470 |
| This day last y'r | 40821 | 78317 | 62014 | 47850 | 46036 | 49245 |

### GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—A generally good trade at full prices....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 10@18c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 25@28c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Jobbing demand fair and prices firm....Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2½@4¾c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was without demand and quoted steady....Refined quiet and unchanged....Raw Sugar—Muscovado, 89° test, 3¼@3¾c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2¾@3c; centrifugals, 96° test, 3¼@3¾c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are, at stated terms of settlement, allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots and 1 per cent. for cash, if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5¼c; powdered, 4¾c; granulated, 4¾@4¾c; standard A, 4⅝c; off A, 4 3-16@4⅜c; softs, 3 11-16@4 3-16c.

### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The effort to check the downward tendency on domestic marrow beans has not proved successful thus far; $1.50 was the general asking rate today, but it was shaded 2½c in instances. Peas are steady. Medium quiet and unchanged. Red kidney slow and in buyers' favor. Yellow eye scarce and inquired for, and turtle soup are firmer. Lima dull. Green peas easy. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.47½@$1.50, do, medium, $1.90@$1.95; do, pea, $1.80; do, white kidney, $1.70; do, red kidney, $1.22½@$1.27½; do, turtle soup, $1.70; do, yellow eye, $1.45@$1.50; do, lima, California, $1.90@$1.95; do, foreign, pea, old, $1.10@$1.20; do, foreign, medium, old, $1.06@$1.15; green peas, bbl, 82½@85c; do, bags, 75@77½c; do, Scotch, 75@77½c.

BUTTER—Fancy stock is steady with the moderate offerings cleaning up closely. Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 20@27c; Western, 19@28c; do, extra, 28c; do, June, 17@24c; State dairy, 18@24c; Western imitation creamery, 15@22c; do, factory, 8@19c; rolls, 17@18c.

CHEESE—A moderate inquiry for jobbing lots. Fancy held with confidence. State, full cream, large, 7¼@10c; do, fancy, 9¾@10c; do, small, 7¾@10½c; fancy, 10¼@10½c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c; Western, full cream, small, 9¼@10¼c.

EGGS—Offerings more than ample for the limited demand, and prices are weak. Pennsylvania and Maryland, fancy, fresh, 23@26c; State, fresh gathered, good to fancy, 23@25c; State and Pennsylvania, fair to good, 20@22c; Western, fresh-collections, choice, 22c; Western, fresh-collections, fair to good, 20@21c; Southern, fresh-collections, fair to good, 20@21c; Refrigerator, short holdings, choice, 18@19c; Refrigerator, September packed, fancy, 17@17½c; refrigerator, early packed, prime to fancy, 17@17½c; refrigerator, defective, per case, $3.75@$4.25; Western dirties, seconds, &c., 30-dozen case, $3.75@$4.25; limed, Western, good to fancy, 17@17½c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples quiet and barely steady. A few extra fancy grapes are inquired for, but usual qualities are neglected. Cranberries in larger supply and a shade easier. Oranges selling well, but prices somewhat lower under larger supplies. Apples, fancy Northern, Winter, per bbl, $2.50@$3; do, State, Spring, $2.50@$3; do, Baldwin and greening, $2@$2.50; do, up-river, Winter, $1.50@$2.25; Southern, red, $1.50@$3; Western, $1.75@$2.25. Grapes, State, Concord and Catawba, per small basket, 6@12c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $7@$11; do, Jersey, $7@$8; do, per crate, $2@$2.60. Oranges, Florida, per box, $4@$5.25; do, California, $3@$4.50. Grape fruit, Florida, per box, $5.50@$6.50. DRIED—While there is still a very quiet trade in evaporated apples prices hold up fairly well; some very choice fruit has sold up to 7¼c, and occasional sales of choice exceed 6½c. Prime lots are held at 6c, with exporters bidding 5¾c rather freely. Sundried apples slow and rather easy. Chops steady. Buyers are operating little on peaches and skins slightly. Small fruits quiet and unchanged. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7@7¼c; do, prime to choice, 6@6½c; do, common to good, 4@5½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2¼@4c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3½c; do, Western, 3@4¼c; do, State, 3½@4¼c; chops, 1¾@2¼c; cores and skins, 1@1¼c. Peaches, peeled, Southern, 5@7c. Raspberries, evaporated, 19½@20c; do, sun-dried, 18c. Cherries, 8@10c. Huckleberries, 6c. Blackberries, 3@6c. Apricots, 9½@13c. Peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@8c. Prunes, 4@7½c.

GAME—Quail are in good demand and firmer. Grouse are scarce and high. Partridges are slow and large lots of Western have gone into freezers. Venison in light supply and firmer. Rabbits are steady; jacks easier. We quote: Partridges, per pair, near by, 75c@$1; do, Western, 35@85c; grouse, per pair, $1.30@$1.50; quail, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25; venison, per lb, 18@20c for saddles and 12@14c for whole deer; rabbits, per pair, 15@25c; jacks, 50@60c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts to-day, 5 cars Western and 2 of Southern. Demand for fowls light and market weak and lower, Southern not exceeding 7½c. Chickens and roosters ruled unchanged, but turkeys were weaker. Ducks and geese were steady for choice. Pigeons were low. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 7¼@8c; chickens, per lb, 6@6½c; roosters, per lb, 4½@5c; turkeys, per lb, 7@9c; ducks, per pair, 65@85c; geese, per pair, $1.12@$1.40; pigeons, per pair, 15@25c. DRESSED—While receipts are fairly large they are not considered excessive of the grades most in demand for the holidays. Really fancy turkeys are not in any surplus, and holders are encouraged to try and hand out for 12c for finest Western, but while that price has been obtained in a small way, it is not an established price as yet. In fact, buyers shop closely before paying more than 11c, and to sell freely at that can by no means be depended upon, though enough business has been done at 11½c to warrant the quotation. There is still a large accumulation of fowls and chickens, and anything that has at all lost its freshness can only be found on sale from 5@8c per lb, and no choice fresh receipts the feeling is steadier, as canning orders are here for 100,000 lb at 7½c, but such buyers will only take choice fresh receipts. Choice ducks are in good demand and firm. Geese are fairly plentiful and only about steady. We quote: Dry packed turkeys, near by, 13@14c; do, Western, choice, 11@11½c; do, poor to good, 6@9c; chickens, Philadelphia, 10@15c; do, Western, 7@8c; fowls, do, 7@7½c; old cocks, 5c; ducks, near by, 12@14c; do, Western, 10@13c; geese, near by, 11@12c; do, Western, 8@10c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes in fair demand; choice, steady....Potatoes, Maine, $1.12; Long Island, $1. State, 75c@$1; Jersey, 75@90c; sweets, $2@$4.25; cauliflower, bbl, $1@$5; cabbage, per 100, $2@$3.75; celery, dozen stalks, 10@75c; cucumbers, crate, $1@$3; eggplant, box, 60c@$1.25; onions, white, bbl, $3@$3.25; do, red, $2@$2.50; do, yellow, $1@$1.25; tomatoes, carrier, $1.50@$2.50; spinach, bbl, $1.75@$2.50; squash, crate, 50@75c; kale, bbl, 75c@$1.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Demand moderate and market quiet, but choice grades of both hay and straw rule firm, with small sales slightly higher than we quote. Hay, prime, per 100 lbs, 95c; do, No. 3 to 1, 70@90c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@75c; straw, long rye, 70@75c; do, short rye, 55@60c; do, oat, 50@55c.

HOPS—Market weak, with trading very slow....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@10c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 3@6c; do, old olds, 1½@3c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@10c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 5@6c; do, crop of 1894, common, 3@4½c.

HIDES—A continued dull trade, with prices nominal....Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 21c; do Montevideo, selected, 20½ to 22 lb, 21c; do Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 22c; do California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 18@18½c; do San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 19c; do Buenos Ayres kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 12½c; do Cordova kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 13c; do Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 12@13c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 25 to 50 lb, 9½c.

LEATHER—The tone is steady, with the movement moderate....Buenos Ayres, nonacid, heavy to light, 22c; do seconds, 21c; acid, light to heavy, 21½@22c; union, light to heavy backs, 28@29c; seconds, 26@27c; bellies, 19@20c; wax backs, 32@33c; seconds, 30@31c; bellies, 15@17c.

METALS—Tin quiet at 13.75@13.80c. Copper dull at 10.50c. Lead quiet at 3.20@3.22½c. Spelter quiet at 3.40@3.50c.

### NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market firmer and more active. Southern regular, 28½c; machine-made barrels, 28½c.

RESIN—Demand moderate at steady prices. Good strained, $1.77½; common strained, $1.72½; E, $1.77½@$1.80; F, $1.85; G, $1.90; H, $1.92½; I, $2.05; K, $2.15@$2.20; M, $2.50; N, $3; W G, $3.20@$3.25; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 19.—Rosin firm; strained, $1.35; good strained, $1.40. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 25¾c; irregular, 25½c. Tar steady at 95c. Crude turpentine firm; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.60.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 19.—Turpentine firm, 25c; receipts, 37 bbls. Resin firm, good strained, $1.20@$1.30. Receipts, 616 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 19.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25¾c; sales, 517 bbls. Rosin nominal at $1.25.

### FREIGHTS.

Berth room held firmer and in better demand, with a scarcity of space. Engagements: To Leith, five loads grain at 4d; to Liverpool, (recently,) 5,000 bales cotton at 15-32, British steamer, general cargo, Virginia to Dublin or Belfast, 14s 6d; British steamer, cotton, Savannah to Liverpool or Bremen, lump sum; British steamer, 16,000 quarters of grain, Virginia to picked ports, United Kingdom or Continent, 2s 9d, berth terms, January; British steamer, 16,000 quarters of grain, Virginia to picked ports, United Kingdom or Continent, 2s 8d, berth terms, February; Dutch steamer, general cargo, Newport News to Rotterdam and Hamburg, 12s 6d, late January; British steamer, general cargo, Newport News to Liverpool, berthed, January; British steamer, coal, Philadelphia to St. John's, P. R., $1.80, Spanish gold; British steamer, West India time charter, one trip with options, £565 per month; Norwegian ship, general cargo, hence to Adelaide, £1,500; British bark, sugar, Mauritius to United States, private terms; Norwegian ship, 8,500 barrels oil, hence to the United Kingdom, private terms; bark, Boston to Africa, $4,000 and port charges; Italian bark, lumber, a Gulf port to Buenos Ayres, $11; Rosario, Philadelphia to Buenos Ayres, $6.50; schooner, lumber, Savannah to New-York, seconds, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@8c. Prunes, 4@7½c.

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CHARLESTON, Dec. 19.—Turpentine firm, 25c; receipts, 37 b

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Speculation Dominated by the Venezuelan Incident.

## STOCKS AND BONDS GENERALLY LOWER

### Slight Rally in the Afternoon, but the Close Feverish—International Issues Chief Sufferers—Heavy Gold Exports Expected.

THURSDAY—P. M.

The Venezuelan complication continued to dominate the stock market to-day. London prices came much below yesterday's closing figures, but, while the foreigners continued to sell, the volume of liquidation was considerably smaller than yesterday. The lowest prices of the day were made between 12 and 1 o'clock. At the decline, however, short covering began, and was hastened by reports of the proceedings in the Senate, which seemed to indicate a desire for careful and deliberate action. Toward the close there was another recession, and at the end the market was nervous and irregular.

Some encouragement was taken from the fact that the London market toward its close showed improvement. The better prices there, however, were explained in a dispatch from that city which said that the rally was on a rumor that the Senate had refused to grant the commission in accordance with the bill passed by the House. The true facts will be known there to-morrow, and when it is seen that the Senate is equally unanimous with the House in its support of the President, it is doubtful if the improvement will be maintained. As it is, the London market closed at the lowest prices. The European liquidation of both stocks and bonds has had much to do with the strength of the foreign exchange market, and bankers expect a heavy augmentation of the outward movement of gold in the near future. Estimates to-day of the probable amount of gold to go on Saturday ran as high as $10,000,000, but this was thought to be excessive, conservative houses placing the amount at $5,000,000, or even less. The rate for call money advanced to 5 per cent. in the afternoon, but after requirements had been met it fell back to 3 per cent. It was reported that several foreign houses had been called.

The volume of business to-day expanded to 388,400 shares, the heaviest day's operations in several months. The trading also was particularly well distributed, railway stocks with an international market being unusually active. The net losses in this group extended to more than 2 per cent., although final prices were by no means the lowest of the day. Kansas and Texas preferred, Southern preferred, and St. Paul were the principal sufferers. Denver preferred lost 1½, and Louisville and Nashville 1¾ points. The Vanderbilt stocks were also weak, notwithstanding the declaration of the usual dividends, an incident which in ordinary times would influence them favorably. The coalers were heavy sufferers, and Grangers did not escape. In fact, everything in which there was any trading closed lower. In the industrial group, Consolidated Gas lost 2⅜, Chicago Gas 1⅞, and General Electric 1. Leather preferred declined to 64⅜, but closed at 66¼, a net loss of ⅞. There was fair activity in Sugar, it moved between 101 and 99⅝, and closed at 100⅜, a net loss of ⅝. Tobacco closed at 74½, a net gain of ⅝. The losses in other industrials were fractional.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 2½@5 per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money was in light demand. Rates were 3½ per cent. for sixty days, 4 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper was quiet. Quotations were 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' single names of the highest class, 4½@5½ per cent. for six months, and 6 per cent. and above for names not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $112,748,510; balances, $5,816,758; Sub-Treasury, debit balance, $752,046.

Money on call in London, ¾ per cent.; open market rate of discount, ¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

### BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¼@67. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅜c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 52½c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

| | |
|---|---|
| Exports from Jan. 1, 1892, to date. | $91,323,037 |
| Imports for the same period..... | 25,223,389 |
| Net exports..... | $66,099,648 |
| Net exports to date, 1894..... | $70,201,810 |
| Net exports to date, 1893..... | 10,807,305 |
| Net exports to date, 1892..... | 57,702,382 |

### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Nominal rates were $4.88¼ for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87⅜ for 60-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par to 25c premium. Boston—10c@16 2-3 discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, ⅛c premium. Charleston—Buying par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling at par.

### CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Bay State Gas..... ⅜
Long Island Traction, all in. paid..... 1¾

DECLINED.

Alton & Terre Haute..... 1
American Cotton Oil..... ⅞
American Cotton Oil pf..... ⅜
American Sugar Refineries pf..... 1⅜
American Tobacco pf..... 2½
Ann Arbor pf..... 1½
At., T. & S. F., all in. paid..... ⅝
Canada Southern..... 2
Chesapeake & Ohio..... 1⅝
Chicago Gas, t. r..... 1⅞
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy..... 1
Chicago & Northwestern..... 1⅜
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul..... 1⅜
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific..... 1⅜
C., C., C. & St. Louis..... ¾
Cleve., L. & W. pf..... 1⅜
Col. Fuel & I..... 5
Col., H. V. & Tol..... 2½
Consolidated Gas..... 1½
Delaware & Hudson..... 2⅜
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western..... 1½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y..... 2
Flint & Père Marquette pf..... 3
General Electric..... 1
Great Northern pf..... 1⅜
Illinois Steel..... 3
Iowa Central..... 1⅝
Iowa Central pf..... 2⅜
Louisville & Nashville..... 1⅞
L., N. A. & Chi. pf..... 2⅜
Metropolitan Traction..... 2⅜
Minneapolis & St. Louis..... 2¾
Minn. & St. L., 2d pf..... 2
Minn. Iron..... 2½
M., K. & T..... 3
M., K. & T. pf..... 1
Mo. Pacific..... 2¼
Nat. Lead..... 2
Nat. Lead pf..... 1
Nat. Lin. Oil..... 1
New-Jersey Central..... 1¼
New-York Central..... 2⅜
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf..... 1
N. Y., Sus. & W..... 1
N. Y., Sus. & W. pf..... 1½
Northern Pacific pf..... 1½
Pacific Mail..... ⅞
P., C., C. & St. L. pf..... 1
Pullman Car..... ¾
St. Paul & Omaha..... 2
Southern Railway..... 1½
Southern Railway pf..... 1⅜
Union Pacific..... ⅞
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r..... 1⅜
U. S. Leather..... ⅞
U. S. Leather pf..... ¾
U. S. Rubber..... 1½
U. S. Rubber pf..... 1½
Wabash..... 1⅛
Wabash pf..... 1⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie..... 2

### NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

#### Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Closing Bid. | Closing Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Express | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 146 | 150 | 15 |
| Alton & Terre Haute | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 63 | 100 |
| American Cotton Oil | 17 | 17 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16 | 17 | 430 |
| American Cotton Oil pf | 68¼ | 68¼ | 66 | 66 | 65½ | 66½ | 435 |
| American Express | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 112 | 115 | 51 |
| *American Sugar Refining | 100 | 101 | 99⅝ | 100⅜ | 100⅛ | 100⅝ | 41,841 |
| *American Sugar Ref. pf | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | 98⅝ | 99⅝ | 96¼ | 97½ | 270 |
| American Tel. & Cable Co | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 91 | 95 | 120 |
| American Tobacco | 72⅜ | 74¾ | 72½ | 74½ | 73⅝ | 74 | 28,891 |
| American Tobacco pf | 98 | 98 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 99½ | 415 |
| Ann Arbor | 8¾ | 10 | 8½ | 10 | 8½ | 10 | 70 |
| Ann Arbor pf | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 25½ | 29 | 100 |
| Atch., T. & S. Fé, all in. pd. | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15 | 15⅝ | 15¼ | 15⅝ | 15,865 |
| *A., T. & S. Fé pf., when iss. | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 310 |
| Atlantic & Pacific | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ | ⅝ | 100 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 46½ | 47 | 43⅝ | 47 | 46 | 46⅝ | 3,020 |
| *Bay State Gas | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | 20 | 28 | 800 |
| Canada Southern | 53 | 53 | 50½ | 51½ | 51½ | 51⅝ | 2,430 |
| Canadian Pacific | 53⅛ | 53¼ | 53⅛ | 53¼ | 52 | 54 | 10 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 16¼ | 16¼ | 15 | 15⅝ | 15¼ | 15½ | 3,295 |
| Chicago & Eastern Illinois | 49½ | 49½ | 46½ | 46½ | 46 | 47 | 100 |
| Chicago Gas, t. r. | 69 | 69¼ | 67⅛ | 68⅛ | 68¼ | 69⅝ | 16,675 |
| Chicago, Bur. & Quincy | 82¼ | 82⅝ | 81½ | 81⅝ | 81⅛ | 81⅝ | 37,250 |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 102½ | 102½ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101⅞ | 7,590 |
| Chicago & Northwestern pf | 147 | 148 | 147 | 148 | 148½ | | 92 |
| C., M. & St. Paul | 73¼ | 73¼ | 71¼ | 72½ | 72⅜ | 72½ | 51,097 |
| Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. | 128½ | 129 | 128 | 129 | 128 | 129 | 110 |
| Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. | 72¾ | 73 | 71¼ | 72¼ | 72¼ | 72⅝ | 12,787 |
| Clev., Lorain & Wheeling pf. | 40 | 40 | 38 | 39 | 38½ | 39 | 2,922 |
| Colorado Fuel & Iron | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | | 57 | 100 |
| Columbus, H. V. & Toledo | 28 | 28 | 26 | 26 | 25¾ | 26 | 1,050 |
| Consolidated Gas Company | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 1,220 |
| Delaware & Hudson | 151 | 152½ | 149 | 152 | 152 | 153 | 4,703 |
| Delaware & Rio Grande | 13 | 18 | 13 | 13 | 12½ | 13½ | 150 |
| Delaware, Lack. & West | 126¼ | 126¼ | 124 | 125 | 124½ | 128 | 890 |
| Denver & Rio Grande | 164½ | 165 | 162½ | 163¾ | 163¾ | 164½ | 1,432 |
| Denver & Rio Grande pf | 46 | 46¾ | 44½ | 46 | 45¾ | 46 | 3,980 |
| Dist. & C. F., all in. pd. | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18⅝ | 18¾ | 7,805 |
| Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | | | 255 |
| Erie Tel. & Tel. | 61¾ | 61¾ | 61¾ | 61¾ | 61½ | 62 | 100 |
| Evansville & Terre Haute | 29½ | 29½ | 29 | 29 | 28 | 30 | 200 |
| Flint & Père Marquette pf | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 37 | 100 |
| General Electric | 29⅞ | 30¼ | 29 | 29 | 29¼ | 29¾ | 5,510 |
| Great Northern pf | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 114 | 118 | 100 |
| Illinois Central | 96½ | 96½ | 94 | 94 | 94 | 96 | 15 |
| Illinois Steel Co | 65 | 65½ | 63 | 63 | 63 | 65 | 425 |
| Iowa Central | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 100 |
| Iowa Central pf | 32 | 32 | 31½ | 31½ | 30½ | 31 | 250 |
| Keokuk & Des Moines | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3½ | 100 |
| Keely Motor | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | | 50 |
| Laclede Gas | 28½ | 28¾ | 22 | 22 | 23 | 23¾ | 700 |
| Laclede Gas pf | 83¼ | 83¼ | 83¼ | 83¼ | 83 | 84 | 16 |
| Lake Erie & Western | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20½ | 21½ | 200 |
| Lake Erie & Western pf | 73¼ | 73¼ | 73 | 73 | 72 | 74 | 520 |
| Lake Shore | 150 | 150 | 148 | 148 | 150 | 149¾ | 151 | 2,670 |
| *Long Island Trac., all in. pd. | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 17⅜ | 100 |
| Louisville & Nashville | 49¼ | 49½ | 47⅝ | 47⅝ | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ | 13,360 |
| Louisville, N. A. & Chicago | 90 | 91 | 88 | 90 | 90 | | 99½ | 500 |
| Louis., N. A. & Chic. pf | 23½ | 24½ | 22½ | 24½ | 23½ | 24½ | 24½ | 210 |
| Manhattan Con | 103½ | 103⅞ | 102½ | 103⅜ | 103⅝ | 103⅝ | 103⅞ | 4,167 |
| *Metropolitan Traction | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104¼ | | 110 |
| Minneapolis & St. Louis | 20 | 20 | 19½ | 19½ | 19 | 20 | | 210 |
| Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf. | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 48 | 49¾ | | 200 |
| Minnesota Iron | 65 | 65 | 62 | 62 | 61½ | 62 | | 1,040 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11 | 11 | 11¼ | 11¼ | | 9,740 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf | 29⅜ | 29⅜ | 28½ | 27⅜ | 27⅜ | 27⅜ | | 7,458 |
| Missouri Pacific | 28¼ | 28⅝ | 27 | 27⅜ | 27⅝ | 28 | | 9,740 |
| Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | | | | 50 |
| *National Lead Co | 30 | 30 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 28¼ | | 2,610 |
| *National Lead Co. pf | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ | 89 | | 184 |
| National Linseed Oil | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 22 | | 200 |
| New-England | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | | 52 | | 100 |
| New-Jersey Central | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | 103 | 106 | 105¾ | 106 | | 3,970 |
| New-York Central | 99 | 99¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98 | 98½ | | 1,615 |
| New-York, New-Haven & H. | 185 | 185 | 185 | 185 | 184 | 185½ | | 8 |
| New-York, Chicago & St. L. | 13½ | 13½ | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | | 200 |
| New-York, Chicago & St. L. 1st pf. | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 71 | 74 | | 200 |
| New-York, Sus. & West. | 10 | 10 | 8½ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¾ | | 600 |
| New-York, Sus. & West. pf. | 30 | 30 | 28 | 28¾ | 29 | 30 | | 1,010 |
| Norfolk & Western | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 2 | | 150 |
| North American | 5 | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 5 | | 1,400 |
| Northern Pacific | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 4 | | 200 |
| Northern Pacific pf | 13½ | 13⅝ | 12⅞ | 13 | 13 | 13½ | | 1,805 |
| Ontario & Western | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 13⅜ | 14¼ | 14½ | 14⅝ | | 2,600 |
| Oregon S. L. & U. N | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6½ | 6½ | 7 | | 900 |
| Pacific Mail | 29½ | 29⅝ | 28 | 29 | 28½ | 29½ | | 3,920 |
| Peo., D. & Evans | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | | 7,110 |
| P., C., C. & St. L. | 16 | 16¼ | 14 | 14½ | 14⅝ | 17 | | 780 |
| P., C., C. & St. L. pf | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 57 | 56 | | 300 |
| Pittsburg & Western pf | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | | 200 |
| Pullman Palace Car Co | 158½ | 158½ | 154 | 157 | 157½ | 159 | | 1,295 |
| St. Louis Southwestern | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5½ | | 500 |
| St. Louis Southwestern pf | 10 | 10⅜ | 10 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | | 735 |
| St. Paul & Omaha | 41 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 39¾ | 40¼ | | 1,330 |
| St. Paul & Omaha pf | 124½ | 124½ | 124½ | 124½ | 123¾ | 125 | | 30 |
| Southern Pacific | 21½ | 21½ | 21 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 22 | | 800 |
| Southern Railway | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 8⅞ | 9 | 9 | 9¼ | | 3,370 |
| Southern Railway pf | 30 | 30½ | 28 | 29¼ | 28⅝ | 29⅝ | | 8,990 |
| Tennessee Coal & Iron | 32 | 32½ | 31 | 32 | 31¾ | 32 | | 6,675 |
| Texas Pacific | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8⅝ | 9 | | 920 |
| *Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | 100 |
| Union Pacific | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | 6 | 6¼ | | 1,090 |
| U. S. Cordage, t. r. | 6½ | 6½ | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6¼ | | 2,140 |
| U. S. Cordage pf., t. r. | 12 | 12 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 12 | | 550 |
| U. S. Cordage std., t. r. | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 23 | 25 | | 100 |
| *United States Leather | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11 | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 | | 615 |
| United States Leather pf | 66 | 66¾ | 64¾ | 66¼ | 66 | 66¼ | | 17,810 |
| United States Rubber | 32¾ | 32¾ | 31 | 31½ | 31½ | 32½ | | 2,830 |
| United States Rubber pf | 94 | 94 | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92½ | 94 | | 819 |
| Wabash | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | | 1,535 |
| Wabash pf | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 15¾ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16⅜ | | 7,795 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie | 13½ | 13⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | | 5,165 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie pf | 40½ | 41 | 39¾ | 40½ | 40 | 41 | | 810 |
| Total sales | | | | | | | | 388,400 |

*Unlisted.

#### Mining Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Closing Bid. | Closing Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Phenix of Arizona | .07 | .07 | .07 | .07 | | | 800 |

#### Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s 2,000 ..... 110¼
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 70
6,000 ..... 70¼
11,000 ..... 70
Atch, Top & S Fé adjustment 4s when issued 8,000 ..... 47½
3,000 ..... 47⅝
Atch, Top & S Fé gen 4s when issued. 15,000 ..... 78
5,000 ..... 77¾
4,000 ..... 78
5,000 ..... 76⅞
25,000 ..... 76⅜
10,000 ..... 77
25,000 ..... 77¼
15,000 ..... 77½
Atch, Top & S Fé 4s trust receipts 25,000 ..... 75
17,000 ..... 75¼
5,000 ..... 75
Atch, Top & S Fé 2d 3-4s Class A Trust Co certfs 1st instlmt paid 30,000 ..... 25
45,000 ..... 24⅞
20,000 ..... 24⅜
10,000 ..... 24¼
26,000 ..... 24
3,000 ..... 24¼
25,000 ..... 24
5,000 ..... 24¼
8,000 ..... 24
5,000 ..... 24⅜
10,000 ..... 24⅜
5,000 ..... 24⅜
1,000 ..... 24½
2,000 ..... 24¼
Broadw'y & 7th ave 1st cons 5s 2,000 ..... 114¼
3,000 ..... 113
Brooklyn Elev 2d 1,000 ..... 76
Bur, C Rap & N 1st 1,000 ..... 106
Collat trust 5s 4,000 ..... 101⅜
Cent'l N J G M 5s 3,000s20F ..... 116
Ches & Ohio con 5s 10,000 ..... 108⅜
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 4,000 ..... 75¼
25,000 ..... 75
1,000 ..... 74¾
1,000 ..... 75
5,000 ..... 74½
10,000 ..... 74
15,000 ..... 72½
1,000 ..... 73¼
Chi, Bur & Q con 7s 6,000 ..... 120⅜
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 8,000 ..... 90
2,000 ..... 89¾
Chicago & Erie 1st 15,000 ..... 110¼
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 5,000 ..... 43
10,000 ..... 42
10,000 ..... 41⅜
1,000 ..... 41½
5,000 ..... 42¾
Chi & Northwestn cons 7s 2,000 ..... 140½
Regist'd gold 7s 2,000 ..... 118
S F deb 5s, 1983 10,000s20F ..... 110½
Chi & N W S F 5s Registered 5,000 ..... 109
6,000s3 ..... 109
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 17,000 ..... 106½
3,000 ..... 106⅝
2,000 ..... 105⅝
Chi, R I & P deb 5s 5,000 ..... 96
C, St P, M & O cons 6,000 ..... 127¼
Denv & Rio G'de 4s 3,000s3 ..... 92
E Tenn, V & Ga 1st 5,000 ..... 112½
Clev, C, Chi & St L St Louis Div 4s 5,000 ..... 93
Total sales.....

Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 3,000 ..... 102½
Ft W & D C 1st 5,000 ..... 68
Gen Elec Co deb 5s 10,000 ..... 88
Illinois Cent 4½s 10,000 ..... 103
Ill Cent 4s, 1953 15,000 ..... 101
500 ..... 102
Iowa Cent 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 92½
1,000 ..... 92
Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Division Assented 24,000 ..... 111½
22,000 ..... 111¼
Kan Pac 6s, 1896 14,000 ..... 108½
Laclede Gas L Co of St Louis 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 96
Lake E & W 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 118
Lex Ave & Pav F 1st 10,000 ..... 114½
Louisville & Nash Unified Gold 4s 15,000 ..... 81
2,000s30F ..... 80
3,000 ..... 80
Lo, N A & Chi G M 1,000 ..... 75
Memph & Char 1st Tenn lien 7s 1,000 ..... 112
Metropolitan Elev 2d 2,000 ..... 106¼
Mid & N 1st, 1910 Main Line 2,000 ..... 116½
Mil & St Paul 1st South'n Minn Div 5,000 ..... 118
Chi & Mo Riv 5s 1,000 ..... 109¾
Southwest Div 1,000 ..... 118
Wis & Minn Div 6,000 ..... 111½
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A 2,000 ..... 96
Minn & St L con 5s 10,000 ..... 100
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 85
10,000 ..... 83
10,000 ..... 84
Mo, K & Tex 2d 11,000 ..... 60
5,000 ..... 59⅜
5,000 ..... 59¼
5,000s3 ..... 59⅜
3,000 ..... 59½
4,000 ..... 59⅜
2,000 ..... 59½
25,000 ..... 59¾
5,000 ..... 58⅞
5,000 ..... 58⅝
5,000 ..... 57⅞
15,000 ..... 57½
10,000 ..... 57⅝
9,000 ..... 57⅝
12,000 ..... 57⅝
5,000 ..... 58¼
11,000 ..... 58⅜
14,000 ..... 58
5,000 ..... 58½
5,000 ..... 58⅝
Missouri Pac 3d 3,000 ..... 112
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 10,000 ..... 85½
1,000 ..... 86
Morris & Essex 1st 3,000 ..... 142½
1,000 ..... 142½
Nat Starch M Co 1st 5,000 ..... 96¼
N Y Cent 1st coup 1,000 ..... 128
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 11,000 ..... 103
7,000 ..... 102¾
N Y, Ontario & West Refunding 4s 2,000 ..... 92
1,000 ..... 91½
North Pac 1st coup 10,000 ..... 118
1,000 ..... 117⅞
North Pac 1st Reg 10,000s20F ..... 118¼
10,000 ..... 118
Nor & W gen mtge 10,000s20F ..... 110
North Pac 2d Coup 10,000 ..... 102¾
North Pac Cons 5s 22,000 ..... 37
Trust Co Certfs 5,000 ..... 37⅛
5,000 ..... 37
Nor Pac Col Tst Nts 5s 22,000 ..... 81
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 10,000 ..... 92½
Ohio Southern 1st 1,000 ..... 93
Ohio South G M 4s 5,000 ..... 32¼
Oregon Impvmt 1st 1,000 ..... 93
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s 10,000 ..... 36½
5,000 ..... 36¼
9,000 ..... 36
Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Co Certfs 6,000 ..... 93
Ore Short Line 6s Trust Co Certfs 10,000 ..... 106
Pac of Mo 1st 4s 3,000 ..... 103
Phil & Rdg Defd Inc 25,050 ..... 1¼
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s 5,000 ..... 87
6,000 ..... 86⅝
Trust Co Certfs 10,000 ..... 79
30,000 ..... 78⅜
10,000 ..... 78⅝
11,000 ..... 79
5,000 ..... 78⅜
5,000 ..... 78½
5,000 ..... 78
2,000 ..... 77⅞
12,000 ..... 77½
25,000 ..... 77
5,000 ..... 77¼
10,000 ..... 77⅜
1,000 ..... 77½
17,000 ..... 77¾
41,000 ..... 77
4,000 ..... 76⅞
23,000 ..... 77
6,000 ..... 76⅞
1,000 ..... 76¾
6,000 ..... 77¼
20,000 ..... 77
1,000 ..... 77⅜
2,000 ..... 77
2,000 ..... 77⅝
Tr Co Ctfs Unstmpd 25,000 ..... 87
Phila & Reading 1st Pfd Inc 30,000 ..... 29
15,000 ..... 28¾
5,000 ..... 28⅝
10,000 ..... 28¾
41,000 ..... 28
10,000 ..... 28⅜
9,000 ..... 28¾
2d Pref Inc 30,000 ..... 14
3d Pref Inc 10,000 ..... 10¼
5,000 ..... 9⅝
10,000 ..... 9⅝
12,000 ..... 9⅝
5,000 ..... 9⅝
Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s Series A 5,000s20F ..... 110
2,000 ..... 110
Rich & Danv 6s 5,000 ..... 121⅜
Rio Grande Wn 1st 10,000 ..... 77
1,000 ..... 77
21,000 ..... 76½
12,000 ..... 76
Rome, W & Og Cons 1,000 ..... 118½
St L & Iron Mount Arkan Br Ext 5s 5,000 ..... 104
Cairo, Ark & L 1st 2,000 c ..... 100½
St L & Iron M 5s 5,000 ..... 88
5,000 ..... 82
St L & San Fr 2d Class A 2,000 ..... 118
Class B 1,000 ..... 113
Class C 5,000s ..... 113
9,000 ..... 113
St L & S F G M 5s 2,000 ..... 95
St L & S F Con 4s 5,000 ..... 47⅛
5,000 ..... 47
St L Southwn 1st 3,000 ..... 72½
St L Southwn 2d Inc 26,000 ..... 26
St Paul M & M 1st Consolidated 6s 1,000 ..... 122
Con 6s Redu to 4½s 5,000 ..... 106
Montana Cent 5s 2,000 ..... 104
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 8,000 ..... 91
San A & Ar Pass 4s 2,000 ..... 59½
2,000 ..... 59
Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co Certfs 5,000 ..... 41½
So Car & Ga 1st 5s 16,000 ..... 93½
5,000 ..... 93
South Ry 1st 5s 5,000 ..... 94½
1,000 ..... 94
7,000 ..... 93
7,000 ..... 92½
5,000 ..... 93¼
13,000 ..... 93½
Tenn C, Ir & R 6s Birmingham Div 1st 2,000 ..... 95¾
Tex & N O Cons 5s 7,000 ..... 94¾
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 16,000 ..... 85½
5,000 ..... 85½
4,000 ..... 85
Tex & Pac 2d Inc 2,000 ..... 21¼
10,000 ..... 21½
Third Ave 1st 5s 8,000 ..... 122⅝
2,000 ..... 122½
Tol, Peo & Wn 4s 3,000 ..... 80
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Co Certfs 10,000 ..... 75½
6,000 ..... 75
Union Pac 6s 1896 7,000 ..... 108
1,000 ..... 108⅛
1,000 ..... 108
10,000s20f ..... 108
1,000 ..... 108⅛
2,000 ..... 108
Union Pac 6s 1897 6,000 ..... 108⅛
Union Pac 1st 1898 12,000 ..... 108⅛
7,000 ..... 108⅜
1,000 ..... 108⅝
10,000 ..... 108⅝
5,000 ..... 108⅝
Union Pac 6s 1899 2,000 ..... 109
U P, Den & Gulf 1st 19,000 ..... 36
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co Certfs 1,000 ..... 37
Wabash R R 1st 2,000 ..... 105
5,000 ..... 105¼
5,000 ..... 105
Wabash 2d Mge 5s 1,000 ..... 76
5,000 ..... 75½
2,000 ..... 75¾
24,000 ..... 76
10,000 ..... 74¼
10,000 ..... 74
2,000 ..... 74¾
3,000 ..... 74½
West Shore Gtd 4s 7,000 ..... 108
Wn N Y & Penn Gen 14,000 ..... 45
8,000 ..... 44½
Wn N Y & Penn Inc 15,000 ..... 15
16,000 ..... 14½
6,000 ..... 14⅜
Wilcon Cen Co 1st Trust Co Certfs 12,000 ..... 46
9,000 ..... 45⅞
3,000 ..... 45
Total sales..... $2,241,500

#### Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| American Coal | 100 | 125 |
| Adams Express | 170 | .. |
| American Distillery Tel | 35 | 40 |
| B. & O. S. W. pf., new | 5 | 7 |
| B. & O. So. Ill. pf | 131 | .. |
| Boston A. L. pf | 104½ | 106 |
| Brunswick Co | ⅝ | 1¼ |
| Buff., R. & P. | .. | 20 |
| Buff., R. & P. pf | .. | 52 |
| Bur., C. R. & N. | 66 | 76 |
| Cedar F. & M. | .. | 10 |
| Central Pacific | 14⅝ | 15⅝ |
| Chicago & Alton | 156 | .. |
| Chicago & Alton pf | 190 | .. |
| C., C., C. & St. L. pf | 93 | 95 |
| Cleveland & Pittsburg | 167 | .. |
| Colorado Coal and Iron, dev | .. | .. |
| Colorado Fuel and Iron pf | .. | 98 |
| Consolidated Coal | 2¼ | 3 |
| Commercial Cable | 150 | .. |
| Consolidated Coal | 30 | 35 |
| D. M. & Ft. D. | 6 | 8 |
| D. M. & Ft. D pf | 45 | 53 |
| *D., S. S. & A. | 4⅞ | 5¾ |
| *D., S. S. & A. pf | 9 | 12 |
| Ev. & T. H. | 4 | .. |
| Ev. & T. H. pf | 45¼ | 55 |
| Flint & P. M. | 10 | 15 |
| G. B. & W. t. r. | .. | ⅛ |
| G. B. & W. pf., t. r. | .. | ⅛ |
| Homestake | .. | ¾ |
| H. & Texas | 2¾ | .. |
| Ind., Ill. & Iowa | 1½ | 2½ |
| Interior Con. & Insulating | 30 | 50 |
| Kansas & Michigan | 7½ | 9½ |
| K. & D. M. pf | .. | .. |
| Long Island | 17½ | .. |
| L., St. L. & T. | 84½ | 86 |
| Mah. Coal R. | .. | ½ |
| Manhattan Beach | 108 | .. |
| Maryland Coal pf | ½ | 9 |
| *Unlisted. | 50 | 60 |

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| New Cent. C. | 6¼ | 8½ |
| N. Y. & N. E., all inst. pd | .. | 55 |
| N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf | 24 | 27 |
| Norfolk & Western pf | 7 | .. |
| Northwestern Telegraph | 106½ | .. |
| Ohio Southern | 5 | 15 |
| Ontario Mining | 5 | 9 |
| Ore. R. & N. | 17 | 23 |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 300 | .. |
| Peo. & East. | 6½ | 10 |
| Peo., D. & E. | 3 | 3½ |
| P., P. W. & Co. | 167 | .. |
| P., F. W. & Co. pf | 150 | .. |
| Quicksilver | 2 | 3 |
| Quicksilver pf | 15½ | 16½ |
| Rens. & Sar. | 180 | .. |
| Rio Grande W | 17 | 19 |
| Rio Grande G. W. pf | 40 | 43 |
| R., W. & O. | 117 | 120 |
| St. J. & G. I. | .. | .. |
| St. Paul & Duluth | 26 | 28 |
| St. Paul & Duluth pf | .. | 90 |
| St. P., M. & M. | 110 | 115 |
| Silver bullion certificates | 66½ | 67 |
| Tol. & O. C. | 35 | 40 |
| Tol. & O. C. pf | 70 | 75 |
| Tol., Peo. & W. | 6 | 12 |
| *Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf | 15 | 18 |
| U. P., D. & G. | 3½ | 4 |
| United States Express | 42 | 46 |
| Wells-Fargo Express | 100 | 110 |
| *West. U. Beef | 8 | 9 |

### CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

#### Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sug. Ref. | 100⅛ | 101 | 99⅞ | 100⅜ | 13,190 |
| Am. Tobacco | 73¼ | 74 | 72½ | 73⅝ | 1,010 |
| A., T. & S. F. | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15¼ | 15½ | 2,840 |
| A., T. & S. F. pf | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24 | 24 | 20 |
| Ark. C. Imp. | 24½ | 24½ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 20 |
| Can. South. | 51⅛ | 51⅛ | 51⅛ | 51⅛ | 100 |
| Chi. Gas | 68½ | 69½ | 67⅞ | 69 | 3,770 |
| C., R. I. & P. | 72½ | 73 | 71⅝ | 72½ | 2,700 |
| C., B. & Q. | 81⅞ | 82¼ | 81½ | 81⅞ | 9,625 |
| C. & Northw. | 102¼ | 102¼ | 101¼ | 102 | 31,190 |
| Ches. & Ohio. | 16½ | 16½ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 140 |
| C. of N. J. | 104⅞ | 105½ | 104 | 105½ | 70 |
| C., H. V. & T. | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 50 |
| D. & R. G. | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 50 |
| D. & C. F. | 18⅝ | 18⅞ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 1,680 |
| Gen. Elec. | 29⅜ | 29⅜ | 29⅛ | 29½ | 200 |
| Total sales | | | | | 83,545 |

#### Bonds.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A., T.

account, at 6⅛. Metropolitan was offered at 14⅝ with no bids. Diamond Match opened at 130 for the account, sold down to 128, and closed at 128½. International Packing stocks were steady; the common sold at 4½ and the preferred at 104. The only sales of bonds to-day were Alley L. 1st, at 61½@62, and $300 City Railway 4½s at 100⅝.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

| | Thursday. Bid. | Thursday. Asked. | Wednesday. Bid. | Wednesday. Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amer. Strawboard.. | 47¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ | 49½ |
| Cal. & Chi. C. & D. | 65½ | 66½ | *66 | .. |
| Chi. Brew. & Malt... | 12¾ | 14 | 12¾ | 14 |
| Chi. B. & M. pf..... | 33 | 34 | 33½ | 35½ |
| Chi. P. & P. Co.... | 28½ | 33 | 28½ | 33 |
| Chi. P. & P. Co. pf.. | 45 | 49 | 45 | 49 |
| Chi. So. Side R. T. (Alley L.)..... | *6¼ | .. | 6¾ | .. |
| Chi. City Railway.. | 300 | 310 | 301 | 315 |
| Chi. Telephone..... | .. | .. | 165 | .. |
| Diamond M. of Ill.. | *128½ | .. | 129½ | 132 |
| Lake St. El. Ry.... | *23¾ | .. | *23¼ | .. |
| Met. Elevated..... | 15 | 15¼ | 15 | .. |
| Mil. & Chi. Brew... | 12¾ | 15 | 13 | 15 |
| M. & C. Brew. pf.. | *34 | .. | 34 | 35 |
| New-York Biscuit.. | *71 | .. | *71 | .. |
| N. Chi. St. R. R... | *302 | .. | *303 | .. |
| National Railway.. | 110 | .. | .. | .. |
| Street's West. Stable Car Line..... | 13⅞ | 14⅜ | *14¼ | .. |
| Street's West. Stable Car Line pf... | .. | 58 | 58 | .. |
| West. Chi. S. R. R. | *116 | .. | *116½ | .. |
| Western Stone..... | 75 | 78 | *76⅜ | .. |
| BONDS. | | | | |
| Cass. Av & F. G. R. 5s..... | 90 | 99¼ | .. | .. |
| Chi. P. & P. 6s..... | .. | 106 | .. | 106 |
| C. & So. S. R. T. R. 1st 5s..... | *61½ | .. | 62 | 63 |
| C. & So. S. R. T. R. ext. 5s..... | 39 | 42 | *40 | .. |
| Chi. C'y Ry. 4½s.. | *100⅜ | .. | 100½ | 100⅝ |
| Chi. B. of Trade 5s. | 102½ | .. | 102½ | 103 |
| Chi. Gas. L. & C. 5s | 92¼ | .. | *92¼ | .. |
| Consumers' G. L. 5s | 85 | 85¼ | *84¼ | .. |
| Lake St. El. deb. 5s | 77 | 78 | 77 | 79 |
| Met. El. 5s..... | .. | 72½ | 71 | 77 |
| North Chi. City R. R. 1st 6s..... | 105 | .. | *105 | .. |
| North Chi. City R. R. 4½s..... | 101 | .. | .. | .. |
| North Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s..... | 103¼ | 104 | 103¼ | 104 |
| W. St. R. R. 1st 5s..... | .. | 102⅞ | .. | 102⅞ |
| W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s..... | 100⅝ | .. | 100⅝ | .. |

*Sales.

### TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 19th day of December, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold coin ..... | $85,468,963.79 |
| Gold bullion ..... | 37,076,135.49 |
| Total ..... | $122,545,099.28 |
| Outstanding gold certificates ..... | 50,119,889.00 |
| Less gold certificates in Treasury ..... | 79,720.00 |
| Total ..... | $50,040,169.00 |
| Balance ..... | *$72,505,580.28 |
| Standard silver dollars ..... | $349,740,473.00 |
| Silver bullion ..... | 639,575.52 |
| Total ..... | $350,380,048.52 |
| Outstanding silver certificates ..... | $45,560,504.00 |
| Less silver certificates in Treasury.. | 9,476,946.00 |
| Total ..... | $836,083,558.00 |
| Balance ..... | 11,[illegible]00.52 |
| Standard silver dollars of 1890..... | $14,453,608.00 |
| Silver bullion of 1890 (cost) ..... | 124,001,672.25 |
| Total ..... | $138,455,280.25 |
| Less outstanding Treasury notes .... | 138,455,280.00 |
| Balance ..... | .25 |
| United States notes. | $112,947,490.00 |
| Outstanding currency certificates ..... | 50,255,000.00 |
| Less currency certificates in Treasury. | 11,480,000.00 |
| Total ..... | $38,775,000.00 |
| Balance ..... | 74,172,490.00 |
| Treasury notes of 1890 ..... | $22,968,207.00 |
| National bank notes. | 6,973,467.93 |
| Fractional silver coin | 12,664,121.08 |
| Fractional currency. | 102.69 |
| Minor coin ..... | 1,032,860.99 |
| Deposits in national banks ..... | 14,972,7[illegible].96 |
| Bonds and interest paid ..... | 308,928.58 |
| Total ..... | $58,915,477.23 |
| Less National bank 5 per cent. fund. | 8,004,791.61 |
| Outstanding checks and drafts ..... | 5,358,776.43 |
| Disbursing officers' balances ..... | 26,732,781.19 |
| Post Office Department account ..... | 8,219,843.82 |
| Miscellaneous items. | 1,922,814.43 |
| Total ..... | $45,238,957.48 |
| Balance ..... | 13,676,519.75 |
| Available cash balance, including gold reserve ..... | $174,651,030.80 |

RECEIPTS.

| | To Day. | This Month. | This Fiscal Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Customs. | $404,884.07 | $7,579,415.48 | $77,751,519.79 |
| Internal revenue | 572,610.06 | 8,316,927.65 | 72,450,621.45 |
| Miscellaneous.. | 11,078.03 | 1,207,265.10 | 8,180,586.05 |
| Total. | $988,572.16 | $17,103,608.23 | $158,382,724.29 |

EXPENDITURES.

| | This Day. | This Month. | This Fiscal Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Civil and miscellaneous | $118,000.40 | $4,678,000.00 | $43,504,639.12 |
| War ... | 170,000.00 | 3,065,000.00 | 29,008,908.04 |
| Navy .. | 76,000.00 | 1,899,000.00 | 12,927,595.52 |
| Indians.. | 66,000.00 | 817,000.00 | 5,554,519.65 |
| Pensions. | 700,000.00 | 9,456,000.00 | 89,347,901.70 |
| Interest .. | 5,000.00 | 225,000.00 | 16,945,486.64 |
| Total. | $1,135,000.40 | $20,140,000.00 | $177,288,443.74 |
| Excess of expenditures over receipts... | 146,427.84 | 3,036,391.77 | 18,905,719.45 |

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

| | This Day. | This Month. | This Fiscal Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deposits under act July 14, 1890 ..... | | $120,100.00 | $181,976.50 $2,292,555.50 |
| Redemptions under act July 14, 1890..... | 24,452.50 | 569,186.00 | 4,822,604.50 |

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

| | U. S. Notes Treas'y Notes (Since 1879.) | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| To date..... | $335,048,977 | $76,985,309 $412,034,286 |
| This fiscal yr. | 62,166,848 | 2,260,800 64,426,717 |
| This month... | 8,294,616 | 247,757 8,542,373 |
| This day..... | 295,654 | 16,980 312,634 |

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

### SHOT HIS NEPHEW'S SON DEAD

**Fatal Result of a Quarrel over Rent for a Postal Box.**

MOUNT VERNON, Ohio, Dec. 19.—At the hamlet of Bradon, five miles south of this city, yesterday afternoon, Douglas Bricher shot a this nephew, Postmaster Jesse Hartsock. The ball missed its intended victim and struck the Postmaster's eighteen-year-old son, penetrating his brain, and killing him instantly. The elder Hartsock grappled with his uncle and Bricher fled. During the struggle the body of the boy lay unnoticed on the floor, and it was not until after Bricher had gone that Hartsock knew that his son was dead.

The quarrel which resulted in the shooting arose over Hartsock's attempt to collect 30 cents box rent from his uncle. Bricher was arrested, and released on $1,000 bail.


## Financial Directory.

**BANKS.**

**Merchants' National Bank**
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

**Chemical National**
270 Broadway.

**National Bank of Commerce**
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

**Mercantile National Bank**
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

**Hanover National Bank**
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

**The Nassau Bank**
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

**Fourth National**
16 Nassau Street.

**Central National**
322 Broadway.

**PHILADELPHIA.**

**Fourth Street National Bank**
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

**TRUST COMPANIES.**

**Continental Trust Company**
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

**Manhattan Trust Co.**
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

**The State Trust Co.**
36 Wall Street.

**United States Mortgage & Trust Co.**
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

**Washington Trust Company**
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

## Financial.

# UNION PACIFIC
## Reorganization.

The undersigned Committee announces the deposit of very considerable amounts of the securities embraced in its proposed reorganization. The First Mortgage bondholders of the UNION PACIFIC and KANSAS PACIFIC MAIN LINES, AS WELL AS THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., are invited to deposit their holdings prior to December 31st, 1895, **so as not to become subject to the penalties which the committee will impose.**

The MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY of NEW-YORK and THE OLD COLONY TRUST CO. of BOSTON will receive deposits of the securities included in the Plan of Reorganization, and cash overdue coupons on First Mortgage Bonds, issuing for both bonds and shares negotiable certificates. Upon past due coupons cashed by the committee, certificates representing compound interest will be given, payable when allowed by the Court.

**The Committee has issued a circular letter more fully explaining the purposes of the proposed reorganization and its advantages to security holders, which may be had upon application to the depositaries.**

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES,
Committee.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.
New-York, December 10th, 1895.

New-York, December 9, 1895.

**TO THE HOLDERS OF Reorganization Certificates or Receipts under agreement and plan of reorganization dated August 20, 1895, for**

## Preferred and Common Stock OF THE New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company.

Payment of the fourth installment of

**$2 each per share on preferred stock,**
**$3 " " " " common stock,**

heretofore deposited under said plan, is hereby called for and is payable at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York, or Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London, **on or before Dec. 23, 1895.**

All holders of reorganization certificates or receipts for such stocks are notified to pay said installment on or before the date specified. Certificates or receipts **MUST** be presented at time of payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Committee.

**TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE**

## ST. JOSEPH and GRAND ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a decree of foreclosure has been granted under which the road is to be sold at an early date. Bonds may be deposited with the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** of New-York, 54 Wall Street, or the **OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY** of Boston, on the conditions of the Committee's previous advertisement up to and including December 31st, 1895, after which date no bonds will be received except on such terms as the Committee may impose.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT,
Committee.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.

**TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR FIRST MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY:**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned Committee named in the Bondholders' Agreement, dated April 12, 1894, that pursuant to the terms of that agreement, a general meeting of the holders of the certificates of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company for deposited first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of The Omaha and St. Louis Railway Company, will be held at the office of Edward W. Sheldon, No. 45 Wall Street, New-York, on Monday, the 30th day of December, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes: (1) To consider a proposition to sell all the bonds and coupons deposited with said Guaranty and Indemnity Company; (2) to consider the advisability of abandoning the plan of reorganization dated October 31st, 1894, and heretofore submitted to and adopted by said certificate holders; (3) to take such action as may be necessary or proper to carry out any resolutions adopted at such meeting, and (4) to act upon any matter that may be brought before such meeting.

Dated December 18th, 1895.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH,
Committee.

## Savings Banks.

**MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,**
644 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, December 20, 1895.

**80th Semi-Annual Dividend.**

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 or under, and at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the excess of $500 and not exceeding $8,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst. Payable on and after the third Monday in January next.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.

## Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on FRIDAY, DEC. 20, 1895, at 12½ o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$5,000 Brooklyn City R. R. Co., 1st Mtge. 5 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Atlantic Avenue R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 per cent. bonds.
200 shares Edison Electric Illuminating Co.
$10,000 Edison Electric Illuminating Co. 1st Consld. 5 per cent. bonds.
$10,000 St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 per cent. bonds.
$8,000 New-York and Rockaway R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent. bonds.



## Financial.

To the Holders of

## PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S

General Mortgage Bonds, First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock,
and of receipts of Central Trust Company of New-York therefor.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON, December 16, 1895.

Pursuant to the announcement of Messrs. Frederic P. Olcott, Adrian Iselin, Jr., J. Kennedy Tod, Henry Budge, Thomas Denny, George H. Earle, Jr., Sidney F. Tyler, Samuel R. Shipley, and Richard Y. Cook, Committee, a plan has been prepared for the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading System. This plan has our cordial approval, and, pursuant to an arrangement with the Committee, we have undertaken to act as Managers to carry it into effect.

Unless the acceptance of the plan shall be so general as in the opinion of the Managers to obviate the necessity of foreclosure, the properties of the existing Reading companies will be sold and successor companies will be organized under the laws of Pennsylvania; and the stocks and securities of these successor companies will be vested in a new company, formed or to be formed under the laws of Pennsylvania or of some other State.

In our opinion there is no serious difficulty in the way of a reorganization by foreclosure, and the plan has been prepared on the assumption that foreclosure will probably be necessary.

To carry out the plan, the following securities will be created:

**1. General Mortgage 100-Year 4 per cent. Gold Bonds for $114,000,000.**

The mortgage will further provide for the issue, if found desirable, of additional bonds secured thereby (not exceeding $21,000,000) to meet the outstanding Philadelphia and Reading Terminal Bonds and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Bonds, in which case these bonds, or the property covered thereby, will be brought under the new mortgage as additional security therefor.

Suitable arrangements will be made for a sinking fund out of the revenues from the Coal and Iron Company, or its successor, to be used to retire new General Mortgage Bonds, but no compulsory redemption of the new bonds can be made prior to their maturity.

The new mortgage will, subject only to the bonds for which reservation is made, be based upon properties or securities of all the lines of railroad owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., 327 miles.

Various leasehold lines, 552 miles, more or less.

All the property of the Coal and Iron Company, or the securities thereof, representing nearly 200,000 acres of coal and timber land.

It will also have the benefit of equipment valued at about $10,000,000, but now subject to about $7,300,000 of car-trust obligations, which are to be acquired under the plan, and also the marine equipment of the Company.

It will further have a first lien upon a majority or more of the capital stock of various properties essential to the system, no part of which is covered by the present General Mortgage. The securities thus to be pledged earned last year an income of $585,000, of which $448,000 was actually received by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company in the way of dividends, the remainder being retained for betterments and working capital.

The new mortgage will thus have the security of a vast amount of valuable property in addition to that afforded by the present General Mortgage.

**2. Non-cumulative 4 per cent. First Preferred Stock for $28,000,000.**
**3. Non-cumulative 4 per cent. Second Preferred Stock for $42,000,000.**
**4. Common Stock for $70,000,000.**

Provision will be made that, at any time after dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum shall have been paid for two successive years on the First Preferred Stock, the new Company may convert the Second Preferred Stock at par, one-half into First Preferred Stock and one-half into Common Stock, and the amounts of these latter may be increased in conformity.

Provision will be made that the stock of the new Company shall be held by Voting Trustees for five years, and thereafter until the new First Preferred Stock shall have received 4 per cent. cash dividend per annum for two consecutive years, although the Trustees may deliver the stock at an earlier date. The Voting Trustees will, in the meanwhile, deliver certificates of beneficial interest as usual.

Of the bonds:
$44,550,000 will be used for undisturbed bonds.
$4,000,000 are sold to a Syndicate.
$20,000,000 are for new construction, additional equipment, &c., under carefully guarded restrictions, not over $1,500,000 to be used in any one year. These bonds will be used only in such manner as additionally to secure the new mortgage.

The basis of exchange of existing securities is as follows:

| | Receive: Cash. | New General Mortgage Bds | First Preferred Certificates | Second Preferred Stock Trust Certificates | Common Stock Certificates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General Mortgage Bonds ("stamped" receipts heretofore issued by Central Trust Company when "assented") ..... | 2% | 100% | | | |
| General Mortgage Bonds ("unstamped" receipts heretofore issued by Central Trust Company when "assented") ..... | 12% | 100% | | | |
| General Mortgage Bonds heretofore undeposited (when deposited in exchange for assented receipts of Central Trust Company) ..... | 12% | 100% | | | |
| First Preference Income Bonds.. | On payment of assmt as stated below | | 30% | 100% | |
| Second Preference Income Bonds.. | | | | 65% | 55% |
| Third Preference Income Bonds.. | | | | 85% | 85% |
| Stock ..... | | | | | 100% |
| Deferred Income Bonds ..... | | | | | 20% |

The foregoing percentages as to bonds are based upon their principal amount. Undeposited bonds must be deposited with all unpaid coupons.

The 12 per cent. in cash for "unstamped" receipts and for heretofore undeposited General Mortgage Bonds represents coupons from July 1, 1893, to January 1, 1896, and is payable on or before completion of the reorganization, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum from the dates of maturity of the respective coupons until paid. By means of this payment "unstamped" certificates and heretofore undeposited bonds are placed upon the same footing as the "stamped" certificates.

The new bonds will be for $1,000 each. Interest will start from January 1, 1896, (first coupon to mature July 1, 1896,) and will be at 4 per cent. per annum.

**The assessments** are 20 per cent. on the First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds; 20 per cent. (say $10 per share) on the stock, and 4 per cent. on the Deferred Income Bonds.

The assessment is payable in four equal installments at least 30 days apart. The first installment of one-fourth of the entire amount must be paid on or before January 10th, 1896.

**A Syndicate** has been formed which definitely underwrites the payment of the assessments and all other cash requirements of the plan, in all about $28,000,000, and also guarantees the extension or payment of some $20,000,000 Improvement Mortgage Bonds and Coal and Iron Company Bonds, most of which will mature within the next two years.

The financial requirements, not only of the reorganization, but of the New Company, as stated above, are thus fully provided for.

As set forth in the plan, the annual fixed charges of the reorganized system will be about $9,800,000. An almost immediate reduction of nearly $500,000 per annum in these fixed charges will, however, be effected through the refunding or extension of the various bonds shortly to mature.

The net earnings of the system for the past four years, terminating November 30th, were:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1892 ..... | $12,472,190.60 |
| 1893 ..... | 11,172,690.54 |
| 1894 ..... | 9,826,971.32 |
| 1895 (estimated as to November).. | 9,624,123.00 |

The New Company will start without floating debt, and will be relieved from the embarrassment of Car Trusts, which during the last five years have absorbed upward of $4,500,000 from its net income, and which, unless provided for as a part of a comprehensive plan of reorganization, will further absorb over $7,300,000 additional in the next five years. The new fixed charges will be well within the net income of the system, even in the past years of extreme depression, and the New Company will start not only with a substantial working cash capital, but also with power to provide facilities for the increase of business.

Copies of the agreement and plan of reorganization are now ready for distribution, and all security holders are invited to obtain them from us. They set forth in detail many features which it is impracticable to condense into this circular, but which are of much importance to security holders, as all depositors are bound thereby, without regard to this circular.

All holders of bonds and stock affected by the plan may now deposit their securities with either of us at our offices, receiving therefor negotiable receipts, exchangeable at any time for reorganization certificates.

Securities not deposited with us will not be entitled to participate in the benefits of the reorganization.

Holders of receipts of the Central Trust Company of New-York for General Mortgage Bonds deposited under the existing bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894, are not entitled to the benefits of this plan, unless, within the time to be limited therefor, such existing receipts be produced at one of our offices and stamped by us as assenting to this plan.

Holders of receipts heretofore issued by the Central Trust Company of New-York for First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds and Stock, must surrender the same to us and obtain new certificates hereunder in exchange therefor, in order to entitle them to the benefit of the plan. Receipts not so exchanged will not be entitled to participation herein.

Any further information connected with the reorganization which may be desired by security holders will be furnished on application at any of our offices.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Philadelphia.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

## To the Bond and Stock Holders of the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Railway Company:

The undersigned, at the request of holders of a majority in amount of the bonds and holders of a large amount of stock of the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Railway Company, has consented to act as a Reorganization Trustee, to effect a reorganization of said Railway Company, under an agreement filed with the **Central Trust Company** of New-York, 54 Wall Street, New-York, dated December 10th, 1895. Holders of bonds and stocks are requested to deposit with the **Central Trust Company** of New-York their holdings, (stock certificates with transfer thereof to the Reorganization Trustee or in blank duly executed,) and thereby assent to the agreement and plan. Receipts of the **Central Trust Company** of New-York will be issued for the above securities.

Bondholders and stockholders at the time of deposit shall pay to the **Central Trust Company** of New-York for and to the credit of the Reorganization Trustee $20 for each bond and one-fourth of one per cent. of the par value of the stock represented by their certificates. Such payment shall be noted upon certificates representing such bonds and stocks. After the organization of the new company, and upon the receipt of the securities by the Reorganization Trustee for the purpose of delivery, holders of certificates for existing bonds will receive new preferred stock at par of the principal of the bonds represented by their certificates. Holders of certificates for existing capital stock will receive new common stock to an amount equal to twenty per cent. of the par value of the old stock represented by their certificates. Deposits will be received up to and including January 18, 1896.

Copies of the agreement and plan can be had at the office of the **Central Trust Company** of New-York, 54 Wall Street, New-York.

New-York, December 16, 1895.

F. P. OLCOTT,
Reorganization Trustee.
J. N. Wallace, Secretary.


[No. 3415.]

### REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK

at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business December 13, 1895:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts ..... | | $4,751,713.69 |
| U. S. bonds to secure circulation ..... | | 90,000.00 |
| U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits. | | 50,000.00 |
| U. S. bonds on hand..... | | 2,850.00 |
| Premiums on U. S. bonds..... | | 21,059.06 |
| Stocks, securities, &c..... | | 486,206.97 |
| Due from National banks (not reserve agents)..... | | 676,502.48 |
| Due from State banks and bankers ..... | | 76,793.28 |
| Checks and other cash items..... | | 6,985.71 |
| Exchanges for Clearing House..... | | 713,354.25 |
| Notes of other National banks..... | | 35,020.00 |
| Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents..... | | 746.36 |
| Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: | | |
| Specie ..... | $720,904.75 | |
| Legal-tender notes..... | 562,352.00 | |
| U. S. certf's of deposit for legal tenders..... | 400,000.00 | |
| | | 1,683,346.75 |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)... | | 4,050.00 |
| Total ..... | | $8,646,718.55 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in..... | | $500,000.00 |
| Surplus fund..... | | 150,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid..... | | 85,561.00 |
| National bank notes outstanding.... | | 49,950.00 |
| Due to other National banks ..... | $2,873,738.18 | |
| Due to State banks and bankers ..... | 2,094,272.58 | |
| Individual deposits subject to check..... | 2,558,439.14 | |
| Demand certificates of deposit ..... | 43,588.00 | |
| Certified checks..... | 244,978.15 | |
| Cashier's checks outstanding ..... | 6,241.50 | |
| United States deposits.... | 40,000.00 | |
| | | 7,861,207.55 |
| Total ..... | | $8,646,718.55 |

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, J. F. THOMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. F. THOMPSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of December, 1895.
W. K. CLEVERLEY,
Notary Public, Kings Co.,
Certf. filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
S. G. BAYNE,
GEO. MILMINE,
STUART G. NELSON,
Directors.

### REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 13, 1895:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts ..... | | $2,705,000.58 |
| Overdrafts, secured and unsecured... | | 91.51 |
| U. S. bonds to secure circulation.. | | 450,750.00 |
| Premiums on U. S. bonds..... | | 31,898.18 |
| Stocks, securities, &c..... | | 211,567.46 |
| Furniture and fixtures..... | | 2,400.00 |
| Other real estate and mortgages owned ..... | | 35,300.00 |
| Due from National banks..... | | 246,209.40 |
| Due from State banks and bankers.. | | 67,242.11 |
| Checks and other cash items..... | | 4,765.61 |
| Exchanges for Clearing House..... | | 206,760.66 |
| Notes of other National banks..... | | 5,000.00 |
| Nickels and cents..... | | 347.00 |
| Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: | | |
| Specie ..... | $150,869.80 | |
| Legal-tender notes..... | 408,448.00 | |
| | | 575,317.80 |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer ..... | | 13,950.00 |
| Total ..... | | $4,545,955.31 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in..... | | $500,000.00 |
| Surplus fund..... | | 500,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid..... | | 89,373.69 |
| National bank notes outstanding..... | | 398,700.00 |
| Dividends unpaid ..... | | 340.00 |
| Deposits— | | |
| National banks..... | $500,891.02 | |
| State banks and bankers ..... | 286,505.85 | |
| Individual ..... | 1,980,402.81 | |
| Demand certificates..... | 229,418.07 | |
| Certified checks..... | 58,499.98 | |
| Cashier's checks..... | 1,733.39 | |
| | | 3,057,541.62 |
| Total ..... | | $4,545,955.31 |

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, ISAAC ROSENWALD, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ISAAC ROSENWALD, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of December, 1895. FRED'K GIBLIN,
Notary Public, Kings County, certificate filed in New-York Co.

Correct—Attest:
WALTER E. JOHNSTON,
R. A. C. SMITH,
HENRY P. BOOTH,
Directors.


## Financial.

[No. 4260.]

### REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business Dec. 13, 1895:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts ..... | | $11,654,142.25 |
| Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.. | | 3,741.18 |
| U. S. bonds to secure circulation.. | | 950,000.00 |
| Premiums on U. S. bonds..... | | 115,000.00 |
| Stocks, securities, &c..... | | 502,046.07 |
| Banking house, furniture, and fixtures ..... | | 637,684.16 |
| Other real estate and mortgages owned ..... | | 7,500.00 |
| Due from National banks (not reserve agents)..... | $1,764,754.24 | |
| Due from State banks and bankers ..... | 234,693.92 | |
| Checks and other cash items ..... | 27,574.44 | |
| Exchanges for Clearing House ..... | 978,397.94 | |
| Notes of other National banks ..... | 27,885.00 | |
| Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents. | 135.33 | |
| Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: | | |
| Specie ..... $1,583,587.50 | | |
| Legal-tender notes ... 573,874.00 | | |
| U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders ..... 1,780,000.00 | | |
| | $3,737,461.50 | |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)... | 42,750.00 | |
| Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund. | 4,170.00 | |
| | | 6,817,822.37 |
| Total ..... | | $20,687,936.03 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in..... | | $1,500,000.00 |
| Surplus fund ..... | | 500,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid ..... | | 463,745.25 |
| National bank notes outstanding.... | | 743,270.00 |
| Dividends unpaid ..... | | 19,368.00 |
| Due to other National banks ..... | $9,201,014.30 | |
| Due to State banks and bankers ..... | 3,159,495.64 | |
| Individual deposits subject to check ..... | 4,654,237.19 | |
| Demand certificates of deposit ..... | 67,989.81 | |
| Certified checks ..... | 167,547.63 | |
| Cashier's checks outstanding ..... | 211,268.21 | |
| | | 17,461,552.78 |
| Total ..... | | $20,687,936.03 |

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of December, 1895. LOUIS F. RYAN,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES A. BLAIR,
HENRY B. STOKES,
OLIVER S. CARTER,
Directors.

[No. 87.]

### REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New-York, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business December 13th, 1895:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts ..... | | $8,764,372.32 |
| Overdrafts, secured and unsecured. | | 7,266.30 |
| U. S. bonds to secure circulation... | | 57,000.00 |
| U. S. bonds on hand..... | | 45,000.00 |
| Premiums on U. S. bonds..... | | 2,678.75 |
| Stocks, securities, &c..... | | 218,182.50 |
| Other real estate and mortgages owned ..... | | 53,949.19 |
| Due from National banks (not reserve agents) ..... | 1,616,250.16 | |
| Due from State banks and bankers. | 187,706.15 | |
| Checks and other cash items..... | 10,616.59 | |
| Exchanges for Clearing House..... | 1,531,854.30 | |
| Notes of other National banks..... | 4,134.00 | |
| Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents ..... | 29.39 | |
| Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: | | |
| Specie ..... $2,640,988.52 | | |
| Legal-tender notes.... 733,000.00 | | |
| | 3,373,988.52 | |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation).... | 2,520.00 | |
| Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund.. | 12,000.00 | |
| Total ..... | | $15,887,548.17 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in..... | | $1,000,000.00 |
| Surplus fund ..... | | 200,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid ..... | | 62,143.74 |
| National bank notes outstanding.... | | 49,740.00 |
| Due to other National banks ..... | $8,576,241.13 | |
| Due to State banks and bankers ..... | 1,625,215.24 | |
| Individual deposits subject to check ..... | 3,049,728.38 | |
| Demand certificates of deposit ..... | 49,298.78 | |
| Certified checks ..... | 685,694.42 | |
| Cashier's checks outstanding ..... | 589,486.48 | |
| | | 14,575,664.43 |
| Total ..... | | $15,887,548.17 |

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of December, 1895. E. DELMAR,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
A. B. HEPBURN,
D. H. HOUGHTALING,
JAS. H. POST,
Directors.

[No. 1324.]

### REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,

at New-York City, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, December 13, 1895:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts ..... | | $4,521,619.52 |
| Overdrafts secured..... | | 9,369.56 |
| U. S. bonds to secure circulation.. | | 1,000,000.00 |
| U. S. bonds on hand..... | | 60,000.00 |
| Premiums on U. S. bonds..... | | 95,053.10 |
| Stocks, securities, &c..... | | 977,146.04 |
| Banking house, furniture, and fixtures | | 500,000.00 |
| Other real estate and mortgages owned ..... | | 26,300.00 |
| Due from National banks (not reserve agents)..... | | 273,201.21 |
| Due from State banks and bankers.. | | 9,380.44 |
| Checks and other cash items..... | | 6,002.17 |
| Exchanges for Clearing House..... | | 1,799,669.38 |
| Notes of other National banks..... | | 23,400.00 |
| Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents..... | | 144.04 |
| Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: | | |
| Specie ..... $579,474.00 | | |
| Legal-tender notes..... 578,382.00 | | |
| U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders. 660,000.00 | | |
| | 1,817,856.00 | |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)... | 45,000.00 | |
| Total ..... | | $11,164,161.46 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in..... | | $1,000,000.00 |
| Surplus fund..... | | 1,000,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid..... | | 620,526.12 |
| National

# FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,

of the City of New-York, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business Dec. 18th, 1895:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $14,214,075.04 |
| Overdrafts | 5,328.60 |
| U. S. bonds to secure circulation | 50,000.00 |
| U. S. bonds to secure deposits | 200,000.00 |
| U. S. bonds on hand | 200,000.00 |
| Premiums on U. S. bonds | 46,798.92 |
| Stocks, securities, &c | 42,918.25 |
| Banking house | 1,350,000.00 |
| Other real estate and mortgages owned | 13,325.00 |
| Due from other National banks | $48,765.38 |
| Due from State banks and bankers | 429,017.80 |
| Checks and other cash items | 17,958.06 |
| Exchanges for Clearing House | 1,688,058.84 |
| Notes of other National banks | 27,800.00 |
| Nickels and pennies | 1,455.66 |
| Specie | 4,327,250.00 |
| Legal-tender notes | 1,818,535.00 |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer | 2,250.00 |
| | $25,280,127.50 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | $1,000,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | 1,800,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid | 167,562.07 |
| National bank notes outstanding | 45,000.00 |
| Dividends unpaid | 2,848.00 |
| Individual deposits subject to check | $7,354,492.91 |
| Demand certificates of deposit | 8,088.56 |
| Certified checks | 468,408.05 |
| Cashier's checks outstanding | 107,512.01 |
| | 7,936,502.43 |
| Due to other National banks | $8,626,482.45 |
| Due to State banks and bankers | 5,521,734.55 |
| | 14,148,217.00 |
| United States deposits | 180,000.00 |
| | $25,280,127.50 |

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier of the Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. HALLS, Jr., Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this nineteenth day of December, 1895. WM. M. BURNS,
Notary Public New-York County.
Correct Attest:
JAS. T. WOODWARD,
MARTIN S. FECHHEIMER,
SIGOURNEY W. FAY,
} Directors.

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK,

at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business December 18, 1895:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $443,697.08 |
| Overdrafts, secured and unsecured | 71.04 |
| U. S. bonds to secure circulation | 50,000.00 |
| Premiums on U. S. bonds | 6,000.00 |
| Stocks, securities, &c | 17,894.58 |
| Banking house, furniture, and fixtures | 4,501.88 |
| Due from National banks (not reserve agents) | 123,358.20 |
| Due from State banks and bankers | 904.63 |
| Checks and other cash items | 168.58 |
| Exchanges for Clearing House | 32,852.05 |
| Notes of other National banks | 1,768.00 |
| Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents | 184.44 |
| Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: | |
| Specie | $34,499.00 |
| Legal-tender notes | 86,573.00 |
| | 121,072.00 |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation) | 2,250.00 |
| Total | $804,812.48 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | $200,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | 40,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid | 2,727.18 |
| National bank notes outstanding | 44,000.00 |
| Due to other National banks | $30,648.08 |
| Individual deposits subject to check | 468,492.14 |
| Demand certificates of deposit | 12,382.28 |
| Certified checks | 5,800.80 |
| Cashier's checks outstanding | 100.00 |
| | 517,585.30 |
| Total | $804,312.48 |

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, NATHAN D. DABOLL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. NATHAN D. DABOLL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of December, 1895.
ROBERT B. ALLING,
Notary Public, (19,) N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
ELLIS H. ROBERTS,
CHARLES F. JAMES,
G. PERCIVAL STEWART,
} Directors.

[No. 4,567.]

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BRIDE AND LEATHER NATIONAL BANK,

at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business Dec. 18th, 1895:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $1,239,286.84 |
| Overdrafts, secured and unsecured | 41.71 |
| U. S. bonds to secure circulation | 150,000.00 |
| U. S. bonds on hand | 50,000.00 |
| Premiums on U. S. bonds | 32,025.00 |
| Stocks, securities, &c | 162,180.58 |
| Banking house, furniture, and fixtures | 10,000.00 |
| Due from National banks (not reserve agents) | 451,793.71 |
| Due from State banks and bankers | 33,230.71 |
| Checks and other cash items | 6,587.07 |
| Exchanges for Clearing House | 80,667.72 |
| Notes of other National banks | 5,000.00 |
| Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents | 147.05 |
| Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: | |
| Specie | $187,070.50 |
| Legal-tender notes | 153,706.00 |
| | 340,776.50 |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation) | 6,750.00 |
| Total | $2,568,796.02 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | $500,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | 50,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid | 60,796.76 |
| National bank notes outstanding | 132,940.00 |
| Due to other National banks | 438,735.71 |
| Due to State banks and bankers | 20,981.65 |
| Individual deposits subject to check | 1,261,452.23 |
| Demand certificates of deposit | 1,673.75 |
| Certified checks | 59,202.68 |
| Cashier's checks outstanding | 13.24 |
| Total | $2,568,796.02 |

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, CLARENCE FOOTE, Acting Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CLARENCE FOOTE, Acting Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of December, 1895.
EUGENE C. MAUBORGNE,
Notary Public, (193,) N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
D. S. RAMSAY,
S. P. MENDEL,
RICHARD YOUNG,
} Directors.

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,

New-York, at the close of business on the 18th day of December, 1895.

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $4,462,244.17 |
| Overdrafts | 18.45 |
| U. S. bonds | 456,100.00 |
| Other stocks and bonds | 842,640.84 |
| Premiums | 69,937.50 |
| Real estate | 585,000.00 |
| Specie | $1,032,197.90 |
| Legal tenders and bank notes | 984,251.00 |
| Due from Treasurer of U. S. | 11,250.00 |
| Exchanges for Clearing House | 941,842.11 |
| Due from banks | 431,717.98 |
| Other cash items | 8,330.82 |
| | 3,409,089.81 |
| Total | $9,325,080.77 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock | $1,000,000.00 |
| Surplus and profits | $263,357.67 |
| Less expenses and taxes paid | 51,905.20 |
| | 201,452.47 |
| Circulation | 42,777.50 |
| Dividends unpaid | 7,932.42 |
| Deposits: | |
| Individuals | $3,829,065.47 |
| National banks | 2,540,942.59 |
| State banks | 863,704.04 |
| Acceptances | 733,482.14 |
| Certificates of deposit | 1,318.75 |
| Cashier's checks | 498,855.39 |
| | 8,072,868.38 |
| Total | $9,325,080.77 |

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 19th day of December, 1895.
GEORGE H. COREY,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.
Correct—Attest:
HENRY M. TABER,
FREDERIC TAYLOR,
EDMUND D. RANDOLPH,
} Directors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST CONsolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1895, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Jan. 1, 1896, and will reopen Jan. 2, 1896, at 10 A. M.
JOSEPH M. HILL, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, 1895.


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# Financial.

[No. 4,984.]

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL UNION BANK,

at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business December 18th, 1895:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $7,822,623.63 |
| U. S. bonds to secure circulation | 200,000.00 |
| Premiums on U. S. bonds | 8,400.00 |
| Stocks, securities, &c | 421,450.57 |
| Due from National banks (not reserve agents) | 336,360.69 |
| Due from State banks and bankers | 44,345.08 |
| Checks and other cash items | 15,807.23 |
| Exchanges for Clearing House | 947,285.90 |
| Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents | 260.33 |
| Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: | |
| Specie | $1,025,345.40 |
| Legal-tender notes | 1,181,600.00 |
| U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders | 90,000.00 |
| | 2,296,945.40 |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation) | 9,000.00 |
| Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund | 13,000.00 |
| Total | $12,114,978.83 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | $1,200,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | 300,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid | 139,881.44 |
| National bank notes outstanding | 175,895.00 |
| Due to other National banks | 1,284,256.82 |
| Due to State banks and bankers | 416,225.05 |
| Individual deposits subject to check | 8,273,757.07 |
| Demand certificates of deposit | 30,000.00 |
| Certified checks | 125,542.75 |
| Cashier's checks outstanding | 169,920.70 |
| Total | $12,114,978.83 |

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, E. O. LEECH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. O. LEECH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of December, 1895. D. NEVIUS,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.
Correct—Attest:
SAM'L D. BABCOCK,
G. G. HAVEN,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
} Directors.

[No. 1,250.]

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,

at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, Dec. 13, 1895:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $8,894,448.88 |
| U. S. bonds to secure circulation | 50,000.00 |
| Stocks, securities, &c | 104,593.80 |
| Banking house, furniture, and fixtures | 545,796.92 |
| Due from National banks (not reserve agents) | 861,214.08 |
| Due from State banks and bankers | 101,647.09 |
| Checks and other cash items | 72,158.31 |
| Exchanges for Clearing House | 991,288.97 |
| Notes of other National banks | 210,000.00 |
| Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents | 461.29 |
| Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: | |
| Specie | $1,310,111.50 |
| Legal-tender notes | 392,480.00 |
| U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders | 425,000.00 |
| | 2,127,591.50 |
| Total | $13,959,200.79 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | $2,000,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | 1,000,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid | 1,161,592.76 |
| Due to National banks | 2,317,751.17 |
| Due to State banks and bankers | 871,436.17 |
| Dividends unpaid | 3,671.50 |
| Individual deposits subject to check | 6,220,381.46 |
| Demand certificates of deposit | 42,286.29 |
| Certified checks | 267,131.44 |
| Cashier's checks outstanding | 70,000.00 |
| Total | $13,959,200.79 |

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, GRANVILLE W. GARTH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of December, 1895. C. E. LANGDON,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New-York Co.
Correct—Attest:
HENRY E. NESMITH,
LOWELL LINCOLN,
CHAS. H. ISHAM,
} Directors.

# Dividends.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.
Dec. 11, 1895.
The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend payable out of the earnings of the road for six months ending Dec. 31, 1895, of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½ PER CENT.) on the First Preferred Stock, and a semi-annual dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½) PER CENT.) on the Second Preferred Stock of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1896, at the Central Trust Company of New-York, to the stockholders of record on Dec. 31, 1895.
Transfer books of the company will be closed from Jan. 1, 1896, and reopened on the morning of Jan. 16, 1896.
B. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
December 6, 1895.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on January 2d, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 16th, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.
Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., December 16th, 1895, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. January 3d, 1896.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, Dec. 19th, 1895.
The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of One Per Cent. upon its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of January next, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 31st of December, and reopened on Thursday, the 16th day of January next. E. V. W. ROSSITER,
Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.
No. 39 Nassau St.
New-York, Dec. 19, 1895.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 PER CENT., payable Jan. 2, 1896. Transfer books close Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen Jan. 2, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. HENRY W. REIGHLEY,
Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
December 19th, 1895.
EIGHTY-NINTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until that date. WILLIAM MILNE,
Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
183D DIVIDEND.
December 19th, 1895.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., (3½ per cent.,) free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after January 2d, 1896, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,
55 Liberty Street, New-York, Dec. 17, 1895.
A quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Trustees, payable January 2, 1896, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on December 23, 1895. The books will be opened at 10 A. M., January 2, 1896.
LOUIS V. BRIGHT, Secretary.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
63 Broadway,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1895.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of the company, payable Jan. 15th, 1896, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close Dec. 31st, 1895, and reopen Jan. 16th, 1896.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 19, 1895.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening January 2d, 1896.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Grand Central Depot, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1895.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, December 31st, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Monday, February 3d next.
ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.
The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the PREFERRED STOCK of this company, payable Jan. 2, 1896. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Dec. 21, 1895, at 12 M., and reopened on Thursday, Jan. 2, 1896, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Jan. 2, 1896.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.
New-York, Dec. 10, 1895. Transfer Agents.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY,
Dividend No. 22,
Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1895.
The Board of Trustees this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable Jan. 2, 1896, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books to be closed from Dec. 20, 1895, at 3 P. M., until Jan. 2, 1896, at 9 A. M.
JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books of the Voting Trustees for Southern Railway Company Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Friday, Dec. 20, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, Dec. 17, 1895.
The Board of Directors this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after January 2, 1896.
The transfer books will remain closed until January 6th, 1896. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

# Dividends.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New-York, December 19th, 1895.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable on Saturday, the 1st day of February next, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, the 31st day of December, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 3d day of February next.
D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1895.
Notice is hereby given that the transfer books for Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company common stock will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Thursday, Dec. 26, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.
THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Dec. 19, 1895.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable January 2, 1896.
Transfer Books will remain closed until that date. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

# Meetings and Elections.

THE COLONIAL BANK,
NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 17, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, 480 Columbus Av., on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1896, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M.
The books of the bank for the transfer of stock will be closed on Thursday, Jan. 2, 1896, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and reopened on Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1896, at 9 A. M. S. L. CHAMBERLAYNE, Cashier.

Office of
THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R. CO.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the company out of the net earnings, payable Jan. 15, proximo.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at noon, Jan. 4, 1896, and reopen on the morning of Jan. 16. GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.
The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank, for the election of Director, Vice President and ten Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1896, from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.
L. H. HOLLAWAY, Asst. Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 48 Wall St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896.
The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' meeting of the ARKELL WEEKLY COMPANY will be held at the offices of the company in New-York on TUESDAY, Jan. 7, 1896, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. W. J. MERRILL, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
29 Wall Street,
New-York, Dec. 19, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking rooms on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of January, 1896.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Dec. 19, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 42 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. C. BARTLETT, Cashier.

THE HIDE AND LEATHER NATIONAL BANK of New-York, Dec. 14, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at their banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CLARENCE FOOTE, Acting Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

## INJUNCTION AGAINST STRIKERS

### The Supreme Court Decides Against Capmakers Who Interfered with Mark Davis's Employes.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has handed down a decision upholding the finding of the Special Term and continuing an injunction against Julius Zimmerman and others from interfering with the business of Mark Davis.

The defendants are members of the Capmakers' Union, and they struck in Davis's shop. When they tried to prevent persons from working there and placed pickets about the shop, Davis secured an injunction to prevent interference with his workmen.

The union demanded that Davis enter into certain contracts with his men. They said that they had entered into a conspiracy to destroy his business, and they, on the other hand, charged Davis and other contractors with conspiracy to reduce wages.

Justice Follett, in his opinion, which is concurred in by Justice O'Brien, says:

"The Supreme Court has unlimited power to protect the rights of persons and property by enforcing all remedies not inconsistent with the Constitution. It is better for employers and employed to keep the peace and safety of the State that such relief be exercised in the courts, where parties can be heard, than to permit such violations of law to go unrestrained until force is arrayed against force, and the strong arm of the Executive is compelled to intervene with troops to prevent disorder and the destruction of property."

## SPENCER C. PRATT ARRESTED.

### A Referee Decides for Mrs. Maggie F. Pratt in Her Separation Suit.

Spencer Charles Pratt, who is in business with his father in the wholesale butter, cheese, and egg business at 70 Warren Street, was arrested yesterday on an order signed by Judge Dugro, in the Superior Court.

The order was granted upon the application of Mrs. Maggie Pratt, the infant wife of the defendant, who is suing him for a separation. Mrs. Pratt, who is only nineteen years old, says she has been married to the defendant twice, and has brought several actions against him for divorce. Her maiden name was Maggie Finnerty. Her father, Michael Finnerty, is a liquor dealer at 12½ Washington Street, and is said to be worth $150,000.

Pratt is twenty-four years old and lives with his father at 113 Macdonough Street, Brooklyn. His wife alleges that he has an income of $2,000 a year. In her complaint for a separation on the ground of abandonment, Mrs. Pratt says that she was first married to the defendant on May 12, 1892, at Rahway, N. J., when both gave fictitious names. The next ceremony took place on June 14, 1892, at Bayonne, N. J. Later she discovered, she says, that Pratt was married at the time he married her. Pratt's wife obtained a divorce from him in November, 1892, on statutory grounds, Maggie Finnerty being named as co-respondent. After this divorce the plaintiff said she went with the defendant to Philadelphia, where they mutually agreed to live together as man and wife. She says they entered into a similar agreement in this State on July 14, 1893.

Both Pratt and his wife brought actions in the courts to question the legality of their marriage, but none came to a trial except Mrs. Pratt's suit for a separation. Pratt denied that he had ever legally married the plaintiff. He said that she was formerly employed by his father as a typewriter, and knew that he was a married man.

The case was sent to ex-Recorder Smyth as referee. He decided in favor of Mrs. Pratt, and she was allowed $20 a week alimony in his report, which has not been confirmed by the court. Mrs. Pratt caused her husband's arrest by alleging that she feared he would flee from the jurisdiction of the court. She said in her application for the order of arrest that recently she met Pratt on the platform of the elevated station at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, and that he told her that should she get a decision against him he would leave the State.

Mrs. Pratt also charged that her husband has married another woman. Pratt was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail in default of $10,000 bail.

## MRS. JAY DOWD CHARGES CRUELTY.

### She Secures the Arrest of Her Husband in a Separation Suit.

Jay Dowd was arrested yesterday on an order signed by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court in a suit brought against him by his wife, Alfreda E. Dowd, for a separation on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment.

The plaintiff alleges in her complaint that she was married to Dowd on Dec. 14, 1891, and that a short time afterward she discovered that he had married her under an assumed name. She says that his real name is Benjamin Hocott. She charges that ever since their marriage the defendant has treated her cruelly. She says that on Nov. 28, 1892, he beat her so badly at their home, 178 Lexington Avenue, that she was confined to her bed for six months and had to submit to a serious operation. She says that while she was in this weak condition Dowd, as she still calls him, took $2,000 of her money and lost it in speculation in Wall Street. She also charges that he was unfaithful to her.

Mrs. Dowd says her husband took from her vault, in the Knickerbocker Trust Company's Building, in the Winter of 1890 large sums of money, which he lost in stock speculation. She put up with his ill treatment until September, 1894, when she left him. She says that he has annoyed her by following her on the street, and has broken into her home and taken away every article of value. Mrs. Dowd says that her husband is able to support her, as he is in receipt of a large income and owns a yacht, upon which he was about to sail for Florida when the order for his arrest was granted.

Dowd was taken to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $2,000 bail.

## PLEADINGS IN OLD EXCISE CASES.

### Two Dead Men Indicted by the Grand Jury.

There were thirty-eight excise cases on the calendar of Part I. of the General Sessions Court yesterday. Most of them were old cases, in which indictments were recently found by the Grand Jury.

Most of the accused saloon men pleaded not guilty and demanded a trial. They then gave bail.

Frank Elmore, a bartender, of 200 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, pleaded guilty to violating the excise law at 2,382 Third Avenue on Jan. 14, 1894. Judge Cowing imposed a fine of $50. Elmore did not have the money, and was sent to the Tombs.

When the case of Jacob Hance, who was arrested two years ago and was indicted a week ago, was called, it was announced that he was dead. He removed to Lorain, Ohio, more than a year ago, and some time afterward threw himself under a railway train and was killed. The indictment was dismissed.

Another case called was that of Louis Webber of 110 Hester Street. His bondsman reported that he had died in Austria nine months ago, just three months after being arrested. Judge Cowing dismissed the indictment, which was found a week ago.

## "PENUCHLE PETE" IN COURT.

### He Acts as His Own Counsel in a Burglary Case.

Thomas Argyle of 113 Orchard Street, better known as "Penucle Pete," was charged in the General Sessions Court yesterday with burglary.

He announced to the Court that he had no counsel, but would try the case himself. Judge Cowing thought this was unwise, but Argyle managed the case very well.

The complaining witness was Policeman Scheyer of the Eldridge Street Station. He testified that Argyle stole some umbrellas, cigars, and other things from a house near his home.

He asked the witness many questions as to the alleged crime, and also as to the policeman's record. He succeeded in getting the policeman mixed up in his evidence and made him contradict himself several times.

"Your Honor, I move that you discharge this prisoner, myself, as there does not seem to be any crime, according to this witness.

Judge Cowing refused to do so, and court was then adjourned until to-day, when Argyle will present his defense.

### Convictions in Oyer and Terminer.

Justice Patterson continued to dispose of cases in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. Most of them were of a minor character.

In eight out of twelve cases that went to trial there were convictions. The sentences were light, averaging two years' imprisonment.

Charles Warley, who says he is the son of a noted English clergyman, was found guilty of grand larceny, and was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

## NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Henry Martin, thirty-eight years old, employed in the banking house of H. C. Bates & Co., at 47 Exchange Place, pleaded guilty to bigamy yesterday before Judge Cowing in the General Sessions Court, and was remanded until to-day for sentence. The complainant against him was his second wife, whom he married Sept. 4 last. She was Miss Frances Van Vleet of Flushing, L. I.

—Judge Bookstaver, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday handed down a decision denying the application of John Schomaker for a writ of certiorari to review the action of the Excise Board in refusing to grant him a license for the premises 57 and 59 Lexington Avenue.

# *FEDERAL COURTS.*

## UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 83—Frank W. Smith et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Gordon McKay, as trustee, &c.—Ordered that this cause be argued in place of No. 139.

No. 841—William M. Fishback et al., appellants, vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company.—Advanced to be heard with No. 342.

No. 198—T. J. Bryan, appellant, vs. M. W. Kales, and No. 200—T. J. Bryan, appellant, vs. George T. Brastus et al.—Submitted pursuant to the rule and argued.

No. 129—Jane Lynch, appellant, vs. John Henry Murphy, sole devisee, &c., et al.—Argument concluded for appellant.

No. 132—The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Elizabeth Kirchoff.—Argued.

No. 134—Joshua M. Dushane, assignee, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Alpheus Beall.—Argued.

The call for Friday, Dec. 20, will be as follows: Nos. 132, 83, 138, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146.

## UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

66—Evening Post Publishing Company vs. Wright. 67—Press Publishing Company vs. Monroe. 71—Wessels vs. Steamship Ceres. 72—Sydsenska Augfartygs Aktieolaget vs. Wessels. 74—United States vs. Coudert. 75—Same vs. Godwin & Son. 77—British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company vs. Southern Pacific Company. 78—Genthner vs. Steam Tug Hercules. 79—Hubbard vs. Exchange Bank. 80—Schuilzebelge vs. United States.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Calendar of Customs Appeals.

2289—United States vs. American Sugar Refining Company. 1740—Comina vs. United States. 1285—Hutchcock vs. same. 1742—Zim & Co. vs. same. 1744—Blumenthal & Brothers vs. same. 1075—Rosenstein Brothers vs. same. 1800—United States vs. Henen. 1732—Poppen vs. United States. 958—Stern Brothers vs. same. 2154—Straus & Co. vs. same. 1972—United States vs. Stearn. 1905—Same vs. Rathborne. 749—Luigi vs. United States. 1288—De Lima vs. same. 1046—Yamborne vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calendar.

Cases Adjourned.—1—Timberlake vs. Straus. 2—Edison vs. Lawton & Co. 3—Chew vs. Sperry. 4—Maloy vs. Driden. 5—Cornforth vs. Texas and Pacific Railway Company. 6—Mackay vs. Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company. 7—Rainey vs. Chalfant.

Cases Noticed.—8—Parker vs. McLoughlin. 9—Same, vs. same. 10—Same vs. same. 11—Stearns vs. Mannesmann. 12—Same vs. same. 13—White vs. Security Company. 14—Puchs vs. Wilson. 15—Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company vs. Durbrow.

## *STATE COURTS*

## COURT OF APPEALS.

People, appellant, vs. Erastus Wiman.—Judgment affirmed.

People ex rel. Lorenzo Criscolla and Andrew P. Johnston, appellant, vs. Henry H. Adams.—Order reversed as to Criscolla, and appeal dismissed as to Johnston, with costs.

The Hecla Consolidated Gold Mining Company vs. William L. O'Neill, appellant; Annie Gaffney vs. Brooklyn City Railway Company, appellant; Matilda Wienka vs. Village of North Tonawanda, appellant; James W. Eager vs. Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, appellant; W. H. Sandeiser, appellant, vs. Mary J. Perry and another; D. P. Smith vs. Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad Company, appellant; P. Lewisohn and another vs. W. A. Clevenger, appellant; The United States Vinegar Company vs. F. Foeherinbach and another, appellants; H. J. Allen vs. George W. Sission and another, appellants; E. Drucker vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company and another, appellants; S. McChesney vs. Panama Railway Company, appellant; Anna Schierloh vs. Mathilda Schierloh, appellant; F. L. Lombard vs. Brooklyn City Railway Company, appellant; W. Bayard Cutting, and another vs. W. E. D. Stokes, appellant; G. A. Koke and another, appellants, vs. J. H. Blaken and others; D. W. McClain, appellant, vs. B. Schofield et al.; H. D. Castlo, appellant, vs. Corn Exchange Bank; R. W. Evans and anotehr vs. The Keystone Gas Company, appellant; The New-York News Publishing Company vs. The National Steamship Company, appellant; Silas Bedner vs. The Lehigh and Hudson Railway Company, appellant; Joseph Hoyler vs. The New-York Times Publishing Company, appellant; Mollie Rottenstein vs. Henery Segel, appellant; Zoe Neddo, appellant, vs. Village of Ticonderoga; F. H. Pettee vs. Mary H. Pettee, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Mary A. Mors vs. New-York, Ontario and Western Railway Company, appellant; Christine Beltz vs. City of Yonkers, appellant; Charles S. Clark vs. Exchange Printing Company et al., appellants; W. H. Flandraw, appellant, vs. Henry B. Hammond; Henry Raabe and another, appellants, vs. Albert C. Squire and another.—Judgment reversed; new trials granted; costs to abide event.

In re opening of Audubon Avenue, New-York Institution for the Blind, appellant; A. R. Gebbie and another vs. L. E

## Citizen Soldiery of the Nation and Its Power and Equipment.

### COULD BE QUICKLY CALLED TO ARMS

### Actual Experience in Four States—New-York Would Lead in Celerity—Equipment in Some States Very Poor.

The National Guard would play an important part in the event of hostilities between Great Britain and the United States, and its value cannot be overestimated. While in some States its efficiency is much greater than in others, its general training is such as to admit of its being at once a most valuable auxiliary to the regular army. There are over 100,000 trained men who must not be classed among the "militish" of old times, for during the last ten years the discipline of the guard and its general knowledge of drill and small arms practice has been entirely different from what it used to be, and in New-York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Connecticut, Ohio, New-Jersey, and Wisconsin, it is well-nigh perfect. The latest official data show the strength of the National Guard to be 103,258, divided as follows: Cavalry, 4,952; artillery, 5,045; infantry, 93,261.

The authorized strength of the National Guard, which represents the strength that a force would have if every officer and enlisted man allowed by law were commissioned or enlisted, varies from 15,000 in New-York, to 585 in Montana. In five States—Arkansas, Maryland, Nevada, Tennessee, and Wyoming—there is no fixed limit to the strength. The largest organized strength is that of New-York—13,254—the smallest that of Idaho—308. The highest percentage of attendance at camp was 99.3, in Pennsylvania; the smallest was 16, in Mississippi. Besides Pennsylvania the following States had an attendance of over 90; North Dakota, 98; Vermont, 97.8; Connecticut, 95.6; Massachusetts, 94; Nebraska, 93.8, and New-Hampshire, 91.8.

In nine States — Conneticue, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, New-York, Ohio, Oregon, and Pennsylvania—and in the District of Columbia, there are regularly organized hospital or ambulance corps; in four—Arkansas, Georgia, Missouri, and Rhode Island—corps are now being organized; in six—California, Colorado, Michigan, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin—more or less instruction is given to detailed men; in twenty States—Alabama, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Missippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New-Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming—and three Territories—Arizona, New-Mexico, and Utah—no corps are organized, nor is any instruction reported. The equipment varies greatly, being best in those States that are regularly organized corps. The efficiency varies much, being reported excellent in Maine.

Officers of the United States Army are detailed on duty with the troops of twenty-three States—Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming—two Territories—Arizona and Utah—and in the District of Columbia, some form of theoretical instruction is given non-commissioned officers. The most thorough instruction seems to be given in Illinois, New-Jersey, New-York, and Pennsylvania.

The cavalry has target practice in fourteen States—California, Georgia, Illinois, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey New-York, North Dakota Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, and Washington—and in the District of Columbia; and in four States—Florida, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Texas—practice was had with Gatling guns only; only one battery had practice in Montana, and the same was the case in Tennessee. The infantry has range practice in thirty-four States—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin—and two Territories—Arizona and New-Mexico—and in the District of Columbia.

In Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Kentucky, Maryland, Montana, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia, the amount of practice is small, and in some of those States is limited to a few companies. None is reported in Indiana, Nebraska, and Utah. Gallery practice is held in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, New-Hampshire, New-York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia, and in some commands in Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Arizona.

Very little skirmish or volley firing is done, and known-distance firing is seldom done at ranges greater than 500 yards. Great and growing interest is taken in target practice, but there is in many States a lack of system, and only very few furnish enough ammunition to teach more than the elements.

### MILITARY FORCE OF THE NATION.

#### The Strong and Weak Points of the Army and the National Guard.

*To the Editor of The New-York Times:*

As usual, whenever there has been any symptom of trouble with a foreign power, the eagle has been allowed to scream very loudly, and numerous wild and ridiculous statements have been made as to our military strength.

What that strength really is and what it would be in war time can readily be ascertained, and when the field is surveyed it must be confessed that the showing is not one to cause confidence or pride. Army officers and National Guardsmen have, year after year, uttered warnings which have been practically ignored. It requires a crisis to awaken our people, and if that crisis comes it will be useful and beneficial to us, even if our difficulties with England are peaceably and quietly settled.

The strength of our army (effective strength for field service) was, according to the report of the Secretary of War, 20,584 on Oct. 31. Recruited to its full strength by the addition of two companies to each infantry regiment and two batteries to each artillery regiment, there will be 120 troops of cavalry, 70 batteries of artillery, and 300 companies of infantry—a total of 27,350 men. With engineers and detached men, the total will be 30,000 men. There would be little difficulty in recruiting, as 88,000 applicants were rejected last year.

Our National Guard numbers about 115,000 men and officers, of whom 90 per cent., army officers say, might be counted upon as effectives. But the guard seldom has on its rolls over 70 per cent. of the strength allowed by law, and its full legal strength would be about 150,000. Ninety per cent. of this strength would amount to 135,000 officers and men. As the guard discharges nearly 25 per cent. of its strength every year, a sufficient number of well-instructed exmembers to fill the ranks can easily be secured.

Our "first line" would therefore consist of upward of 165,000 officers and men.

For the organization of the volunteers and militia a large number of veterans would be available as organizers and instructors. There are about 475,000 veterans in the military orders. Hardly any of them are now of military age, and possibly not over 10 per cent. of them could do military duty. But each Grand Army and Confederate veteran post would serve as a most effective recruiting agency.

The best and most available material from which to form the nucleus of a new Grand Army of the Nation would be the 150,000 members of military branches of fraternal societies, the 27,000 young men capable of military duty now receiving instruction from army officers in military schools and colleges, and the 250,000 or more ex-members of the army and National Guard. The German veterans and ex-members of foreign armies would also be valuable acquisitions. It is safe to say there are fully 400,000 to 500,000 men in the United States who have more or less knowledge of military drill and discipline. These could be organized, in possibly three months, into a tolerably effective force of 300,000, and we should then have a "first line" of 165,000 and a "second line" of 300,000, or a total of 465,000.

The question of armament and equipment is, however, far more serious than that of recruiting. Our army is partly armed with the Krag-Jorgensen rifle. Our National Guard carries the Springfield and Remington rifles of several calibres. Consequently the ammunition used ranges in calibre from .30 to .50. The manufacturing establishments are quite equal to turning out uniforms and equipments to any amount, and our cartridge factories can also supply sufficient ammunition. But the question of the supply of rifles, the most important item, is a serious one, and one which "war or no war," calls for immediate attention. To supply the whole National Guard with the latest model of Springfields and the whole army with Krag-Jorgensens is, perhaps, the easiest solution, and one recommended by the Secretary of War in his latest report. The Springfield is reliable and effective beyond any single-loader ever used.

Our light artillery is, in the army and in a few instances in the National Guard, equipped with the 3.2-inch breech-loading rifle, the best weapon of its kind now in existence. But, in most instances, the guns of the volunteer artillery are old muzzle loaders, utterly obsolete and unsuitable, and the harness and battery equipments would never stand the test of war. There are a number of quick-firing guns for naval and police duty which can be supplied by private firms, and with these our volunteer artillery should be equipped at once, until long-range breech-loading guns can be provided.

In cavalry we are notably deficient, although we have in the Southwest and West some of the finest material in the world for irregular cavalry. To organize this material should be the care of our army in the West at the first indication of hostilities. C. S.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1895.

### To Inspect the Catholic Protectory.

The Justices of the Court of Special Sessions will go in a body to the Catholic Protectory to-morrow on special invitation of the Directors of the institution to inspect the place. They will leave the Grand Central Station at the 10:45 A. M.

The Justices recently decided to visit the various institutions to familiarize themselves with the management of those places to which they are compelled to send minors.

They will be accompanied on their tour of inspection by the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

## Important Work to be Done by the New Atchison Directors.

### A MEETING TO BE HELD ON MONDAY

### Officers Will Have Headquarters in Three Cities—Chairman Walker in New-York, President Ripley in Chicago.

A meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad will be held in this city next Monday, when it is expected some action will be taken looking to a renewal of the fifty or sixty contracts which were abrogated by the foreclosure sale. Included in these contracts are the agreements with the Pullman Palace Car Company, the Wells-Fargo Express Company, and the Western Union Telegraph Company. The new board may also appoint some subordinate Eastern officers.

Chairman Aldace F. Walker will have his headquarters in New-York, as will Controller John P. Whitehead, Assistant Secretary L. C. Deming, and Assistant Treasurer George C. Goodwin.

President E. P. Ripley will have his office in Chicago and he will be surrounded by First Vice President Daniel B. Robinson, Third Vice President Paul Morton, Passenger Traffic Manager W. F. White, Freight Traffic Manager W. B. Biddle, General Passenger Agent George T. Nicholson, General Freight Agent W. A. Bissell, General Solicitor E. D. Kenna, General Auditor W. K. Gilliette, and the General Purchasing Agent.

In the Atchison offices in Topeka there will be a score or more of important officials, including General Manager J. J. Frey, Secretary and Treasurer Edward Wilder, General Superintendent H. U. Mudge, and Superintendent of Machinery John Player; also the General Claim Agent, the Assistant General Passenger Agent, Chief Engineer, Assistant General Freight Agent, Superintendent of Telegraph, Land Commissioner, Tax Commissioner, Master Car Builder, Superintendent of Car Service, Auditor, Chief Surgeon, Division Superintendent, Paymaster, and Solicitor for Kansas.

### Major Carlisle Gets the Lands.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 19.—By decree of United States Court to-day the title to 7,000 acres of land along the Tennessee and Coosa Railroad in Etowah and Marshall Counties was vested in Major Hugh Carlisle of Guntersville, Ala. In 1856 the Government granted the Tennessee and Coosa Railroad this land to aid in constructing and equipping the road. The railroad company subsequently conveyed most of the land to Major Carlisle in payment for its construction. But ten miles of the road were built, from Gadsden to Littleton, Ala. In 1890, Congress passed an act forfeiting the granting act, and seeking to recover the land on the ground that the road was not in operation within the ten years prescribed in the granting act, and that Major Carlisle was not a purchaser for value. The Government's suit was dismissed by Judge Bruce to-day, and Major Carlisle held to be the legal possessor of the lands. Some hundred families have either settled by purchase or squatted on the lands, and have refused to pay for same, hoping to get title by Government entry. By the decree they become tenants to Major Carlisle, and will be compelled to pay rents and purchase money to the amount $500,000 and more. Major Carlisle almost beggared himself in the construction of the road, but by today's decree becomes a millionaire.

### Railroads in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 19.—The Board of Railroad Commissioners made their annual report to the Governor and Council to-day. The report shows a large increase of business over the previous year. There was a gain of 110 miles of road constructed and put in operation during the year. There was, on June 30, 1,626.35 miles of railroad operated by steam, as against 1,515.99 to June 30, 1894, and 1,399.14 in 1893. In this computation only the main line and branch tracks operated as a part of the main line were taken into consideration.

The returns of standard gauge roads show an increase in those in 1894 of $581,735, being $7,556,098 as against $6,974,351 in 1894. This shows a gain of $23,575 over any previous year in the history of the State. The number of passengers carried was 5,635,894, as against 5,860,019 in 1894, a falling off of 309,877. The number of tons of freight carried was 5,003,834, as against 4,020,310 in 1894, an increase of 988,524 tons.

The returns of the street railroads show a continued increase in passengers carried and transportation earnings. The number of passengers carried during the year was 9,143,377, as against 8,141,378 in 1894, a gain of 1,001,999. The total earnings were $502,477, as against $440,026 in 1894, an increase of $62,451.

### Rates from Pueblo to San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—The Call this morning says: "There is much more than appears on the surface in the decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commision on the appeal of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company relating to the legality of rates on steel rails and other iron and steel articles from Pueblo, Col., to San Francisco. The complainant alleges that an unreasonable charge of $1.60 per 200 pounds was made on these articles, while the rates from the east were much less. The commission decided that the rates complained of were unreasonable and unjust, and ordered that the rate from Pueblo to San Francisco should not exceed 45 cents per 100 pounds on tool rails and fastenings, and 37½ cents per 100 pounds on similar articles of iron, and that the rates shall never exceed 75 per cent. of those charged on like traffic from Chicago to San Francisco.

"The important feature of the decision lies not in the rates fixed as just by the commission on the articles specified, but in that comprehensive concluding sentence which virtually makes a general basis for the fixing of all freight rates, excepting that of those between Pueblo, which is a Colorado terminal point, and San Francisco, a California terminal point, shall never exceed 75 per cent. of those charged on like traffic from Chicago to San Francisco."

### Rate Troubles in the West.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—The first meeting of the newly organized Trans-Continental Association was held to-day. The question of the trouble between the Rio Grande Western and the Union Pacific, as to whether the latter should withdraw its tickets from the open market, did not come up. Only a morning session was held and but little business of interest transacted. A committee was appointed to report on the question of demoralization of rates from Los Angeles to Chicago and St. Louis. The tickets have on them a variety of other points, thus giving the scalpers a good chance to set rates by the ears. This chance they have not neglected, and the situation is one demanding immediate relief. The committee is ready to make a report, which will be handed in at to-morrow's meeting, but what remedy will be advised is not known.

### Grade Crossing Litigation.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 19.—Expert testimony was taken to-day before Vice Chancellor Reed, in this city, in the case of the Junction Railroad Company and the National Dock Connecting Railroad Company of Jersey City, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Litigation in this matter, which was begun in 1889, involves the rights of the litigating railroad company in crossing at grade or above or below grade at the Point of Rocks, near Jersey City.

Fred M. Slater, an engineering expert, was on the witness stand all the morning. His evidence was of a technical nature as to grades, elevations, and crossings. Many objections were made and ruled upon by the Court.

### Must Not Interfere with the Receiver.

AKRON, Ohio, Dec. 19.—The injunction restraining Daniel Babst from interfering with Receiver John Tod of the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad was made permanent by Judge Voris to-day. Babst was appointed by the Marion County Court, in conflict with Tod, by the Summit County Court. Babst has been given $4,000 for his fees in attempting to get control of the road, which will be sold in March, 1896.

### RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The committee of eleven recently appointed by the Central Traffic Association with Chicago and Ohio River lines and other lines in the territory, has agreed upon the verdict of the committee that the department should be continued independently of the freight department.

—As security for the payment of the Erie Railroad prior and general lien bond issues, amounting to $175,000,000, a mortgage was filed yesterday in the Register's office in favor of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company by the Erie Company.

—A conference of the Presidents of the various railroads in the Vanderbilt system was held in Cornelius Vanderbilt's office in the Grand Central Station yesterday. The general railway situation was reported to be promising.

—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company is seeking to obtain possession of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's property.

—It is expected that a meeting of all the transcontinental lines, including the Panama Railroad, will be held early in January for the purpose of advancing freight rates.

—An increase of $158,186 in net earnings and $520,487 in surplus are reported by the New-York Central Railroad for the six months ending Dec. 31.

—For the second week in December the Norfolk and Western Railroad reports an increase in gross earnings of $57,220.

—H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central Railroad, was in New-York yesterday.

## CONSPIRACY TO ROB, HE SAYS

### *J. B. YATES'S ACCUSATIONS AGAINST ALICE JONES.*

### The Young Woman Said to Have Confessed, but She Denies It—Ill at Her Home.

The Grand Jury recently found an indictment against Miss Alice Jones, who was employed in a confidential capacity by J. B. Yates of 46 Maiden Lane. The indictment was the result of a confession which the young woman is said to have made Dec. 10, in the presence of a number of witnesses.

Miss Jones, it is said, now declares that the confession is all a dream—that she never made it, and that she never stole a penny from her employer.

Mr. Yates claims to have known that there was a dishonest person in his office for some time, and to have discovered a week ago Wednesday, that that person was Miss Jones, on account of an order on a postal card, to which he says she added an order for a diamond ring.

Mr. Yates says that he at once accused her of the crime, and that she confessed to him and returned some of the goods. He called in a lawyer, and the confession was written out and signed by Miss Jones.

She then went to her home in West Orange, N. J., Mr. Yates says, but returned Friday and declared that she had never made the confession. He also declares that he has reason to believe that there was a conspiracy to rob him of a large amount of money.

Mr. Yates failed about two years ago. He says he believes his failure was due to a series of thefts, with which this present trouble has some connection.

Assistant District Attorney McManus said yesterday that he was not at liberty to speak about the case, as no arrest had been made, and no requisition papers had been made out.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 19.—The warrant obtained in New-York against Miss Alice M. Jones, daughter of Thomas N. Jones of Washington Street, West Orange, on a charge of having forged the name of John B. Yates, a manufacturer of watch cases at 46 Maiden Lane, New-York, has not yet been served. Detective McNaught of New-York arrived here yesterday afternoon with the warrant, and in company with the local police went to the Jones house. Miss Jones was in bed, ill with nervous prostration, and her physician refused to allow her to be seen.

Miss Jones's family do not believe the charges against her. They say that she will not confess, as she has nothing to tell. They deny that the girl had anything to do with thefts, and say that when she gets over her illness she will be able to prove her innocense.

## MUST CATCH BROOKLYN THIEVES

### Captains Take on Paper Superintendent's Instructions—Pool Rooms and Policy Shops Must Be Closed.

The Brooklyn Police Captains report at Police Headquarters only on Saturday mornings; so, when they all appeared yesterday morning, it was at once understood that some important matter was to be discussed.

Superintendent McKelvey called their attention to the number of robberies in many parts of the city, and he urged upon them the great necessity of checking the work of the thieves. He also referred to the return of the second-story thief.

Each Captain had a pencil and a pad of paper, and jotted down the words of the Superintendent, who spoke slowly. They notified their commands yesterday of what Superintendent McKelvey had said.

The Superintendent also instructed the Captains that he expected them to drive the poolrooms and policy shops out of the city.

He said that Sophie Lyons, a well-known crook was in the city and ordered that a close watch be kept on her. She is an expert at pocket-picking. She has been arrested and has been in prison for theft.

Mrs. Mary B. Phillips, whose handsome house is at Eighth Avenue and Union Street near the Montauk Club, was visited by the second-story thief Tuesday night. The thief stole jewelry valued at $750.

While the members of the family were at dinner, the thief climbed up to the top of the extension and got into the house. The robbery was not discovered until 10 o'clock in the evening.

Other robberies reported yesterday were: Mrs. Catharine Perry, 443 Marion Street, jewelry and clothing, $65; Mrs. Albert Ayres, 91 Stuyvesant Avenue, jewelry and silverware, $76; Richard Greenwood, 856 Putnam Avenue, jewelry, $50.

## POLICEMAN TRIES TO BE POET

### Sergt. Knipe Finds He Has a Rival in Sergt. John Dulfer.

Sergt. William Knipe of the Classon Avenue Precinct, Brooklyn, has had for a long time the honor of being the only man in the Police Department who fixed up his police returns in a literary style. He discovered yesterday that he had a rival in the person of Sergt. John Dulfer of the Atlantic Avenue Precinct. Sergt. Knipe is a prose writer; Sergt. Dulfer writes verses.

Telling of a fire at 27 Gunther Place, at 6:25 o'clock Tuesday night, in which Mary E. Gutpill was burned by the explosion of a lighted lamp, Sergt. Dulfer wrote:

Upon a table Mary had a very fine lamp.
She needed light to mail a letter which wanted a two-cent stamp;
So she picked up the lamp and, lo! it slipped from her hand,
And she narrowly escaped going to that promised land.

From whose bourne no traveler returneth.

Superintendent McKelvey is fond of poetry, but after reading Sergt. Dulfer's production he declined to talk.

### Dedication of a New Primary School.

The new primary schoolhouse, No. 22, at Ninth Street and First Avenue, was dedicated yesterday. A large American flag floated from the staff on the roof, and the interior of the schoolhouse was decorated in honor of the occasion.

The school assembled at 9:30 o'clock, and the children were welcomed in a short address by Hyram Meritt, Chairman of the School Board of the Seventeenth Ward.

Benjamin Blumenthal, Senior School Inspector of New-York City, spoke to the children, wishing them success and welcoming them to their new schoolhouse. Addresses were also delivered by School Inspectors Anderson, Terry, Mrs. Kate Bowe, and others.

Miss Margaret Milton, the Principal of the school, also spoke to the boys, and some of the children recited.

### Bequest to a Missionary Society.

The will of Agnes Bussmann was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office.

She directs that her personal effects be divided between her brother, Frans Wernsing, and her niece, Agnes Wernsing.

The residue of the estate is left to the Missionary Society of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, in East Third Street. The society is to have masses said for the repose of the souls of herself and her two deceased husbands, Jacob Lockner and Jacob Bussmann.

## A Number of Lots Reported Sold—Plans for Notable Buildings—Doings in the Auction Room.

Mr. William C. Orr has sold for the W. H. Lee estate to Edwin P. Stanton the eight lots on the north side of West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, beginning 125 feet west of Lenox Avenue. Dwellings will be erected on the plot.

Messrs. H. C. Mapes & Co. have sold for Charles Miller to Mrs. Augusta Ehrlich, widow of the Chief Justice of the City Court, the two lots at the northeast corner of Third Street and Union Avenue, in what was the Village of Westchester, at $1,200; for the Clinton estate to E. G. Bach the fifteen lots adjoining, at $8,250, and for F. J. Schnugg to A. L. Lowenstein the Charlton Ferris homestead, with twenty-five acres of land at Throgg's Neck.

The formal plans were filed yesterday for two notable buildings, which have been heretofore described in THE TIMES. One of these is the Commercial Cable Building, at 20 and 22 Broad Street, extending to 18, 20, and 20¼ New Street. It will be twenty-one stories high, and will cost a million dollars. Messrs. George Edward Harding & Gooch are the architects. The other building will be at the southwest corner of Jay and Staple Streets, on a plot 50.11 by 90. It will be six stories high, and will be used as fruit exchange and for offices. Its cost will be $100,000.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. George R. Read sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John B. Smith, at $36,533, the two five-story brick tenements 208 and 210 East Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 160 feet east of Third Avenue, 50 by 100.11.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Mary J. Hennessy, at $10,061, the four-story brick tenement 228 East Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 125 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 98.9.

Messrs. H. C. Mapes & Co. sold, under foreclosure, at $2,800, to the plaintiffs, Rose T. Mosher and others, the northwest corner of Main and Southerly Streets, City Island, 50 by 100.

The Sheriff sold, under execution, to George Silverman, the plaintiff, at $500, the right, title, and interest of J. F. Duriacher to lot on south side of Jennings Street, 96.14 feet west of Intervale Avenue, 26.71 by 112.18 by 25 by 121.52, and to a lot 25 by 94.7 on the same street, near Wilkins Place. A protest against the sale was made by Mr. Putzel of Rose & Putzel, on behalf of the Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company, who said that Duriacher had no title or interest whatever in the property.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, two actions, Frank N. Arnold, referee, 779 to 785 Tenth Avenue, and 502 and 504 West Fifty-third Street, forming southwest corner, 100.5 by 100, and 507 and 509 West Fifty-second Street, 100 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 50 by 100.5, eight five-story brick apartments. Due on judgment, $160,700.

Also, 771, 773, and 777 Tenth Avenue and 503 and 505 West Fifty-second Street, 771 being the northwest corner of avenue and street, 100.5 by 100, excepting a plot 25.5 by 60; five five-story brick apartments. Due on judgment, $98,640.

### THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

#### Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

German Place, east side, 175 feet north of Westchester Avenue, by Louis Lubker of 622 Eagle Avenue, for a one-story frame store; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 17 and 19 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, by Monk & Gillies of 92 Eighth Avenue, for two five-story brick flats; cost, $50,000.

Lexington Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, northeast corner, by Jacob Rudolph, for Lexington Avenue, for a three-story brick wall; cost, $400.

Intervale Avenue, east side, 81 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, by Bridget Walsh of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Stebbins Avenue, for three three-story frame dwellings and stores; cost, $18,600.

Tyler Avenue, north side, 125 feet east of Morris Park Road, for a two-story frame dwelling by Gustave Peterson, of 721 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; cost, $5,000.

Jay and Staple Streets, southwest corner, by Alexander Brown, Jr., of 245 West Fifty-fourth Street, for a six-story fruit exchange and office building; cost, $100,000.

Arthur Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, by Francisesgo Sapone of 2,856 Hoffman Street, for a three-story frame store and dwelling; cost, $2,000.

Tremont Avenue, south side, 200 feet west of Marmion Avenue, by Henrich Roeben of 444 Lexington Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; cost, $8,500.

Thirteenth Street and Avenue D, northwest corner, (Unionport,) by John Lanzer of 960 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, for two two-story frame workshop, &c.; cost, $500.

Lenox Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, by Higgins & King of 1,190 Madison Avenue, for two five-story brick flats and stores; cost, $35,000.

Nos. 18, 20, and 20¼ New Street, and 20 and 22 Broad Street, by Commercial Cable Building Company, 253 Broadway, for a twenty-one-story brick office building; cost, $1,000,000.

No. 219 Columbus Avenue, by Charles Geuscher of 949 Sixth Avenue, alterations to a five-story brick flat and store; cost, $300.

No. 318 Broadway, by O. B. Potter trust of Potter Building, alterations to a five-story brick office and store building; cost, $2,000.

No. 1,095 Third Avenue, by Cornelia B. de Peyster of 112 East Thirty-sixth Street, alterations to a three-story brick office building; cost, $800.

Westchester Avenue and Washington Street, northeast corner, (Unionport,) by Mrs. Kate McParland of 153 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn, alterations to a one and one-half-story frame stable; cost, $350.

No. 1 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, by Mary E. Grogan of 1,940 Third Avenue, alterations to a one-story frame store; cost, $300.

### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Dec. 19.

128TH ST, 158 East; s. 260 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x99.11; Carrie V. MacDermott to James E. Barton ..... $1

116TH ST, e s, 190 ft w of 4th Av, 20x100.11; Gustav Possehl and wife to Frieda Zippert; ..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph Rosenweig, referee, to Gustav Possehl ..... 21,000

113TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100; Stephen G. Quirk to Charlotte E. Quirk ..... 1

111TH ST, n s, 99.11 ft w of 8th Av, 0.34x48.4x gore; George M. Martin and wife to Henry H. Post ..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 106th St, 100.11x125; Annie E. Goodwillie and others, executors of James McGay, to Edward Oppenheimer and Isaac Metzger. 93,000

SAME PROPERTY; Edward Oppenheimer and Isaac Metzger and wife to James H. Havens ..... 1

LENOX AV, w s, 100.11 ft s of 118th St, 0.6x57.10; Frederick Aldhous and wife to Thomas S. Kiernan and another, executors ..... 300

WEST END AV, w s, 80.11 ft n of 103d St, 20x100; Michael Giblin and James W. Taylor and wives to Clay Wilson ..... 1

152D ST, n s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 75x190.10, to 153d St, x75; Charles B. Page, referee, to Henry B. Caverly ..... 8,000

151ST ST, n e corner of Melrose Av, 20x114.6; Elizabeth Ragette to Fannie S. Dekeyse ..... 12,100

RIVER AV, n w corner of 167th St, 289, to public square, n w, x38.8, to Jerome Av, 39.5x irr, 93.4x irr s, 50, to 167th St, x110; William Noble and wife to William Cauldwell ..... 1

3D AV, 3,001; William J. Moore and wife to August Kuhn ..... 10

MONROE ST, 245, n s, 23.7x94.10; Pauline Cohn to Max Juster ..... 1

MONROE ST, 4, s s, 80 ft e of Catharine St, 20.1x51.4; also, 6 Monroe St, 28x99.5; Adolph Abrahams and wife to Henry Moss ..... 13,150

SAME PROPERTY; Annie Moss, individually and as executrix, to Adolph Abrahams, ½ part ..... 4,383

MADISON ST, 81, n s, 75.1 ft w of James St, 25x69.2, to New Bowery, x irregular; Adolph Abrahams and wife to Henry Moss ..... 19,350

MADISON ST, 81, n s, 75.1 ft w of James St, 25x69.2, to New Bowery, x irregular; Henry Moss and wife to Adolph Abrahams ..... 19,350

CATHARINE ST, s e corner of Monroe St, 17.9x80; same to same ..... 23,800

HUDSON ST, 542, s w corner of Perry St, 25.4x90.5; John Delahunty, referee, to Albert J. Adams ..... 51,050

BROADWAY, 826, n e corner of 12th St, 17.9x120.10x25x irregular; James W. Gillespie to Jacob Hirsh ..... 1

PITT ST, e s, Lot 28, map of Isaac Clason estate, 21.10x100; Fannie Friedman to Nathan Friedman ..... 1

2D ST, s s, 206 ft w of Avenue C, 24.9x78.6x25.1x76.11; Hayman Wallach to Joseph Deutsch ..... 1

STANTON ST, 122, n e s, 150 ft n w of Norfolk St, 32.6x96.2; Alfred D. Lind, referee, to Jonas Weil and another ..... 4,000

LEXINGTON AV, 85, s e s, 24.8 ft s w of 27th St, 24.8x95; Catharine Frech to Catharine Frech, as executor ..... 23,500

107TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 75x84; Frederick A. Constable and others, executors, to Benjamin Altman ..... 115,000

27TH ST, n s, 287.5 ft w of 9th Av, 78.11x98.9; George Gildersleeve and wife to Franklin R. Hogeboom ..... 1

167TH ST, n s, 254.4 ft e of 10th Av, 26x92; Richard H. Smith, referee, to Jessie Morison ..... 10,600

26TH ST, 153, n s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 20x98.5; George Mirtz and others to Adrian Jackson ..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Eugene Falck and another, executors, to Adrian H. Jackson ..... 11,500

Real Estate at Auction.

BY THOS. BURLINGHAM, Auctioneer, 83 MILL STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

## EXECUTOR'S SALE
—OF—
# Valuable Real Estate

At NEWPORT, R. I.,

## MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1896,

At 12 o'clock noon, on the premises,

**The Estate of the Late Walter Langdon, Sunnyside Place, with Cottage House, 34,290 square feet of land,**

According to city Survey.

The cottage has all the modern improvements, good drainage, elegantly located, either for a Summer or a Winter residence, in the centre of the city. Has to be seen to be appreciated. The key can be had of the auctioneer, 83 Mill Street, for inspection of the property.

By order of DELANCEY A. KANE, Executor. To close the estate.

*City Real Estate for Sale.*

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

## Geo. R. Read,
### REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

**MONEY TO LOAN.** 4, 4½ and 5 Per Cent.

For account of institutions, estates and individuals. Unlimited resources, lowest charges.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO. 146 B'way, cor. Liberty St. LOANS EXCLUSIVELY.

*Country Real Estate for Sale.*

$40 AN ACRE ON EASY TERMS GETS WARranty deed to good fruit land in California; boat landing, depot, schools, churches, stores, and 600 people now on tract; perfect climate, place healthful and rapidly developing; orange, olive, fig, grape, almond, peach, prune, pear, and apricot orchards growing to perfection; get our prospectus. FOSTER & WOODSON, 84 Adams St., Chicago.

*Real Estate Wanted.*

FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE DINING ROOM extension dwelling wanted; purchase immediately; below 90th St.; from $25,000 to $60,000. EQUITABLE REAL ESTATE CO., 135 Broadway.

*Long Island Property.*

## GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.

Desirable residences for sale or to rent. To responsible persons willing to build, the Company will sell lots on favorable terms. Titles guaranteed. Houses are fitted with modern hot-air furnaces, open fireplaces, and lighted by gas. Latest appliances for water, which is supplied by the company's water works. Rents, $25 to $100 per month. The Cathedral Endowed Schools of St. Paul's and St. Mary's furnish exceptional advantages to the residents for the education of their children. Unsurpassed as a Winter and Summer resort. Reached by Long Island R. R. Time from East 34th St. Ferry, 50 minutes; from James Slip Ferry, 1 hour and 10 minutes. For particulars apply at office of the GARDEN CITY CO., Room 157, No. 280 Broadway, or to L. H. CUNLIFF, Agent, at Garden City, Long Island.

*Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.*

## 33 West 12th St.

New fire-proof apartment house, 36 feet wide; one apartment each floor; elevator and all modern improvements; exposed plumbing; seven large rooms and bath, all light; southerly exposure to sun and air; no well holes; unsurpassed in finish and conveniences by any in the city. Apply to office of JAMES A. HEARN & SON, West 14th St.

*Apartments Wanted.*

A NUMBER OF SUPERIOR APARTMENTS.—Three to eight rooms; $75-$150. GREGORY & SHROPSHIRE, 32 West 30th St.

*City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.*

GREAT BARGAIN.—Elegant 3-story brick dwelling, 14 rooms, full lot; newly decorated and new plumbing throughout; Steinway grand piano, cost $2,000; parlors elegantly carpeted. West 25th St.; very best location; price, $16,500; will rent for $1,300; similar house, West 28th St., $18,000. EQUITABLE REAL ESTATE CO., 135 Broadway.

*Referees' Notices.*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—HENRY BURDEN, as trustee of Henry Burden, deceased, plaintiff, against KATHARINE EMILY KIP and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of December, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, N. Y., on the twenty-seventh day of December, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, WILLIAM S. LALOR, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain house and lot of land in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: viz.: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Forty-seventh Street, distant three hundred and fifty feet westerly from the westerly line of Fifth Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with the Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet and five inches, being partly through the centre of a party wall; thence westerly and parallel with Forty-seventh Street, twenty-seven feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Fifth Avenue, and through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet and five inches, to the southerly line of Forty-seventh Street; thence easterly along the line last mentioned twenty feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, December 5, 1895. THOMAS E. RUSH, Referee.

EUGENE SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 33 Pine Street, New-York City.
d6-21w8wF&M&d27

### Lis Pendens.

9TH ST, 38 and 44 East; Herman Schmidt against Samuel Kempner and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien.)

5TH AV, s e corner of 28th St, 25 ft front; Fifth Avenue Bank against Louise L. Cudlipp and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

16TH ST, s s, 346 ft w of 5th Av, 21 ft front; Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital against Katharina L. W. Tucker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

26TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of 10th Av, 20 ft front;

# RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

## How We Have Been Treated in the Armenian Difficulties.

## AMERICAN CITIZENS WERE ARRESTED

## But Were Generally Released on the Demand of the American Consul.

## SEC. OLNEY'S REPORT TO THE SENATE

### The Story of the Treatment to Which Americans Have Been Subjected by the Turkish Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The President today transmitted to Congress a communication from Secretary Olney on the Armenian outrages, in response to the resolution of the Senate. The President, in his letter, says:

To the Senate of the United States:

In response to the resolution of the Senate of the 4th inst., requesting the President "if in his judgment not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate all information which has been received by him or by the State Department, in regard to injuries inflicted upon the persons or property of American citizens in Turkey, and in regard to the condition of affairs there in reference to the oppression or cruelties practiced upon the Armenian subjects of the Turkish Government; also to inform the Senate whether all the American Consuls in the Turkish Empire are at their posts of duty, and if not to state any circumstances which have interfered with the performance of the duties of such Consuls," I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Secretary Olney says he has no means of knowing how many Americans are in Armenia, but there are 172 Americans missionaries and dependents scattered over Asia Minor. There are also a number of American citizens engaged in business in the Turkish dominions, and others, originally Turkish subjects, but now naturalized citizens of the United States. The bulk of this American element is to be found remote from our few Consular establishments.

He bears testimony to the energy and promptness displayed by our Minister, Mr. Terrell, in taking measures for their protection which had received the moral support of naval vessels of the United States. He adds that while the physical safety of the United States citizens seemed to be assured, their property had been destroyed at Harpoot and Marash, in the former case to the extent of $100,000. The Turkish Government had been notified that it would "be held responsible for the immediate and full satisfaction of all injuries on that score." The loss of American property at Marash had not been ascertained, but a like demand for adequate indemnity would be made as soon as the facts were known.

The correspondence refers to the killing of Frank Lenz, the American bicyclist, and states that six persons, "Kurds and Armenians," were to be put on trial for the murder.

The case of George Webber, a naturalized citizen of the United States, born in Bavaria, is referred to as deserving attention. He, an old man of seventy, was capriciously arrested at Aintab, and transported part of the distance on foot and on a rough cart to Broussa and thrown into prison, where he died during the night, without medical attendance, from the result of his rough treatment. Demand had been made for the removal of the officials guilty of this cruelty, who, it is stated, entirely disregarded Webber's American passport, but, it is added, "these just demands have not so far borne fruit."

### American Rights Enforced.

A third incident is mentioned as follows:

On the night of the 4th of August last the premises of Dr. Christie, Principal of St. Paul's Institute, at Tarsus, who was spending the Summer months at the neighboring village of Namroun, were invaded by an armed mob, obviously collected in pursuance of a preconcerted plan, and an outrageous attack was made on a defenseless native servant of Dr. Christie, and on some students of the Institute who were then at Namroun. The authors of this brutal attack were abundantly identified, and through the prompt intervention of the United States Consul at Beyrout and the Consular agent at Mersine, the nearest port, a number of arrests were made.

Notwithstanding the peremptory demands of the United States Minister for simple justice, the assailants, when taken before the local Judge of Tarsus, were released. So grave did this miscarriage of justice appear that an early occasion was taken to send the Marblehead to Mersine to investigate the incident and lend all proper moral aid to the Consular representative of the United States in pressing for due redress. Their efforts to this end were most cordially seconded by the Mutessarif (Prefect) of Mersine, and on Oct. 28 last the accused to the number of eight were brought to trial at Tarsus, and convicted upon the evidence, subsequently confessing their guilt. Having established his rights, and in view of the dismissal of the Tarsus Judge who had conducted the preliminary inquest, and a promise to degrade the incompetent Madir of Namroun, Dr. Christie interceded with the Court for clemency to the individual culprits, upon whom light sentences of imprisonment were passed. The signal rebuke administered in high places where responsibility really existed and was abused, coupled with the establishment of the important principle that American citizens in Turkey may not be violated with impunity, renders the conclusion of this incident satisfactory.

The killing of a German-American citizen named Stupe in Constantinople by an insane Turk, whose sentence of death was subsequently commuted to fifteen years' imprisonment, is spoken of as having elicited the proper protest of the American Minister. Secretary Olney says:

The protest was without avail, but, in view of the gratifying circumstances that his Majesty the Sultan had, of his own initiative and very soon after the killing, accorded a life pension of 1,200 piastres (about $525) to the widow of the murdered man, no occasion for further pressing this particular case was perceived. This Government will, however, insist upon its right to be represented by the presence of its dragoman at each of every stage of criminal proceedings against an Ottoman subject where an American citizen has been injured.

### Must Try Our Own Citizens.

Secretary Olney continues as follows:

Besides the foregoing cases of physical injury to the persons of American citizens, or invasion of domiciliary rights, the language of the Senate resolution may be construed as covering the cases of arrest of such citizens and proceedings against them in violation of treaty rights. A number of instances of this character have occurred. As the subject is a development of the long-standing contention between the United States and Turkey touching the true intent and construction of the fourth article of the treaty of 1830, in relation to the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the United States over its citizens committing offenses in Turkey, its elaborate discussion in this place is neither practicable nor opportune. It suffices to say that, although the treaty in terms gives to the Ministers and Consuls authority and power to punish American offenders and absolutely excludes their imprisonment by the Turkish authorities, the Ottoman Government, while admitting to this extent the English rendering of the treaty, has on frequent occasions assumed to imprison citizens of the United States on criminal charges and denied the right of the agents of this Government to effect their punishment.

A fruitful source of such assertion of authority is found in the case of persons of Armenian origin, naturalized in the United States, and returning within the territorial jurisdiction of Turkey under circumstances suggesting their complicity in the revolutionary schemes alleged to be rife in Asia Minor. Holding, as it must and should, that no distinction can exist under the statutes of the United States between native and naturalized citizens, so that it is as clearly the right and duty of this Government to extend the full measure of its protection to the one as to the other, and finding neither in the treaty nor in our jurisdictional legislation any distinction as to the character of the criminal offense charged, but on the contrary seeing that by our laws our Ministers and Consuls have express jurisdiction over charges of insurrection and rebellion when committed in the foreign country by American citizens, as well as over lesser offenses of similar character, this Government is unable to forego its right in the premises, and cannot relinquish jurisdiction over any citizen, even though after naturalization he return to his native land and identify himself with its political conspirations.

The right to try and punish our citizens committing offenses in Turkey has been so uniformly and ably upheld by the successive Secretaries of State since contention on the subject was first broached in 1862 that no diminution of our claim can be considered at this important juncture. Consequently the United States Minister at Constantinople has been instructed to claim all rights under the fourth article of the treaty of 1830, and to offer to try any American citizen charged with insurrection, rebellion, sedition, or like offense, or, in the event of such offer being refused, to demand the release of the accused. Inasmuch, however, as this Government does not contest the paramount right of a sovereign State to exclude or deport for adequate cause, and in a proper manner, aliens whose resort to its territories may be pernicious to the safety of the State, the release of such persons upon condition of their leaving the country is not generally insisted on.

### Three Cases of Injustice.

Three instances of unjust treatment of American citizens of Armenian birth are given as illustrations. One of these is the case of Krekor Arakelian, son of John Arakelian, a citizen of the United States residing in Fresno, Cal., who, on July 1 last, was arrested in company with some 150 others at Marsovan, on the ground of alleged conspiracy in an assassination. He bore a passport issued by the United States Legation in Turkey, and his imprisonment appeared to be on the merest suspicion. The Consul at Sivas intervened in his behalf, and the Minister at Constantinople made energetic representations to the Porte against the detention of a citizen of the United States on a criminal charge. On the 21st of August Mr. Terrell telegraphed to the Department that he had been informed by the Porte that Arakelian had been released upon a decree dismissing the charge against him. He went to Constantinople and, on being notified by the police that his presence in the Empire was objectionable, and that the authorities viewed him with suspicion on account of the compromising documents which had been found in his possession, he quitted the country early in September.

The second case was that of Mardiros Mooradian, a native of Armenia, naturalized as a citizen of the United States at Lynn, Mass., who in September last was arrested on landing at Constantinople on suspicion of being a revolutionary emissary. In his possession were found letters and papers in the Armenian language, indicating his representative connection with the Hentzak, or Huntchaguist Society, a secret organization of Armenians in England and the United States. After several days' confinement, Mooradian was released under surveillance, and the incriminating papers were delivered to the United States Minister for translation and examination. In the absence of proof of any overt act committed in Turkish territory, the Minister demanded his instant liberty on the ground that his imprisonment was unauthorized, whereupon Mooradian was surrendered to the legation, "to be kept from correspondence" until he could be sent out of the country. A disposition on the part of the Minister for Foreign Affairs to assert jurisdiction over Mooradian, on the plea that he was still an Ottoman subject, because not having obtained the Sultan's consent to his naturalization abroad, was promptly met by Mr. Terrell and was not afterward insisted upon.

More protracted discussion than in the two foregoing instances attended the case of Melcoun Guedjian, which assumed importance as a test and precedent.

In August last, seven men were arrested in Aleppo charged with belonging to a party of twenty-three armed revolutionists who had lately come from Cyprus. Among them was a young man named Melcoun Guedjian, naturalized in Boston on Dec. 28, 1894, and a resident at the time of Lynn, Mass., who bore a United States passport issued early in January last, and upon whose person was found a sum of £800, alleged by him to be for the relief of the poor, together with compromising papers. He is said to have admitted more than three years' membership of the Hunchaguist Revolutionary Society, and the circumstances under which he was arrested were, on his own showing, not entirely free from suspicion. Having clandestinely landed from a touching vessel at Alexandretta, through bribery of a local boatman, he set out for the interior, and shortly afterward was set upon and robbed by a large band of men. Being on horseback, he escaped to the mountains. A night or two later his horse was stolen, whereupon he made his way to Antioch and lodged a complaint against his assailants, presenting himself as an Englishman.

Upon inquiry in the presence of the British Vice Consul, the facts of his case were elicited and his arrest and removal to Aleppo followed, where he was held for trial upon an indictment charging seditious acts. The United States Consular agent at Aleppo was denied access to the prisoner, and his application to the Vali to inspect Guedjian's passport was refused. On Sept. 12 he was convicted by a Turkish court, no notice having been given to the Consular agent and without the presence of the dragoman of the agency. A sentence of imprisonment for 101 years was imposed.

Upon hearing of this proceeding the Minister demanded the facts in the case in order that he might ascertain whether by any act of armed resistance to Turkish authority Guedjian had forfeited his right to protection as an American citizen. While such a test might perhaps be morally applicable to the worthiness of an individual's claim to bona fide conservation of allegiance to the country of adoption and respect to its laws, it could not operate to absolve him from its lawful jurisdiction. Mr. Terrell was accordingly instructed Sept. 26, 1895, that under our statutes Consuls have extra territorial jurisdiction over citizens accused of insurrection or rebellion against Turkey or of a less offense of a similar character; that Guedjian's act seemed to have been political conspiracy with enemies of Turkey in England; that his trial by a Turkish court without notice to the Consul at Beyroot or the Consular agent at Aleppa was in violation of international right and should be annulled; that, his transfer to Constantinople should be asked, and that if accused of insurrection or rebellion committed in Turkish dominion the Minister or the Consul should insist upon trying him. The Minister presented these demands to the Porte on the 28th of September. The Grand Vizier issued repeated orders to the Vali of Aleppo to send Guedjian to Constantinople, which the local authority failed to obey while continuing to deny the Consular agent's access to the prisoner. Under date of Oct. 28 Mr. Terrell demanded that his repeated protests should be answered and that the offending Vali should be dismissed.

It was intimated that in case no favorable response were promptly made he would be under the necessity of reporting to this Government his inability to obtain justice from that of Turkey, and asking authority to demand his passport. A more satisfactory treatment of this and other vexatious delays and causes ensued, and assurances of Guedjian's removal to Constantinople were obtained. The Minister, under the department's reiterated instructions, continued to press for the delivery of Guedjian to him for trial. On Dec. 3, he telegraphed that Guedjian had been delivered to him, and that the Vali of Aleppo had been removed from office, thus closing the incident. The department is not yet advised whether the Porte has consented to Guedjian's trial by our Minister, or whether, as in Mooradian's case, it requires him to quit the country.

The fact is mentioned that Mr. Robert S. Chilton, Jr., and Mr. William Dulaney Hunter, appointed Consuls at Erzeroum and Harpoot, respectively, having failed to receive recognition from the Turkish Government "on the apparently frivolous ground that no commerce exists in either town, although Consulates of Great Britain and France are already established there," Mr. Chilton has been recalled to Washington and to Mr. Hunter has been given temporary employment at Constantinople.

### Little Trustworthy Information.

Secretary Olney speaks of having little trustworthy information as to the Armenian outrages, but says the fact that in the Sassoun district numbers of villages were destroyed and many thousands of defenseless Armenians were killed under circumstances of great atrocity, and that no serious efforts on the part of the Turkish authority were put forth to stay the slaughter, seems to be generally conceded. Since that time appalling outbreaks against the Armenians have occurred in many other parts of Asia Minor.

At latest advices, the report says, mob violence and slaughter appear to have been checked, or at least to have partially subsided. The Turkish Government has been emphatic in assurances of its purpose and ability to restore order in the affected localities. But, says Mr. Olney, at the present moment the temporary lull in the turbulence is believed to be more apparent than real. A telegram just received from the Minister, under date of the 16th, expresses the greatest apprehensions concerning the ultimate fate of American citizens in the disturbed region, unless the appalling massacres can be stopped by the united efforts of the Christian powers. He sees no hope, however, of a European concert to that end. He says that if the missionaries wish to leave Turkey, he can procure their transportation to Christian ports; if the men wish to remain, he can get escort for all to the seacoast, whereupon the men can return, but he adds that the women and children should quit Turkey.

### The Armenian Massacres.

In the course of his report, Secretary Olney gives a picturesque description of the Armenian revolutionary movements and the resulting massacres. He says:

The political aspirations of the Armenians have for the most part taken shape in foreign countries, where Armenian societies have been formed, avowing as their purpose the attainment of autonomy for Armenia. The traditional racial hatred between the robber Kurds and the pastoral Armenians, with resultant acts of cruelty and spoliation, has long helped this agitation movement, and it had attained considerable proportions even before the massacres of Sassoun contributed to its increased vitality.

At first they were scarcely more than local riots, as at Tokat in the vilayet of Sivas, in March last, where one Armenian was killed outright and more than thirty wounded by the Turkish soldiery. In June last an attempted rising of Armenians in the province of Aleppo in the mountains of Kosar-Dagh and Zeitoun was thwarted without bloodshed by the arrest of the alleged conspirators, Melcoun Guedjian, whose case has hereinbefore been stated, being among those seized.

In July a band of armed Armenians crossing into the vilayet of Erzroum from Russia was [illegible] and [illegible] feeling against Armenians [illegible] Armenian [illegible] Several hundred Armenians who had gathered for the purpose of going in a body to the Sultan's palace and demanding redress for the grievances of their countrymen were dispersed by the police after a severe conflict, in which a number of Turks and Armenians were killed and wounded. Mob violence followed, the Armenian resident in various quarters of the capital being assailed by an excited Turkish rabble, and over fifty more slain. The rioting continued the next day, Oct. 1, in Constantinople and its suburbs. Some 800 or 1,000 Armenians were captured or arrested, many of them being armed with new revolvers of a uniform pattern. By the third day order was restored, and the Armenians who had sought refuge in their churches returned to their homes.

The effect of this outbreak at the national capital was most disastrous in the provinces. The danger of a general massacre of Christians in the vilayets of Adana and Aleppo seemed so imminent that renewed orders for effective protection of American citizens in those quarters were demanded and obtained. Fears for their safety at Hadjin, Mersine, and Marash were especially felt, and the cruiser Marblehead was promptly ordered to Alexandretta, the nearest seaport.

### The Uprising at Trebizond.

On Oct. 8 a Turkish uprising occurred at Trebizond due, it is reported, to an attempt to assassinate the late Vali of Van as he was about to leave for Constantinople, the Turks claiming that the act was done by an Armenian, and that they were in danger of a general Armenian attack. On the 9th the disturbance was renewed, many Armenians being killed, and their homes and shops looted by the mob. The authorities attempted to quell the riot, but having only some 400 soldiers and policemen at command, were powerless, and murder and pillage ran their course as long as an Armenian was in sight. The official Turkish reports give the number of Armenians slain as 182, of Turks, 11, but the general estimate places the total number at some 500.

From this time the reports of conflicts between Turks and Armenians, with great loss of life, became frequent and confusing. At Bitlis over 500 were reported killed, the Turkish accounts alleging that the Armenians attacked the Moslem mosques during the hour of prayer. At Diarbekir 5,000 are said to have lost their lives, of whom 2,800 were Musulmans, but the Turkish authorities pronounce this estimate exaggerated. From Malatia comes the report of a "great massacre" early in November, when every adult male Christian is said to have perished. Another sanguinary outbreak, with great slaughter, is reported from Sivas on Nov. 12. Some 800 Armenians and 10 Kurds are said to have been killed. At Hadjin such fearful loss of life is reported, the American missionaries at those places being protected by Turkish guards under orders from the Porte. The Kaimakam of Hadjin is credibly said to have announced that he would destroy the town and sow barley on its site. The leading American school at that place, directed by American teachers, the United States Minister thereupon notified the Porte that if one of these American ladies received injury from the riotous conduct of the populace he would demand, in the name of the United States, the head of that Kaimakam. That officer has since been removed. Later reports allege massacres at Marsovan and Amasa. The Consular agent at Aleppo telegraphs that a severe conflict had occurred at Aintab, and that great fear prevailed at Aleppo.

The burning of the American buildings at Harpoot took place during a bloody riot, and many persons are said to have perished in the province of that name. At Kurun, 400 deaths are reported. Particulars of the recent outbreak at Marash, on Nov. 19, in which American missionary property was destroyed, have not yet been received.

These scattered notices, for the most part received by telegraph, are given not as official averment of the facts stated, but as showing the alarming degree to which racial prejudices and fanatical passions have been aroused throughout Asia Minor.

The President's message, with accompanying documents on the subject of the outrages on Armenians in the Turkish empire, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

## THE CRAMP-HOADLEY COMPANY

### Incorporated with $1,000,000 Capital to Build Stationary Engines and Plants on a Large Scale.

The Cramps of Philadelphia, members of the William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, have become parties to a new corporation that has for its object the building of stationary engines and plants on a large scale.

The new corporation is to be called the Cramp-Hoadley Company, and is to have a capital of $1,000,000. Its Directors are, as stated in the articles of incorporation filed in Albany, Charles H. Cramp, Henry W. Cramp, and Edwin S. Cramp of the William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia; Theodore Cramp, Philadelphia; George S. Graham, the noted District Attorney of Philadelphia; William W. Cook, general counsel of John W. Mackay and the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, New-York, and Joseph H. Hoadley of Hoadley Brothers, Chicago.

This company will handle the entire output of the Cramp firm that does not pertain to marine matters. Offices have been rented in this city, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Chicago, and the works at Worcester, Mass., and Chicago will be run in connection with those at Philadelphia.

The Cramps have hitherto confined their attention to marine work, but will now devote a portion of their plant at Philadelphia, which covers forty-seven acres of ground, and is valued at $20,000,000, to the manufacture of machinery of a general nature.

## OLD MAN BRUTALLY BEATEN AND ROBBED

### His Assailant Escaped and Has Not Yet Been Arrested.

Louis Christman, proprietor of a hardware store at 620 Second Avenue, was assaulted in his place of business last Saturday evening and robbed of $35. The case was reported to the police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, but the facts did not become known until yesterday. The robbery occurred at 7 o'clock, when Christman, who is sixty years old, was alone in the store. Two women came in to look at some stoves and Christman went out on the sidewalk with them.

While they were talking a man sneaked past him and entered the store. A few minutes later, when Christman went back, the intruder attacked him and knocked him down. The old man struggled with his assailant but the latter kicked him in the stomach. Christman held on to the thief until they reached the sidewalk, where the fellow broke away and escaped. Christman then discovered that the thief had stolen $35 from the cash drawer.

No arrest has yet been made. The two women who were looking at the stoves when the robbery occurred have described the thief as being a man of about twenty-two years old, with light complexion. The hardware man has suffered severely from the effects of the assault.

## SIXTEEN NEW WARDS FOR THE CITY

### Inmates of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in Court.

Sixteen boys, whose ages ranged from twelve to fourteen years, were taken to the Yorkville Police Court yesterday and committed by Magistrate Wentworth to the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, where they will be cared for at the city's expense.

They had all been inmates of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum from infancy, but in each case the persons who sent them to that institution had failed to make any payment for their support for several years.

The managers of the asylum felt that it was no longer their duty to care for them, and turned them over to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

### Fifty Years of Public Life.

From The Boston Transcript, Dec. 14.

A meeting of more than usual interest to the members of the Massachusetts Club took place this afternoon. The guest of honor was the Hon. George S. Boutwell, who received the greetings of the club in honor of his having been in public life more than fifty years. About sixty members were present, and at dinner ex-Gov. Claflin presided. Among the other guests were ex-Gov. Jonh D. Long and the Hon. Charles H. Allen.

Letters were read from Gov. Greenhalge, ex-Senator Henry L. Dawes, R. T. Davis of Fall River, and Samuel B. Noyes, a former Secretary of the club, in all of which there were expressions of the highest veneration and esteem for the honorable gentleman in whose honor the dinner was given. Senator Dawes referred to the public life of Gov. Boutwell as one upon which too high an estimate cannot be put. His public services have been rendered in the open day, in the highest position of public trust, and in times the most critical in our history, with such singleness of purpose, such conspicuous ability, and signal success that no one could have lived in his time and not been impressed with them.

## AID FOR THE ARMENIANS

### Miss Clara Barton Talks of the Red Cross's Undertaking.

### THE MISSION A DANGEROUS ONE

### Unable to Say How Much Money Will Be Required—No Appeal Ever Made on Behalf of the Society.

Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society, returned to Washington last night, after a brief sojourn in New-York.

Miss Barton was in New-York on private business of the Red Cross Society, and the society's Financial Secretary, George H. Pullman, was with her.

"We are not here on any business connected with the Armenian relief matter," she said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "but simply for some purpose connected with our society."

Miss Barton spoke of the work her society had in view in carrying relief to the suffering Armenians.

"We realize," she said, "that we are undertaking a mission that is more perilous, dangerous, and perplexing than any we have hitherto known. We have in the history of the society brought relief to fifteen fields of disaster. This promises to be the worst of them all.

"In a field of battle, between the fighting lines, the Red Cross workers are not shot at, no matter where they may be working or how close to the muzzles of the guns. But in this Armenian work we shall have to deal with murderers, plunderers, bandits, brigands, and all sorts of free-lance, bloodthirsty fighters, who will hate us almost as bitterly as they hate the Armenians, whom we are trying to succor.

"One of our officers," she continued, "when asked the other day if he was ready to start at short notice, said:

"'Yes, I'm ready, but some of us who go will not return.'

"The Red Cross Society is in one respect unique among all the charitable organizations of the world. It never moves until asked. It never makes an appeal, never has and never will. It will act only on two conditions. The appeal must be universal; it must be a national call. The second condition is that sufficient money must be raised to give us a free hand.

"In this case appeals come to us so thick and fast from all over the country that we decided to accept the situation. Hundreds of thousands are starving, and the amount of money needed will be very great. The society, however, has not mentioned any sum. When asked in Washington how much money we should require to equip us for the work, we could only turn round and put the same question in our turn to the questioners. One missionary informed us that 5,000 persons in Alexandretta are absolutely destitute, starving, and homeless. Fifty thousand dollars will be required for them alone. The rest is a mere sum of arithmetic.

"Finally," said Miss Barton, "$500,000 was guaranteed and $100,000 in cash was suggested as enough fairly to start the work.

"We are ready to go as soon as the money is placed in our hands. It is the American people who are now waiting, not the Red Cross Society. We never make an appeal. We think that our American brothers and sisters are as charitable as we are. We have left it to the people, and they have shown their desire to make us their distributing agents, for that is what we are. We accept the trust and it is a very sacred trust."

## SAW SOME OF THE RIOTING.

### R. S. Chilton Unwilling to Give Details of What He Saw in Trebizond.

Robert S. Chilton, who, with Dulaney Hunter, was some months ago sent by the United States Government to establish new Consulates at Erzroum and Harpoot, Armenia, and who was recalled by Secretary of State Olney on Nov. 10, arrived in this city from Europe on the steamship Fulda yesterday morning. Mr. Hunter remained in Constantinople.

Mr. Chilton had been principal clerk of the correspondence division of the State Department's Consular Bureau, while Mr. Hunter was a Consular clerk. They spent some time in Constantinople in a fruitless endeavor to secure exequaturs, and finally decided to push on to their posts. They reached Trebizond on the day of the riot. Mr. Chilton witnessed the massacre from the windows of his hotel, while Mr. Hunter, who was viewing the town, had a narrow escape from injury by the mob. He was piloted safely to the British Vice Consulate by its dragoman, who accompanied him on his sightseeing trip. A guard was sent to conduct Mr. Chilton from his hotel to the same place.

At Trebizond Mr. Chilton and Mr. Hunter received notice from the State Department to return to Constantinople, and when they got there Mr. Chilton was told to come home, leaving the vacant place of chief of the Consular Bureau.

Mr. Chilton, upon landing yesterday morning, said:

"We reached Trebizonde, where we found it dangerous to proceed further, owing to the rioting then going on. We reached that place on Oct. 5, going by steamer from Constantinople."

"Why was the trip abandoned?"

"We received orders from Washington to return to Constantinople."

"Where did you leave Mr. Hunter?"

"In Constantinople, where he is awaiting orders."

"Did Mr. Hunter go on from Trebizonde to Harpoot?"

"He did not, the conditions of the country, and especially that part of it, being such that further travel was out of the question."

"Did the Turkish Government refuse you and Mr. Hunter a guard of soldiers to your posts?"

"We did not ask for it. Our commissions called for this courtesy, but, receiving no recognition in Constantinople, we, of course, were not entitled to such protection or escort."

"Do you know if the project to establish the new Consulates at Erzeroum and Harpoot has been abandoned by the State Department?"

"That I do not know. Mr. Hunter is, so far as I know, still in Constantinople, awaiting further orders, I presume, on the question of establishing these Consulates."

"Have you received notice of your appointment as chief of the Consulate Bureau of the State Department?"

"Yes, and I have returned to accept the position."

"Is it true that you and Mr. Hunter were badly treated by the Turkish authorities?"

"No, it is not true. Mr. Hunter was out sight-seeing in Trebizonde during the riots there, and was attacked by a mob. He escaped unmolested, however, on making known his identity. For myself I met with no ill-treatment."

"Is there much apprehension among the American residents?"

"Yes; there is a general feeling of uneasiness among the Americans in these two countries, and, for that matter, among all the foreign residents there. This is but the natural consequence of the present condition of affairs."

"What was the condition of affairs in Armenia when you arrived?"

"They were in a very turbulent state, but had quieted down greatly before I left for home."

"Will you detail your experiences and the sights you witnessed during the massacre at Trebizonde?"

"I prefer not to just now. I have made a report to the State Department on this occurrence, and, therefore, cannot in justice to the department talk for publication."

"Is it true that thousands of the poor Armenian wretches are dying from cold and starvation?"

"That I do not know. Nothing of the kind came under my observation."

Mr. Chilton will remain in New-York a few days, when he will go to Washington and take charge of his new post.

### Dock Board and Cunard Line.

At the meeting of the Dock Board yesterday Secretary Terry read a communication from Vernon H. Brown, agent for the Cunard Steamship Company, which was in answer to the demands made by the Commissioners that the Cunard Line pay a certain rental for dock property. The communication concludes thus: "The continued threats to deprive us of the only relief it seems in your power to afford savors more of a disposition to embarrass than to assist us."

## FOUGHT THE MANIAC IN THE HOTEL

### Employees Held at Bay for Two Hours—Committed for Examination as to His Sanity.

A poorly dressed, strongly built man went to the Hotel St. Denis, Broadway and Eleventh Street, at 10 o'clock Wednesday night, and engaged a room, for which he paid in advance. The new guest acted quietly while in the office, and as soon as a room was assigned to him went up stairs, saying that he was tired. He had registered as John Brown of Prescott, Ottawa, Canada.

Brown had been in the room but a few minutes when a terrible uproar was heard. The proprietor of the hotel, William McElrath rushed up stairs, followed by a number of the employes. When they reached Brown's room they found him running about, hurling defiance to imaginary foes, and smashing the furniture.

Mr. McElrath ordered the employes to seize the man, but Brown was too quick for them, and, running into the hall, he seized a fire axe that was hanging on the wall, and retreating into a corner of the hallway, declared that he would kill anyone who approached him.

A policeman was summoned, but the sight of the uniform seemed only to enrage the insane man the more. The policeman wisely waited until the maniac's attention could be diverted for a moment before he tried to arrest him. The man held all the employes of the hotel and the policeman at bay for over two hours, but finally he was seized in an unguarded moment and the axe take from him.

The man was taken to the Mercer Street Police Station, fighting all the way. He said that he was a butcher in Prescott, and was twenty-nine years old.

When arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, Brown told Magistrate Kudlich that he had given the wrong name at the station, and that his name was John O'Grady.

The Magistrate committed him to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for an examination as to his sanity.

## RATES FOR CARRYING MILK

### *FARMERS FROM A DISTANCE BEFORE INTER-STATE COMMISSION.*

### Evidence All In, and the Lawyers Will Be Heard in Washington at the End of Next Month.

The Inter-State Commission continued the hearing of evidence for and against the lowering of railroad rates for the milk traffic from near-by points at the Windsor Hotel yesterday. About 150 farmers were present.

Judge Beattie handed in a statement showing that the savings banks deposits in Orange County had almost doubled during the past ten years. He said he thought that was the best argument possible that the farmers were in a prosperous condition and not bordering on a state of bankruptcy, as they would wish the Commissioners to believe.

William C. Swift, from the Auditor's office of the Delaware and Lackawanna road, quoted a long array of figures showing the expense incurred in carrying the milk over the road. He said that that traffic was of little benefit to the road.

C. A. Burke of Goshen, N. Y., a member of the Milk Producers' Protective Association, replying to Judge Gilbert of Albany, who appeared for the milk producers of the upper part of the State, said that it was a few dealers in New-York City who regulated the price of milk. He admitted that he could not give the names of any of the men who fix the price. He said he was in favor of the railroad rate for milk being regulated according to distance, fifty miles from New-York being the shortest distance which should be recognized. When pressed to say where he would draw the dividing line for a proportionate rate, the witness replied: "The Commissioners can do that, but if it was left to me I would soon do it."

Judge Gilbert handed in a petition signed by 1,700 farmers of the most remote districts in favor of a uniform railroad rate being continued.

William R. Wright, a milk dealer living in Gold Street, Brooklyn, and having a creamery in Madison County, explained how the milk was brought over the Delaware, Lackawanna Road. He thought the rate charged, 32 cents a can, was reasonable.

S. C. Baldwin, a milk dealer of Jersey City, was examined by Judge Beattie after the noon recess, with the view of showing that the milk producers at near-by points were placed on an equal footing with those of far distant points, so far as the railroad rate is concerned. Asked as to the quality of milk supplied, he replied:

"We never had better milk than is being sold at the present time. Far-distant milk had 4 or 5 per cent. more cream than the near-by milk. The Orange County and other near-by farmers feed with brewers' grains, but the far-distant farmers have not begun to do that."

The witness said that he handled now about 250 cans of milk, and 600 or 700 cans in Summer, and if a graduated rate were adopted great difficulty would be experienced by dealers in fixing a market price, and some of them would be altogether driven out of the business.

Dr. E. M. Martin, chemist of the Health Department of the City of New-York, said that he had been a milk inspector for a number of years, and he had no hesitation in saying that the quality of milk supplied now was much better than it was some years ago. He added that there was more cream on the milk received in the city from remote points than on that received from near-by places, and he explained by saying that the farmers at distant points were accustomed to make butter it required richer milk than was sometimes supplied by other producers.

Robert E. Westcott, who is said to practically control the milk traffic on the Delaware and Lackawanna Road, said that when he first went into the creamery business in Susquehanna County in 1886, he had invested at least $50,000. At that time the milk business did not extend beyond Sussex County, and the first thing he did was to call a meeting of the farmers adjacent to the road and try to interest them in the produce and sale of milk. Since then the business had been prosperous, and last year he built thirteen creameries in different places, and paid $78,000 for icehouses, wages, and repairs.

Mr. Choate—Is is not a fact that when you went into this business there was 20 per cent. more milk being brought from Sussex County than at the present time?

"I suppose so," was the reply.

"Do you know what your income from the milk business was last year?"

"Is this material?" asked Mr. Lock, interrupting.

"It is very material, as it comes from the heart's blood of this city," replied Mr. Choate.

The witness said that he could not give the exact amount, and the question was not pressed.

S. B. Hayward, a farmer living in Norwich, Chenango County, said that if a graduated rate were charged for milk they would be obliged to compete at a disadvantage with the farmers of the eastern part of the State.

John Harmon of Hamilton, Madison County, N. Y., who said he bought milk and sent it to New-York, spoke in favor of a uniform rate, as such a rate was for the benefit of all.

Capt. Ryerson, a stockholder in a creamery at Warwick, Orange County, testified to the rate being 20 cents a can "before the war," and then jumping up to 60 cents. Afterward it rapidly changed back to 40, then to 35, next to 27, and afterward to 32 cents, the present rate. This closed the evidence.

The Chairman announced that the hearing of counsel would take place at Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1896, and suggested that both sides should furnish the commission with a plan or set of rates they would suggest, assuming that a change from the present rate were decided. This counsel agreed to do.

### Sudden Death of a Druggist.

John J. Burke, the proprietor of a drug-store at 515 Lexington Avenue, was found unconscious in his store about 5 o'clock Wednesday evening, and died an hour later. His body was removed to his home, at 156 East Forty-eighth Street, where Deputy Coroner Donlin viewed it yesterday and decided that death resulted from coma apoplexy. The deceased was forty-nine years old.

### Bids for City Stationery.

The Board of City Record met in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon and opened bids for the supply of stationery for the various city departments during the ensuing year.

Supervisor Sleicher says that according to the bids received the same amount and quality of stationery will be supplied this year for less than $20,000, against $30,000 last year.


## Situations Wanted—Females.

### Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and do sewing, or waitress, in private family; has good city reference. L. S., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; would assist with waiting, or would go as parlormaid; best city reference. 241 West 46th St.; ring janitor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—As good chambermaid and waitress or plain cook in a small family; good reference. Call, two days, at 319 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman; willing to assist with waiting; reference from last employer. S., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place a thoroughly experienced chambermaid; willing to assist with plain washing. 49 East 67th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going abroad wishes to procure situation for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. 7 East 47th St.

### Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters; cook has long experience in good family cooking; chambermaid understands her business; willing to wait on a lady; references from first-class families. W., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family, by day, week, or month; would cook for luncheon or dinner parties; unexceptionable references. 241 East 26th St., second floor.

COOK.—By a neat German Protestant; excellent cook; very economical; thoroughly competent; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By an excellent family cook; good bread and biscuit baker; wages, $20 to $25; ten years' reference from last place. 157 East 33d St., near Lexington Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By American woman as first-class cook; no washing; thoroughly competent; good references. Call, Thursday, at 225 Columbus Av., Miss White's bell.

COOK.—First-class Swedish cook; experienced in all branches of cooking and baking; best city references. M., 226 East 39th St., care of janitor.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best of city reference. M. C., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By lady; first-class French cook; just arrived; private family; first-class reference. 230 East 40th St.

COOK.—By a smart, active young woman; understands French and American cooking; references. White, 1,023 2d Av.; no cards.

COOK.—By experienced young woman; understands her business; in private family; city reference. R., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By experienced first-class cook, in private family; city or country; good references. 147 East 29th St.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class cook; disengaged, as family is going South; first-class city reference. 219 East 32d St., Ward's bell.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best of city reference. M. C., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; keeps, $25; good references. Care Drew, 78 West 48th St.

COOK.—In private family; would assist with washing; references. 606 Park Av., near 64th St.

### Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out the day as laundress or housecleaning. 218 East 38th St., top floor, back.

### Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—Work at home or by day; superior fitter; finest worker on seal garments; sleeves enlarged; will make over and remodel or make into latest style capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—French dressmaker from Felix and Danet; latest imported patterns in evening and reception dress; wants engagement in family by day or month; first-class work only; first-class references. 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class children's dressmaker; five years with Mme. Thurn, 5th Av.; wants a few more engagements by the day in first-class families. Miss Williams, 1,546 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—From Doucet and